NORTH-CHINA HERALD

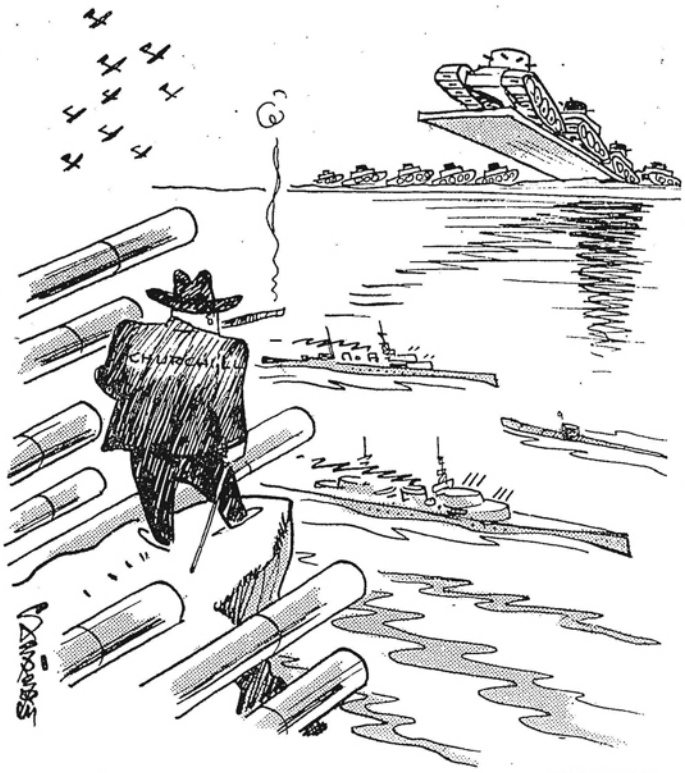
AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

Registered at the P.O. under Class B. Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News" (Tsz-ling-sing-chi-chow-kan 字林星期週刊)

VOL. CCXVI. No. 3815. SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1940. CHINESE $84 PER ANNUM, $2 PER COPY

CONTENTS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS .. 468
NEWS FROM THE DAILY NEWS ADVTS. .. 468
EDITORIAL NOTES—
Threats and Rubbish .. 429
More on "Secret Weapons" .. 429
Recollection .. 429
Torquemada Outdone .. 429
Rumanian Head Hunt .. 429
CHINESE POLITICS—
Chungking Acts on Rice Situation .. 430
New Life Buildings in Chungking .. 430
Chinese Campaign for Air Force Funds 430
China Child Refugees Need Funds .. 430
LEADING ARTICLES—
A Possible Alliance .. 431
An Italian's View .. 431
Totalitarian War .. 431
France's Distress .. 431
Crux of the War .. 431
Wings Over Germany .. 432
In Northern Africa .. 432
London E.C.4 .. 432
Gallant London .. 432
Italy and Syria .. 433
This Critical Week .. 433
Weak Justification .. 433
AROUND THE WORLD—
Patriotism an Offence .. 433
Sunday School Founder .. 433
SHANGHAI NOTES—
So Last Month Was Hot .. 433
NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR—
Demands on Indo-China .. 434
Indo-China Said Ready to Resist .. 434
Decoux Cables to Roosevelt .. 434
Franco-Japanese Parleys Resumed .. 435
Chinese Blow Up Border Bridge .. 435
New Thai Demands on Indo-China .. 435
Tokyo Sends New Orders to Hanoi .. 435
"Nuisance" Raids on Chungking .. 436
Three Japanese Planes Downed .. 436
Chien Tang Bridge Destroyed .. 436
Communists Said Encircled .. 436
English Girl's Long Trek .. 437
Japanese Increase Forces in South .. 437
Kobayashi Talks on N.E.I. Mission .. 437
Japanese Plan to Enlarge Tsingtao .. 437
NEWS FROM JAPAN—
Empress of Asia Bombed .. 438
Japan Sees Crisis in Pacific .. 438
Japanese Southward Move .. 438
Japan's East Asia Programme .. 438
Suma Warns U.S. on Neutrality .. 438
SHANGHAI NEWS—
Shanghai Recruits Entertained .. 439
More Britons Here Respond to Call .. 439
Departing Shanghai Man Entertained .. 439
B Sector Question Still Unsolved .. 439
Central British War Fund .. 439
B.R.A. Cables Message of Encouragement 439
The East End is "Thumbs Up" .. 439
Medal for British Army Man in Shanghai 439
Effort to Control Local Courts .. 439
Judges Now Living in Court Buildings .. 439
Col. Hornby Assaulted .. 440
Riot of Internees Averted by Guard .. 440
Unrest Prevails at Internment Camp .. 440
French Concession Internees Riot .. 440
Blacklisted Man Joins Nanking Regime 440
Police Chiefs of City Meet at Luncheon 440
Trucks, Tools Handed to New Regime .. 440
Canadian Government Raises New Loan 440
Familiar Voice Reassures .. 441
Shipping Route is Diverted .. 441
Off to Join the British Forces .. 441
Nantao Becomes Second "Badlands" .. 441
Central British War Fund (Shanghai) 441
Precautionary Steps Bring Good Results 441
Presentation Made to Council Official .. 441
High Conviction Percentage .. 442
Traffic Control Bettered Here .. 442
Chinese Rice Body Hold Conference .. 442
Yen Racket Blooms in Shanghai .. 442
Rice Prices Top Previous Costs .. 442
Sub-Insp. J. Furness Fêted by S.M.P. .. 442
Pools Organized for Spitfires .. 442
F.M.C. Chairman Leaves Shanghai .. 442
$100,000 Stolen in Daring Hold-up .. 443
Huge Loot Taken by Bandits .. 443
Definite Formula to Stop Terrorism .. 443
Woman Killed for Resisting .. 443
Comparative Food Prices .. 443
Hangchow Train Blown Up .. 443
Weddings .. 444
Obituaries .. 444
Personal Notes .. 444
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR .. 445
COMMERCE AND FINANCE—
Money and Exchange .. 450
Ban on Luxuries Extended .. 450
SPORTS AND PASTIMES .. 451
SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS—
U.S. Court for China—
U.S. v. Bibiana L. Jose .. 453
Paul Metz v. T. Hull .. 453
First Special District Court—
Court Judges Carry On .. 453
Coal Hongs Fined .. 453
FOREIGN TELEGRAMS—
Heavy Toll of Nazi Planes .. 454
R.A.F. Raids Berlin .. 454
Operations in Italian Africa .. 454
Pact with Canada Praised .. 455
Premier Warns Britain .. 455
Fierce Raid on Berlin .. 456
111 Die in Raid on Tel Aviv .. 456
Buckingham Palace Hit in Air Raid .. 457
Nazis Lose 89 Planes .. 458
Berlin Gets a Taste of R.A.F. Power .. 458
Buckingham Palace Again Hit .. 459
Bremen Left Afire After Raid .. 459
N.E.I. Contributes to Plane Pund .. 459
House of Lords, Palace Bombed .. 460
R.A.F. Again Hammers German Posts .. 460
U.S. Embargo on Aviation Petrol .. 460
Throne and People United .. 461
German Positions Battered .. 461
Italian Invasion of Egypt .. 462
Nazi Raiders Driven Off London .. 462
Italian Harassed Advance .. 462
Nazis Lose 185 Planes .. 463
St. Paul's Cathedral Saved .. 463
Antwerp Left in Flames .. 463
FROM THE FOUR WINDS—
An Epic Air Battle Described .. 464
Reply to Critics of British Character .. 464
Fledgling to Officer—2 .. 465
SPECIAL ARTICLES—
U.S. Aid-Allies Policy .. 466
Stray Notes .. 466
Along the Highways .. 466
WOMAN'S PAGE .. 467
BOOK PAGE .. 467
CROSSWORD PUZZLES .. 468
SHIPPING NEWS .. 468



BY SAPAJOU

Next Week Or So?

Threats and Rubbish

In the course of uttering a number more threats of what the Nazis intend to do to London, Nazi officials, according to the United Press on Sunday, were bitterly critical of Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, over Britain's state of unpreparedness, which the officials blame for the number of casualties caused by their bombs. Before examining the statements of these officials more closely, it is worth recording that Mr. Churchill did not hold cabinet office when the war broke out, and cannot by any stretch of imagination have been responsible for the decision to go to war. And secondly, the criticism of British unpreparedness is most remarkable, coming as it does from officials of a country which has been taught to believe that the British are war-mongers. Surely war-mongers would never plunge their country into a conflict on which their whole fate must depend, without having taken adequate preparations beforehand. Among other charges brought against British officialdom were that Britain had too few air raid shelters, and that these were "huge" shelters instead of the many small ones favoured in Berlin; an "infantile" air raid alarm; incomplete first aid and hospital facilities; and too few doctors and nurses for emergency duty. Strangely enough, these alleged shortcomings make the Nazi officials indignant, though it might have been expected that the indignation would have been expressed by the Londoners who were made to suffer and who have been indignant only with the Germans. The truth is that, at the outbreak of the war, Great Britain's civil defence preparations, though by no means perfect, "were probably better than those of any country in the world." When war broke out the A.R.P. services had enrolled 1,900,000 men, and after the declaration, there was immediate rush of recruits which brought the total to the 2,000,000 which had originally been fixed. About one million "Anderson" air raid shelters had been issued, and could be seen all over the country side. These "Anderson" shelters could accommodate six persons, so can scarcely be described as "huge." In addition, the steel structure of many large buildings had been strengthened, employers had been instructed to reinforce and sandbag cellars and basements as shelters for their employees; one million steel helmets, 1,100,000 gas masks, 660,000 anti-gas oil-skin suits, 700,000 pairs of gum-boots, and 207,000,000 sandbags had been issued. These figures had been announced before war broke out; naturally, after the commencement of the war, all further figures were concealed. In England ambulance services were brought up to war strength of about 143,000 drivers and attendants, while in London, hospitals in danger zones were cleared of patients, their structure strengthened with steel and sandbags, and their wards prepared as clearing stations for 300,000 casualties. Specially-trained demolition services were ready to pull down buildings made unsafe by damage, and even a reserve of blood for transfusion to critical cases was stored away. These figures are as readily accessible to German officials as to anyone else, since they were officially made public before the war. Charges of London's unpreparedness, therefore, look ridiculous. On the contrary, London was prepared for something a great deal worse than it is getting.

More on "Secret Weapons"

Now that there is a greatly enhanced probability of an attempt by the Nazis to invade Britain, there has been a recrudescence of speculation over "secret weapons." It seems quite likely that the Germans do have some weapon or device which they hope to spring upon the defenders of Britain as a surprise, and therefore speculation, provided it is not alarmist, may be no bad thing. The British people will be in a position of preparedness for anything. A New York report has revived the theory that the Nazis will attempt to cross the seas under the cover of an artificial fog, using troops which have been specially trained for this purpose. This suggestion was made some weeks ago in the London press, but failed to stir up any horrific reactions at the time. There is, however, nothing inherently impossible in it, provided the Nazis are favoured with calm weather and no wind to disperse the fog—two most important provisos which cause success or failure to depend upon the weather prophets. And the British navy can be relied upon, when they see a fog where no fog should be, to do something about it. Great Britain, judging from the most recent reports, is already using several "secret weapons." The first is, of course now beyond the bounds of speculation, having been officially announced and described. It is the new incendiary bomb, exploiting the use of "flying leaves," which has already inflicted enormous damage upon Germany and which has, in consequence, been denounced by the Nazis as inhuman and barbarous. There are at least two other reports of new British weapons which bear investigation. One is the use of a new "spotter" of approaching raiders, which is reported to make it possible to hear the sound of planes at a much greater distance than formerly and to detect their direction of flight. And the other is the possibility that a new form of barrage has been devised, which is increasing the difficulties of night bombing, and which the Nazis have to counter by a complete change in their tactics. Of course, these two reports are entirely speculative, but a certain amount of credence is attached to them in some circles, owing to the recent statement of an official of the Air Ministry that neither side had solved the problem of how to deal with night bombers, but that the British were likely to do so first.

Recollection

At this time, when the British Empire is forced to read daily of the indiscriminate bombing of the Empire's capital, it is as well to recall the repeated warnings that this would happen, given by all the leading British statesmen. It is not a surprise; on the contrary, something like it has been expected since September 3, 1939. There is only this satisfaction, that London is well prepared and what damage the Nazis manage to inflict is done at enormous loss to them. It will be remembered that Mr. Winston Churchill in his first speech as Prime Minister said: "I have nothing to offer you but blood, toil, tears, and sweat. We have before us many, many long months of struggle and suffering." It was a warning to the British people what to expect—a warning which no statesman would give if he were not confident that the people could "take it." And accounts of the behaviour of the populace of London during the Nazi raids proves that his confidence was well founded. But it should also be recalled that the Prime Minister, in the same speech, which was made at a moment of equal peril and sorrow, delivered one of the brightest messages of hope that has been uttered in the course of the war. He said:

> To ask what our aim is, I can answer in one word—it is victory. Victory at all costs, victory in spite of all peril, victory however long and hard it may be, for without victory there is no survival, and let that be realized—no survival for the British Empire, no survival for all that the British Empire has stood for, no survival for the urge and impulse of ages that mankind shall move forward towards its goal. But I take up my task with buoyancy and hope. This juncture claims the aid of all, and I say "Come, then, and let us go forward together with our united strength."

In the inspiration of this message, the death and suffering which must inevitably be a result of the Nazi raids can be endured with fortitude. No victory has been won on the battlefield without casualties. No city can come successfully through a siege without damage. But it should not be forgotten that a peculiarity of the British character is that the harder they are hit, the harder will they hit back. That is a lesson that Hitler has not yet fully learnt.

Torquemada Outdone

Today is the anniversary of the death of Torquemada, the infamous inquisitor-general of Spain, who died 442 years ago. It may be possible that Torquemada was animated by a thorough desire to serve the Roman Catholic Church and save many people from falling into error, and punishing those who did, but the fact remains that his policies were favoured by Isabella and Ferdinand who reaped rich rewards from the wealth of those who were unhappy enough to fall into the hands of the Inquisition. During the eighteen years he held office, according to Llorente, secretary of the Holy Office from 1790 to 1792, Torquemada is said to have burned 10,220 persons, condemned 6,860 to be burned in effigy and reconciled 97,321, though later research credits him with having caused to be slain no more than 2,000. In addition his campaign against the Jews led to 800,000 families being driven out of the country. Torquemada was the enemy of free speech, and that liberty for which the democracies are now fighting. His name stand for all that is "intolerant and narrow, despotic and cruel. He was no real statesman or minister of the Gospel, but a blind fanatic, who failed to see that faith, which is the gift of God, cannot be imposed on any conscience by force." The words with which the writer of an article upon him in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" ends the account of his life, can with truth be applied to the man who at present governs Germany. If ever there were a man of intolerance, narrowness, despotism and cruelty he is certainly Hitler, whose crimes against humanity already far exceed those of the subject of this note. He has caused more misery and suffering in the few short years he has held office than Torquemada did during the whole of his long life. Hitler's span it is determined shall be much shorter, but his name will last to be loathed even more than that of the inquisitor-general of Spain.

Rumanian Head Hunt

The Rumanian Iron Guard are apparently running true to Nazi form in all respects. Supporters of ex-King Carol are being rounded up, undoubtedly for the purposes of revenge after a trial the result of which is a foregone conclusion. The Jews are apparently to be treated along Nazi lines, and face a future of persecution and spoliation. Religion is to be brought under the direct control of the State, while all houses of prayer are to be closed and their property surrendered to the State for the use of the controlled Church. It is perhaps inevitable, Rumanian politics being what they have in past years, that the Iron Guard now that they are in power should seek revenge for the iniquities inflicted upon them, and particularly for the killing of Captain Cornelius Codreanu and thirteen of his colleagues while they were in prison two years ago. All those who have supported the ex-King's policy in the past may be expected to suffer for what they may or may not have done, and it is clearly the intention of General Victor Antonescu to follow Nazi precepts by exterminating all opposition, or possibility of opposition. He is apparently bent upon the establishment of a completely military government composed of supporters of the Iron Guard, in which he will have complete control of the State. It seems strange, however, that the blood of M. Grigore Gafencu, Rumanian Ambassador to Moscow, should be sought for alleged complicity with Carol in an under-cover-effort to arrange a Russo-Rumanian Alliance, for after all the Nazis, whose camp Rumania has now entered, are the bosom friends of the Soviet.

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CHINESE POLITICS

Chungking Acts on Rice Situation

Chungking, Sept. 11.

Drastic measures will shortly be taken by the Chinese Government to meet the serious rice situation.

A proclamation on the rice problem was addressed by General Chiang Kai-shek to the Szechuen populace today. It appeared in all the streets of the larger cities, while all newspapers this morning gave it prominence.

In his proclamation, the Generalissimo pointed out that there had been good harvests in Szechuen and there was therefore no shortage of rice at present, and the current high prices were entirely due to hoarding and speculation. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek added that the Government would take drastic measures to punish hoarders of the commodity.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lu Tse-fu, Vice-Minister of Communications and concurrently Director of the National Food Control Board, following a meeting with Szechuenese leaders at Chengtu, has fixed October 15 as the "zero-hour" for the disposal of rice stocks, after which the Government will confiscate hoarded stocks. Offenders will be fined twice the value of their stocks.

Stocks handed to the Government before October 15 will be taken over at one-half the current market price. --Reuter.

Chinese Open Campaign For Air Force Funds

Chungking, Sept. 13.

The special association to further the development of the Chinese air force in Szechuen province decided yesterday to launch a campaign for $20,000,000 as from October 1. The money will be used to purchase warplanes for the Chinese Government.

It was also reported last night that the Society of Friends of Wounded Soldiers is still receiving donations from overseas Chinese. These donations totalled $460,000 during the first ten days of September alone. Of the total, $310,000 came from Chinese in Canada, and $60,000 from Chinese women in Hongkong.—Havas.

China Child Refugees Need More Funds

Chungking, Sept. 11.

The National Refugee Children's Association urgently needs more financial aid both from China herself and from abroad, Miss Chen Chi-yi, Secretary-General of the Association, declared yesterday.

Rising commodity prices are placing a heavy strain on the financial resources of the Association.

Food prices have tripled in the last 13 months, Miss Chen pointed out. Whereas 18 months ago, the cost of feeding one child one month was only $5, today it is $15.

Clothing and blankets, two other very important items, have also increased greatly in price.

Contributions should be increased, Miss Chen urged, for she said she can expect no increase in the present Government subsidy of $60,000 per month.—Havas.

Chungking Official Arrives in Colony

Hongkong, Sept. 16.

Mr. Chu Cheng, President of the Judicial Yuan of the Chungking regime, arrived here by plane last Saturday from Chungking, according to Chinese reports.

He is reported to have come here to confer with Gen. Hsu Chung-chih, Vice-president of the Control Yuan, and Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, member of the People's Political Council, on current issues.—Domei.

New Chungking Stamps To Be Issued

Chungking, Sept. 11.

A new set of stamps commemorating the national thrift movement will be issued before October 10, the "Double Tenth" holiday, according to an announcement by the postal administration yesterday.—Havas.

New Chengtu Mayor Appointed

Chungking, Sept. 11.

Mr. Yang Chuan-yu, Mayor of Chengtu, has been removed from his post and succeeded by Mr. Yu Chung-ying.—Reuter.

New Life Buildings in Chungking Ready

Chungking, Sept. 11.

Due to be ready for occupation in three months, the New Life model block of buildings is speedily taking shape in downtown Chungking.

The buildings, when ready, will have cost $400,000, $80,000 of which have already been appropriated for the work by Madame Chiang Kai-shek, head of the New Life Movement.

The block comprises six buildings, the largest of which will be a combination auditorium, cafeteria, bath house, barber shop, restaurant, recreation room, library and administrative office.

Another building will be a public clinic, while the other four buildings will be hostels.

Thorough community life is planned. All able-bodied men will be forming an anti-raid precautions unit, while all the young women will join a special first aid corps.—Havas.

Nanking Regime to Adopt Constitution

Tokyo, Sept. 13.

A decree was promulgated in Nanking today, according to semi-official Japanese reports, convoking the National Assembly for January 1 with a view to the adoption of a constitution and fixing the date for its enforcement.

The decree was issued jointly by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the chief executive, and the chairmen of the five yuan, or councils, of the Nanking Government.—Reuter.

Japanese Drop Shanghai Journal in Chungking

Chungking, Sept. 14.

Copies of the Shanghai Chinese daily "New Shun Pao" on August 11 were dropped over the city when Japanese bombers raided Chungking on Thursday, it was revealed today.

This issue of the paper contained a Reuter despatch from Chungking stating that the Japanese were abandoning large-scale bombings of China's war-time capital allegedly because of a desire to conserve equipment, personnel and petrol following the American embargo on petrol shipments.—Reuter.

Mongol Leader Leaves For Japan Visit

Peiping, Sept. 13.

Yu Pin-ching, Vice-Chairman of the Mongol Federated Autonomous Government, has left Peiping for Tokyo by plane to attend the funeral services for the late Prince Nagahisa Kitashirakawa who was killed in a recent plane accident in Inner Mongolia.—Havas.

Former Minister Dies In Peiping

Peiping, Sept. 10.

Chiang Tien-to, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and a prominent Shanghai lawyer, died at the French Hospital in the Legation Quarter on Saturday at the age of 62 years.

Mr. Chiang came to Peiping by air from Shanghai on August 15 on private business. Two weeks later, he suffered from severe stomach pains, and although he went to the French Hospital on September 4 and an operation was carried out the following day, Mr. Chiang failed to recover.

He leaves behind two sons, two daughters and an aged mother. His elder son is a professor in the China College here.

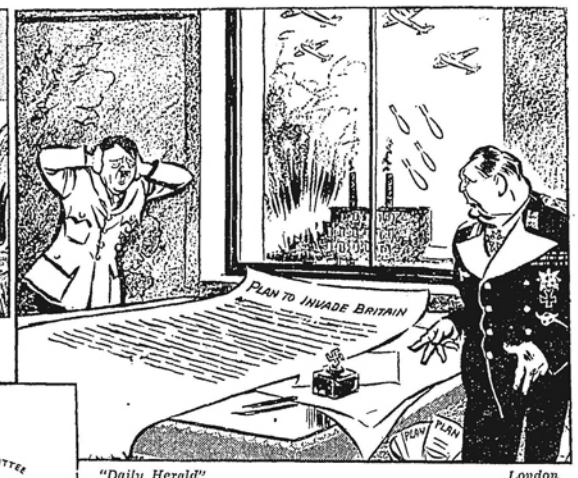
The deceased was a native of Huahsien, Kwangtung province, and graduated from Waseda University, Japan. Upon his return to China, he took up a practice as a lawyer, and rose to Chairman of the Lawyers' Union here, and later Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Mr. Chiang was a close friend of the late Marshal Wu Pei-fu and Tang Shao-yi.—Havas.

SPECIAL postage stamps to commemorate the national thrift movement, will be issued by the Central Postal Administration of the Chinese National Government at Chungking on or before October 10, says the "Chinese American Daily News." A message to the people, urging them to participate in the movement will be inscribed on the stamps, the report adds.

CARTOONS OF THE DAY

Strube Cartoon London
RAIDING THE EAGLE'S NEST.



"Daily Herald" London
"Can't you stop that noise outside?"

"New York Times" U.S.A.
"A PERFECT FIT, SIR."

"Lynchburg News" U.S.A.
"HELP!"

"Daily Express" London
OVERDOING IT.

"Pittsburgh Post-Gazette" U.S.A.
FIGHTING FIRE WITH FIRE.

"Washington Post" U.S.A.
THROUGH THE STORM.

"Chicago Daily News" U.S.A.
UNDER THE BIG TOP.

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NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Single copies $2

Shanghai, China, Korea and Japan..per annum $64
Hongkong and Macao ..... " 88
Postal Union Countries ..... " 108

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 50 cents

Shanghai delivery .....per annum $84
China, Korea and Japan ..... " 92
Hongkong and Macao ..... " 110
Postal Union Countries ..... " 208

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LIMITED
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, Shanghai
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

A POSSIBLE ALLIANCE

Sept. 11.

Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., U.S.N. retired, is one of the writers on naval affairs in the United States, who, because of his completely realistic outlook on problems with which his country is concerned, has earned very considerable respect. He is greatly pleased with the agreement between his country and Canada for the establishment of a joint defence board, and looks upon it as eventually opening the way for a defensive alliance between the two countries. At present, of course, the conversations which have been going on have been limited to the exchange of information, and the formulation of joint plans of defence. There is still a great deal of work to be done, but the point of outstanding importance is that the two countries have mutually recognized the part they must play in common defence against outside aggression, and the need to substitute intelligent advanced planning for precipitate unplanned action which has led to so many difficulties in the past. It has been the main fault of the democracies in the past that they have not made those preparations against the possibility of an outbreak of war which they should have done.

Apart from those subterranean activities which undoubtedly brought about the downfall of France, the history of the past few months clearly demonstrates that the Allies were not only wholly unprepared for warfare on the newer principles, but had utterly failed to comprehend in advance their thoroughly changed nature. There were military writers both in Britain and France who voiced their opinion as to what future wars would be like, but, as with General de Gaulle himself, their teachings were disregarded. The welding of the mechanized units and aeroplanes into one common weapon of offence had not been fully understood by the Allied command, and the result was that some very bitter lessons had to be learned in the Low Countries and afterwards in France itself. It is probable by now that the British command has fully understood all the implications of the new form of warfare, and, should the enemy ever manage to land in Britain, would be able to deal with him energetically and satisfactorily.

It is gratifying to note that the United States have been fully awakened to the possibilities of the present situation. It is unlikely that they will be called upon to defend the western hemisphere, for the task of subduing the British is one which will more than tax the brutish ingenuity of the German command. The fact, however, that Washington and Ottawa are taking time by the forelock, and making preparations, even against an unlikely eventuality, show that both the United States and Canada,—and apparently the whole of the American republics,—have recognized the fact of the existence of a common peril. Not only do they realize that, but they have learned exactly the form that peril will take, and the capacities of the possible enemy. The geographical unity of Canada and the United States presents military problems which are by no means incapable of solution. They are solved to a very large extent by the incorporation of Canada into the defence scheme of the United States.

But the joint board which is discussing the formulation of the necessary plans have to go much beyond purely military and naval considerations. There are the questions of industrial co-operation, joint planning of transportation, the placing of airfields, the development of electric power, and kindred matters. In addition to all that there is the necessity for investigating traitorous fifth column activities. That such exist in the United States has been openly admitted by the authorities who have been making enquiries. They are undoubtedly upon a very extensive scale, for in any move which Hitler contemplated against the western hemisphere, he could not possibly hope to succeed unless he could bring about conditions of disorder such as prevailed in Norway and Holland. To deal with that may not at the moment come within the scope of the joint board's consultations. For the time being that is entirely a matter for the civil side of the administration, but plans to deal with it will have to be devised, not only for application upon the possible outbreak of war, but even in times of actual peace. The governments of the two countries will without doubt pay close attention to this matter, and an understanding between them on it might very well round out the good work which is being done.

AN ITALIAN'S VIEW

Sept. 11.

While it is reported from Berlin that the Germans expect to force a decision with Great Britain in the course of the next few weeks, Signor Gayda, Mussolini's mouthpiece, and consequently in close touch with the Italian Government, predicts that "the war may still be long and difficult." That is probably the best estimate of the situation which has been made recently. It indicates lack of faith that the present air-raids on London and the south-east of England will bring about the quick submission of the British, and more than a little belief that Mr. Churchill meant what he said when he averred that, even if Britain were occupied by the enemy, the struggle would be carried on from the Colonies. Signor Gayda is probably in a better position to estimate the realities of the situation than most other people. He has access to the reports of Italy's Ally, which are at present denied the world at large. He not only knows what Germany is able to effect against Great Britain, but he also knows what damage the British fliers have been doing in Germany.

The horrific stories which are being sedulously spread by the Germans of what they claim to be doing to London are all part and parcel of the campaign of terrorism. They are in no more a position to know in detail the results of their raids than are the British aviators responsible for the attacks on German cities which are military objectives. There can be very little doubt that heavy damage has been done in London. Neutral correspondents support that view. But their stories also show that the German reports have been grossly exaggerated. German attempts to minimize the harm done by British raids over Germany are just as transparent as ever they were, for they still persist in the fairy tale that they are suffering no more damage than the occasional disturbance of a field, the injury of a few domestic animals, and the destruction of a shed in a Berlin suburb. Signor Gayda knows better, and when he expresses the idea that the war may still be a long and difficult one, he knows the reason why. That is that Hitler has not yet delivered such a blow to Britain as would be likely to break her determination to resist, and at present shows little likelihood of being able to do so.

Signor Gayda in his editorial article in the "Giornale d'Italia" points out that "England, whose empire is at stake, is rich and well supplied, and, therefore, can still offer resistance." He might have added that it is peopled by a race which is determined to avail itself to the full of its resources, whether material or spiritual, to make sure that the evil thing, for which Hitler and Signor Gayda's leader stand, shall be destroyed and utterly cast down. Britain will fight, as the Prime Minister has promised on the beaches, in the fields, in the villages and towns, street by street if necessary, and even then continue outside the British Isles in the unlikely event of such an unhappy decision having to be made. That is the meaning of his assurance to the United States that the British Navy would neither be surrendered nor scuttled. It means that come what may the Empire will fight on.

The Italian journalist with delightful naivete goes on to say "This adventure may drag the western hemisphere—which no one intends touching,—into the war." If he thinks for one moment that anyone will place the slightest faith in such an assurance he gravely deceives himself. German activities throughout the Americas clearly show that Hitler's ultimate ambition is world domination. Fifth column activities even in friendly Japan merely serve to corroborate that view. Hitler is out in an endeavour to make the song "Deutschland über Alles" come true, and there need be no mistake about it, that should he succeed, there would be no question of a German-Italian condominium, but the ultimate absorption of Italy itself into the Reich. It needs to be remembered that Italy in such a case would be in no position to defend herself successfully. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that Italy herself will benefit from the British victory, for it will liberate her from the shackles which Mussolini placed on her at the bidding of his Nazi master. Italy, should Britain be defeated, has no future save as an appanage of the Third Reich, and only a British victory can possibly give her, her freedom back again.

TOTALITARIAN WAR

Sept. 12.

Reading British, neutral and enemy reports it is possible to get a clear idea of how the Germans are conducting their air-raids against London. Boasting as they do that these visitations are in retaliation for the British raids on Berlin, and endeavouring to establish the contention that their bombs are directed against military objectives, the fact is that while in some cases this may be true, in other instances it most certainly is not. The dock area from just east of Tower Bridge to Woolwich has been severely bombed, and while considerable damage has been done, it is reported that the functioning of the docks has not in any way been seriously impeded. The area involved includes St. Katherine's Docks, the Commercial Docks, and the West and East India Docks. They are legitimate objectives for the Germans to attack, but either through carelessness or in an endeavour to spread frightfulness and terror adjacent areas where are housed some of London's poorest have been as heavily bombed as the docks themselves. Particularly is that the case at Bromley, where it is reported that the gas works have been destroyed.

As evidencing the complete and utter disregard for the few remaining decencies of war a reference to the other parts of London which have been bombed is all that is necessary. It is known that St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate, narrowly escaped destruction, only receiving minor damage, some time last week. What possible military objective there is in that area it is difficult to understand, unless it consists of the cheap wholesale toy shops along Houndsditch, where toy pistols are usually on sale. Again the vicinity of St. Paul's Cathedral has been damaged by German fliers. What military objective there is there it is difficult to understand, unless inspired by anti-religious motives the Nazi airmen are seeking to wipe out the church publishing houses in Paternoster Row. Bombs dropped near the Guildhall might have been aimed at the Bank of England, though perhaps it is the German contention that the Guildhall itself has some military significance.

Similarly the bombs which have been dropped on the outskirts of London, doing nothing but damage to non-military places, hospitals, schools and all sorts of objectives which are completely without the means to answer back. There can be only one of two explanations for this sort of conduct. Either the Germans are bent upon the wholesale slaughter of innocents in the hope of spreading terror,—in which they have signally failed up to the present,—or fear of British anti-aircraft defences forces them to fly so high that they are completely incapable of accurate bombing. Perhaps it is a combination of both, for all that has happened since this war broke out, the ghastly stories of what occurred at Warsaw and Rotterdam, clearly goes to show the evil intent which animates those wretched men headed by Hitler and Goering.

It has been remarked in connection with British raids over Germany that the Germans are being given a taste of their own medicine. It is to be hoped that this is the case. It is not the slightest use being mealy-mouthed about it. Totalitarian war has to be answered with totalitarian war. There can be no question of turning the other cheek. Indeed it cannot be done, for Great Britain is quite unable at present to produce another London for the Germans to bomb indiscriminately. It should be remembered that should Great Britain not retaliate in kind it would only be taken by the Germans as a sign of weakness, for that is how the average bully regards anything in the light of chivalrous treatment. Berlin, the whole of Berlin, is just as much a military objective as is the whole of London. It would be preferable to strike only at the essential points connected with the Government of Germany in Berlin, but if German aviators are to continue behaving with the utter ruthlessness and callousness they display at present, is it to be expected that the virile British will sit down meekly under it? That is not how this war will be won. Britain can only win it by giving blow for blow, and then that little extra which means victory. It need not necessitate a diversion from settled plans, but no regard whatever for the German civilian should be allowed to interfere with the due execution of those schemes. Hitler and Goering are certainly afflicted by no such qualms.

FRANCE'S DISTRESS

Sept. 12.

Two messages, which serve to indicate the difficulty which the Allies must necessarily have, in deciding whether or not to mitigate the blockade so that those portions of Europe overrun by the Germans shall escape the famine pending this year, throw an interesting light on the situation. Elsewhere in this issue is a telegram from Havas stating that the growing shortage of pharmaceutical products, due to the strict blockade, is being very acutely felt in France. The lack of insulin, so essential in the treatment of diabetes, as well as all medicines derived from paraffin, and extracts of gum and oil, which were formerly imported from French colonies and the Far East, have had the result of sorely inconveniencing physicians in France. Reserves of medicaments are rapidly being used up, and this at a time when the war has left such a trail of suffering in its wake. On the other hand, according to a message printed in yesterday's issue, reliable diplomatic reports in Washington are to the effect that Germany has made a demand upon the Pétain Government for the delivery of 58 per cent. of food and raw materials in unoccupied France and for any other such products as France may have.

It is but natural that the first thought would be to support any scheme which would ensure adequate medical supplies being sent into unoccupied France to alleviate suffering. There has been so much caused during recent months that even the most hardened persons would wish to see everything possible done to minimize it. But Germany stands in control of occupied and unoccupied France. Lest there should be any misunderstanding about that last sentence, it needs to be pointed out that the Armistice will last only so long as it suits Hitler's book, for he has reserved the right to denounce it for any reason that may seem good to himself. Thus, if it were arranged to send in the necessary medical supplies to the Vichy Government, there is no guarantee that it would not immediately be swept out of existence, while the Germans seized for their own use the remedies which a charitable outside world would only too willingly, in other circumstances, arrange to send into France. The Vichy Government can give no guarantee that nothing of the sort would happen, and the problem has to be viewed in exactly that light.

The demand for the surrender by unoccupied France of 58 per cent. of food and raw materials to Germany emphasizes the point, which has already been made, that Germany has consistently exploited the countries which she has overrun, and is preparing to do the same thing with that portion of France under the Vichy Government. The latter will have no other course open to it but to comply, for, should it refuse, it would be a simple matter for the Germans to invade the rest of France and seize what they wanted. From all reports to hand France will have a difficult enough task to get through the winter with the supplies she has on hand, but, if she is to be deprived of the greater portion of them, the prospect of famine will become all the greater. The plan of the Germans is evident. They intend to grab what they can while the going is good, and leave it up to the Allies to decide whether the blockade shall be sufficiently relaxed to permit of assistance going to the unfortunate French.

It is an adroit enough move calculated to force the Allies to break down their own blockade. But it is not likely to succeed. The grabbing of French supplies in this manner is little different in effect from seizing relief materials which might have been sent into Europe. In fact Germany has shown that she intends to benefit whether assistance is available from the United States in this respect or not, and it is indeed difficult to imagine a more cold-blooded sentencing to death of perhaps hundreds of thousands of helpless French than the fiat which has apparently been issued from Berlin. It is idle in these days to refer to the splendid relief work which the United States carried out in Europe during the last war. Conditions were entirely different, for while the brutalities of the German imperial régime were bad enough, they pale into insignificance when compared with the sheer criminality of Hitler and his gang. There was some sense of honour existing in Germany during the last war,—not much, but still some,—but now there is none: its place has been taken by lying, treachery, and wilfully broken promises. The problem is, therefore, a most difficult one, and its solution may involve decisions which may lie heavily on the hearts of men who would wish that every possible assistance should be rendered France in her distress.

CRUX OF THE WAR

Sept. 13.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in his broadcast on Wednesday afternoon, fully lived up to his reputation for frank speaking, and when he said "We must regard the next week or so as very important in our history," he was saying something which should be borne in mind during the fluctuations of the next few days. Hitler is obviously throwing all German resources into this phase of the struggle in the hope of forcing an early decision, and during the next few weeks there may be a considerable increase in the effort he is making. He has conspicuously failed to secure daylight mastery of the air over Great Britain, and the attempt has cost him very dear. It is true that enemy machines in some numbers have succeeded in penetrating the defences of London and doing extensive damage. But that was always expected. It has never for one moment been believed that it was possible to maintain a completely impenetrable barrier around the metropolis. Nevertheless the defences have proved valuable and have undoubtedly saved London from a great deal more damage than it has suffered up to the present.

The Prime Minister bore tribute to the splendid manner in which the citizens of

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London are standing up under the hammering. Hitler has failed to spread terror, or to undermine the *moral* of the people. Instead he has succeeded in fanning British anger until, as one American correspondent has reported they are "hopping mad." It has been rightly said that once the Teutonic brain conceives an idea, and it does not matter how completely wrong it may be, it clings so firmly to it that it can never be totally eradicated. The Germans have all along believed in the terroristic value of the aeroplane and the bomb. The object lesson of Spain meant nothing to them, because they convinced themselves that indiscriminate bombing had only to be extensive enough to achieve the desired effects. Even now they believe it is only a matter of a couple of weeks or so before British *moral* will be broken. They have a rude surprise awaiting them. The people of Britain have too much pride not to be willing to endure what their soldiers have already experienced, much too much determination to be lightly turned aside from their purpose to bring Hitler and his accomplices as low as they have brought so many innocent unoffending countries.

The Prime Minister has revealed the extensive preparations which the enemy are making for the purpose of carrying out the long threatened raid upon the British Isles. It is apparent that all along the Government has been fully apprised of what has been going on, and the R.A.F. has been doing its bit to hamper those preparations in every manner possible. The results they have achieved are by no means negligible, for all along the enemy coastline, from Kiel to Brest concentrations of all manner of craft capable of transporting enemy troops across the Channel have been regularly bombed with very considerable success. But there is a possibility that conditions may arise favouring an attempt to invade Britain. It may be taken for granted that Hitler would eagerly avail himself of such an opportunity. Against that possibility Mr. Churchill warned his hearers on Wednesday, and the manner in which he took them and the world at large into his confidence cannot but have the effect of strengthening the determination to resist to the utmost.

It may be, indeed it seems almost certain, that Britain will have to face dark hours in the not too distant future. Inspired by such a man as their Prime Minister, they will do so calmly, confidently, ready to endure all things, willing to stop at no sacrifice. The vainglorious boastings of the complete supremacy of the German compared with the "effete" British race have already been shown on the fields of France to be the utter rubbish they undoubtedly are. The soldiers who fought there came from the people whom Hitler threatens with invasion, that sturdy stock which refuses to bend the neck before any such upstart, and invasion will be met with the resistance of men who are not only fighting for their hearths and homes, but for everything which men, not converted to dumb slavery, treasure and hold dear. So in the days which are to come there will be courage and faith so aptly described in a recent verse by Lord Dunsany:—

Now are we at the very darkest hour,
And in the darkness we are all alone,
The last of all our allies lying prone.
But now we know no blacker cloud can lour,
And now remembering our ancient power
We wait whatever may be sailed or flown,
With all our kith but one, like ramps of stone
Leaning against an age-enduring tower.
And in that tower, like a frightened maid,
Liberty shelters, and at times she sings
Old songs of freedom learned in many lands.
She is immortal, and our tower stands
From times as dark as these, when dreadful things
Died at its gates. She need not be afraid.

WINGS OVER GERMANY

Sept. 13.

The German news agency recently made much ado about the recently announced British secret weapon described as a self-igniting leaf of celluloid which is reported to have proved exceptionally efficient in starting fires in German forests where military objectives, such as munition dumps and factories are concealed. Of course the usual story is told of civilians being injured, and small farms and the like set afire. That is to some extent inevitable. But it is no reason why the British should be expected to refrain from using them. The destruction of places where the enemy can conceal war material is clearly justified and if it does happen that an occasional civilian is harmed, much as it may be regretted, it by no means compares with the damage to life and limb which the German bombers have been wreaking with complete indiscrimination. If this new weapon is indeed effective, then that need be the only justification for its use. The more German forests that are burned down, the more the enemy is hurt militarily and economically, and that is all that really matters in this very totalitarian war.

Great satisfaction is generally felt that the British are giving Berliners a taste of the evil which is being visited upon London, and it is hoped that the good work will continue. Attempts by the German command to minimize the amount of damage done carry no conviction whatever, for the Germans have handled their publicity since the beginning of the war in a generally untruthful manner, while neutral correspondents, though it is claimed they are not subject to censorship, carry on their work under the complete control of the German officials. Not one neutral message emanating from Berlin has reported what has happened there with the same frankness as those which are sent out of London. But sufficient has come out to indicate that British aeroplanes are able to penetrate to the very heart of Berlin and drop bombs over the actual seat of government. For example the Reichstag has been hit. Not a great deal of damage appears to have been done to that building, but it is pleasing to know that no simple van der Lubbe will lose his head for interfering with the Reich's holy of holies.

It is not to be assumed, as some people appear to do, that these raids over Germany are carried out by insignificant British forces. The fact is that the area they have to cover, and the enormous front they have to keep striking at necessitate the employment of large forces of bombers, and while impressive figures of the number of machines which the enemy sends over Britain are given, little is said, for obvious reasons of the forces which the British are using. It is to be deduced from the large number of objectives repeatedly visited that very large numbers of machines are engaged. It is known that very serious damage has been done in the industrial area of north-west Germany, which could not have been done had it not been for the big air forces sent against them. One of the main reasons why so many British raids are carried out at night is that, because of the long distances covered, it is not possible to send fighters to accompany the bombers, who naturally, therefore, require the extra assistance which darkness gives them. British aviators are so well trained that flying by day or night presents no difficulty whatever.

The tasks which have been set the R.A.F. fliers are infinitely harder than those which the enemy have to perform. With bases but a few miles from the British coast, it is possible for German machines to make several quick trips a day. British machines on the other hand have to fly hundreds of miles over enemy territory to reach their objectives, and the fact that they do it so frequently and complete their missions with a minimum of loss speaks volumes for the men and the machines they fly. As Mr. Winston Churchill remarked in the course of his broadcast, Britain's air force is stronger now than it was at the commencement of the mass air attacks some weeks ago. It will continue to increase in strength, and without unduly indulging in optimism it may be safely said that the time will come when the British will gain full mastery in the air. That will indeed be a sad day for Hitler, for from that moment his grandiose dreams will commence to fade away and grim reality take their place. It will be the grim reality which Hitler fears so much,—the vision of approaching defeat.

IN NORTHERN AFRICA

Sept. 14.

While at the moment the cables are vague concerning pending developments in north Africa it is believed that, with the seasonal improvement in the weather, which is expected about this time of the year, serious fighting will soon occur. Apparently the Italians contemplate three movements, one out of Lybia along the coast by way of Sollum, where a highway makes movement fairly easy, though it will be under the guns of the British Navy, the second from Kassala northwestwards towards Wadi Halfa, and the third along the Sudan-Egyptian frontier starting out from Taheida which is an Italian base. This latter movement is designed to effect a junction with the Italian forces operating out of Kassala, though it is believed that considering the enormous stretch of waterless desert to be negotiated the prospects of the movement of substantial forces may be regarded as remote. Indeed interest will in all probability centre upon the first two movements, the third being likely to amount to little more than a raiding demonstration.

When this campaign starts it will put an end to the comparative inaction which has existed in north Africa since the end of July, when the first phase of military operations in the Western Desert was concluded. In that phase the British did well In a communiqué issued on August 6 the General Headquarters, Middle East, stated:—

During this phase a small British Mobile Force of a few armoured fighting vehicles, guns and a few companies of infantry have completely dominated the Eastern Frontier area of the Italian colony of Libya in the face of an Italian force greatly superior in numbers. Since the Italians declared war on the British Empire they have lost on this front alone 818 prisoners (including a general) 16 guns, 15 tanks, 65 vehicles as well as an unascertainable number of killed and wounded, and a quantity of arms, vehicles and material of all sorts.

These British successes have been due to the high quality and sound training, the able handling and excellent equipment of the famous regiments—of which our desert force is composed—the offensive spirit and high *moral* of the Royal Air Force, who have attacked the enemy relentlessly, and the continuous patrolling of the sea by the Royal Navy. A further, and, perhaps, even more significant factor is the complete unanimity as to the righteousness of our cause and the absolute confidence in the outcome which inspires all ranks and contrasts so markedly with the doubt and hesitation and lack of confidence of the Italians themselves as well as amongst the unfortunate Lybians in their army.

According to Headquarters how the second phase would develop was a matter of conjecture, but it has since transpired that the Italians planned to capture British Somaliland which they did following the British evacuation. It is the third phase which is now developing. It is known that the Italians have large forces in Lybia. They will probably want every man they can get there, for the same British communiqué from which the above extract was taken, states "As we know from evidence gained at Kassala and Moyale, the Italians require a superiority of more than ten to one before they will risk an attack on a British position." This is not the enthusiastic outpouring of a propagandist, but the opinion of soldiers, whose very first lesson is never at any time to underrate an opponent. Since it was written substantial British reinforcements have arrived in Egypt, despite the much vaunted Italian naval supremacy in the Mediterranean, which apparently amounts to a commanding view from the safety of Italian harbours.

It is believed that the Italians have accumulated very substantial reserves in north Africa, but the fact that the British Navy is able to maintain a blockade of the coast, renders the likelihood of any great amount of additional supplies reaching the enemy very remote. The Italians are able only to maintain a very precarious life-line with Italy itself, and their campaign will have to be conducted with what they have got on the spot. The British on the other hand are able to despatch reinforcements and supplies and will continue to be able to do so unless the Italian Navy can come out into the open and destroy the British fleet. That they cannot hope to do by continuously avoiding action. The situation in north Africa can, therefore, be reviewed with complete confidence in the ability of the British forces to deal with whatever movements the Italians may be contemplating. As the British headquarters said in their communiqué of August 6:—"If the attack does come it will not take us by surprise, for we have our plans ready to meet it. But whatever happens we shall not be deceived by the claims of Bari and Berlin, which doubtless will be as exaggerated and untrue as ever."

LONDON E.C.4

Sept. 14.

News that an aerial torpedo has fallen on the offices of the "Evening Standard" destroying the top floor without apparently doing much other damage shows that London, E.C.4 is not escaping the attentions of the enemy. Through that postal district runs the "Street of Ink" along which, and down the various sidestreets on either side are to be found the offices of no fewer that nine British daily papers, 156 periodicals and the London offices of nearly sixty colonial and American papers. In that area also are to be found the offices of the various news agencies of the world, so that London E.C.4. may accurately be described as the nerve centre of the world's news systems. Other capitals possibly accommodate as many organs and agencies, but it is doubtful whether in one comparatively small area so many are brought together as in London. Prominent along Fleet Street now are the offices of the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post" built in almost classic style and quite near to it those of the "Daily Express," the last word in modernity.

Most of the newspaper offices are to be found in that narrow district between Fleet Street and the Thames Embankment, on which Reuters were formerly situated until they moved into their own building, which now accommodates a number of other agencies as well, and were a number of bombs to fall in that area the casualties amongst newspapers and periodicals would indeed be severe. "The Times," as is to be expected of it, remains distinctly aloof, for, while it is situated in postal district E.C.4, Printing House Square is east of Faringdon Street. It was there before Fleet Street became the "Street of Ink," and there it apparently intends to remain, possibly in a better position to escape destruction should the enemy make a determined attempt upon the newspaper centre of Great Britain. But in the district in question the huge presses turn out millions of copies daily, hundred of thousands, if not actually millions of copies of the various periodicals, while from the offices of the various news agencies words reaching astronomical figures are despatched to every quarter of the world.

The destruction of London E.C.4. would at the very worst merely temporarily disrupt the activities of the London Press. Most of the national dailies have had arrangements made right from the commencement of the war for production elsewhere than in London, while some of them have for years had separate printing works in other parts of the country. For such papers as the "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Express" destruction of their London offices would do little more than interfere with publication, perhaps for only a day or so. It has always been realized that the daily newspaper plays so important a part in the lives of people nowadays that to deprive them of their news might eventually prove a severe blow to their *moral*. The danger of that is to a great extent offset by the radio, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the B.B.C. have alternative stations from which to continue their service should B.B.C. House be damaged.

But the daily paper is an institution of the ordinary life of today, and the men who are daily risking their lives in search of the news for the information of the people are sure in the knowledge that no action of the enemy in destroying the plants of their journals will prevent the truth being disseminated. It is from the roofs of these buildings along Fleet Street and near it that observers have been able to watch the progress of the bombing with considerable convenience. It is from the same offices that reporters, and photographers have sped to the areas involved in the enemy bombing. It is there that editors and sub-editors feverishly prepare copy knowing that no matter what happens the paper must be "got out," and from similar offices that cable and wireless messages are prepared giving the world the news of what is going on. No consideration of danger deters the good journalist in his search for news, and all Goering's bombers will not prevent the British public, as well as the whole world from learning all that is going on. It is a great little spot, is London E.C.4 and there is not a newspaperman, who has smelt the odour of its ink, who is not wishing he was there.

GALLANT LONDON

Sept. 16.

Great Britain has come through the first week of the greatest air battle of history in the manner which was expected of her, and, despite the damage which has been done, despite the hundreds of people killed and thousands wounded, the *moral* of the country remains unimpaired. London has been subjected to many air-raids during the week,—several daily,—and the manner in which civilians have stood up under the hammering has aroused the admiration of the world. Indeed as one reader remarked on reading the accounts of Friday's raids "It makes me feel proud to be British." This last week has seen the Germans bring their totalitarian war to an unprecedented pitch in an endeavour to destroy the nerve centre of the Empire and the keystone of the defence of Britain itself. Experts agree that up to the present it has not succeeded, and with the noticeable improvement of British defences there is every reason to believe that it never will. It is possible that this new week will see the enemy redouble their efforts. Time is going against them, and the necessity of forcing an issue is becoming increasingly urgent, and if the Germans throw more and more aeroplanes against London in particular and Britain in general there need be no cause for surprise.

While the enemy confined their bombings to military objectives in the east of London there was very little cause for criticism. But that would not suffice them. Their aim was to destroy the *moral* of the Londoners and in that they have signally failed. Their attack on the West End and Buckingham Palace was a gross psychological error. There was a chance, though perhaps a very slim one, that, had the Germans concentrated on the poorer districts of London, Fifth Columnists would have been able to argue that it was only the poor that were suffering, and that the rich were escaping. The fact that Their Majestics,—it will be remembered that the King took the risk of visiting the East End immediately after the first big bombing, and thus associated himself with his people in their suffering,—have also been made the recipients of the enemy's attentions has welded the whole nation together as never before, and given the lie to the cheap German jibe that the King and Queen and the Government had left London.

There has been nothing passive about British resistance to the German onslaughts. Defences around London have clearly saved it from an immense amount of damage, and the enemy is being shown that there is a vast difference between bombing comparatively defenceless Warsaw and interfering with the greatest metropolis in the world. In addition to that the R.A.F. have carried

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the war to the German capital itself, a significant fact for Hitler promised the Berliners that their city would never be attacked. Furthermore the British air force has carried out huge raids on the various concentrations which the enemy has made in preparation for the long-expected invasion of Britain. Details of the damage done are not available, but there is every reason to believe that these raids have proved most effective, and that the enemy has suffered considerably. It is to be assumed from this that the enemy are a long way from that control of the air so necessary if the invasion of Britain is to be attempted.

The decision of the Central British War Fund committee to remit £2,500 to the Lord Mayor of London's air raid relief fund is welcomed. So also is the action of a correspondent, whose letter appears in today's issue enclosing a further gift as an expression of his admiration for the courage which Londoners are displaying. Much money will be required to help those who have suffered so greatly at the hands of the enemy, and it is believed that other Britons in China will desire to mark their sympathy and approval in a like manner. It is hoped they will come forward. While it is fully realized that the British community, despite the disadvantages it is labouring under, have done excellently, it is hoped that they will dig down a little deeper to help their fellow nationals exposed to all the fury of the enemy. It is little enough to ask in all conscience. The money should be forthcoming at once, for never was it truer than it is now that he gives twice who gives quickly.

ITALY AND SYRIA

Sept. 16.

The Italians are not meeting with all the success they would like in their armistice negotiations with the French in Syria, for it is reported that the latter are flatly refusing to comply with some of the former's demands. Under the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, and a separate military convention entered into between France and Syria, France was permitted to maintain armed forces in the territories of the Jebel Druze and Latakia, and to have placed at her disposal two aerodromes. The Italians, it appears are demanding the surrender of these bases together with control over the railways, and the handing over of a number of French submarines lying in Beyrout harbour. Quite obviously Italy desires to obtain these important concessions in order to provide bases on the mainland for eventual attack on the British forces in the Middle East. There is, therefore, at the moment a fierce struggle going on behind the scenes which may have a profound effect upon the course of the war in that part of the world as well as in northern Africa. Italy with a foothold in Syria would be able to engage the British forces in Palestine, and it appears at the moment that the French in Syria are by no means disposed to accede to Italian demands.

Probably the reason why the French in Syria are growing more desirous of rallying round General de Gaulle, is due in the first place to a growing realization of the great betrayal of France by the Petain Government, and a better comprehension of all its implications. Added to that there is the example which has been set by the action of the French Equatorial Colonies which have gone over to General de Gaulle, and the fortitude and determination with which Britain is standing up under the German airraids. It is becoming increasingly apparent to the large numbers of Frenchmen, who refuse to accept the counsels of despair of the Vichy Government, that Britain indeed does still represent a rallying point around which those bent on continuing the struggle against the hideousness of Hitlerism can gather with prospects of ultimate success.

The full tale of the Italian demands upon Syria have not been made public, but what has become known clearly indicates a desire to reduce the status of Syria to the position of an Italian possession. Certainly it is clear that the Germans already consider themselves heir to the French colonies, and it is reported that even the Vichy Government is showing some restiveness concerning German demands. Should it seek to offer even a small measure of resistance it is possible that the Germans will dissolve it, replacing it with one of their own, when the choice will be left to the officials of the French possessions still adhering to the Petain Government as to whether they will submit, or fight for their independence until France can again be restored. It is believed in some quarters that they will adopt the latter course, and go over to General de Gaulle, for if they sought to hand over lock, stock and barrel to a more thoroughly German government than is that at Vichy at the moment, the possibility is that the natives themselves, who know what Hitlerism means, would rise in revolt.

Should the balance of the French colonial possessions in Africa decide in such a manner, the task of the British armies there and in the Middle East would be greatly facilitated. It would have the effect of restoring the situation as it existed prior to the defection of France and with the Italians having to fight on two fronts instead of one as at present the prospects of the Allies would be decidedly good. General de Gaulle appears to believe that there is a likelihood of some such development. It will be all the greater as the Italian terms become the more onerous. Whether the followers of de Gaulle in Syria are at present strong enough to attempt a coup with any chances of success cannot at the moment be ascertained, but the possibility of the French there staying put and waiting for a military attempt on the country, and then fighting is not one to be disregarded. The French colonial empire may still be divided with regard to loyalty to Vichy, but, if Vichy falls, those who are loyal to it may find themselves under the control of something far more sinister, unless they are prepared to fight.

THIS CRITICAL WEEK

Sept. 17.

While there can be no minimizing of the perils which confront the British Isles with a full moon and high tides starting from yesterday, there are various reasons for facing what may come with considerable confidence. To find them it is not necessary to refer solely to British reports, but to examine the various messages of neutral correspondents. Mr. Saiji Hasegawa, of Domei, reporting that all Britain on Sunday night was prepared for the zero hour, when the moon and the tides gave Hitler the best opportunity of invading Britain, states that the atmosphere in London has become grim, but that the people are showing confidence. The frightfulness of the past week has failed to shake their *moral*. It has brought the war home to them as never before, and not only is there no weakening of the will to continue the struggle until victory is secured, but a determination to endure all things to attain that end. The heart of the people is in its right place and they can confidently be expected to face whatever this week has to bring with the same undaunted courage.

But the Japanese correspondent goes further. British aerial defences, he says, have been showing a vast improvement, with new balloon barrages able to rise much higher than before, offering new hazards to Nazi raiders, while powerful anti-aircraft batteries create zones in which attacking machines can fly only at extreme peril. Moreover a new twin-motored night fighter with the range of a Bristol-Blenheim bomber, with much higher speed and more formidable armament is now coming into service. The defence of the coast is also reported to be complete with every threatened sector fortified to the depth of many miles, while against the possible descent of Nazi parachutists as well as other conceivable contingencies, the British forces are prepared with a thoroughness and wealth of equipment which was impossible three months ago. These are the findings of a neutral journalist, who like his fellows, has been afforded facilities for ascertaining the truth such as are consistently denied to newspapermen in the Reich.

It has to be emphasized that this report comes from a neutral source. Others could quite as easily be quoted. Signor Farinacci, in the "Regime Fascista" takes the view that Germany will not launch her final attack against Great Britain until the spring, and will spend the winter preparing for it. That view seems to be offset by the concentration of the vessels necessary for the invasion along the French, Belgian, Netherlands', and German coasts, which have been so thoroughly bombed by the British during the past few days, and it may be that the writer is seeking to bring about a sense of false security. Farinacci's argument is that Hitler will attack only when he is sure of obtaining victory with the least bloodshed, an idea which seems utterly foreign in a man who has revelled in his bloodlust ever since he invaded Poland. The writer's case is that Hitler took nine months in which to prepare his crushing attack against France and will follow the same tactics with regard to Britain.

It is to be devoutly hoped that he will, for if, as the Japanese correspondent cables, the British are prepared with a thoroughness and wealth of equipment impossible three months ago, how much better fitted would they be to face an invasion if a further six months are allowed for additional preparations? Most indications point to a desire on the part of Hitler to put his fortune to the test in the immediate future. He has still to endeavour to give to his people that victory which he promised them before winter, and should he fail to do that, either by delaying action, or being actually defeated in the Channel he will have met with his greatest reverse, and one which may very well prove ultimately decisive. The probability of the invasion being attempted this week is by no means small, even though the German air force has failed to batter London and the south-east of England into a condition most suitable for the execution of his plans. But if he does hold his hand, as the Italian journalist suggests he may, he will be showing just that same hesitation as it is thought has been perceivable in his actions ever since the downfall of France. An uncertain Hitler will be Great Britain's biggest asset in the task of defending herself when the final throw is made.

WEAK JUSTIFICATION

Sept. 17.

Astonishingly enough the German propaganda machine is now endeavouring to justify the bombing of Buckingham Palace. It has already been pointed out that the Nazis have, in the case of every invaded country with the exception of Denmark, and perhaps Belgium, made attempts against the lives and liberty of the rulers, and there was every reason for the British to have expected similar action against their own monarchs. In the other cases the Germans made no attempt to excuse or defend their actions, but for some reason best known to themselves they are endeavouring to explain to their own people and to the world at large the reasons which they consider justify them in their deeds. Doctor Otto Kriegk, writing in "Der Montag" is entrusted with the task of putting forward the Nazi case. His first contention is that His Majesty King George is, after all, the supreme commander of the British Army. That is quite true. It is also true that Hitler is the supreme commander of the whole of the German forces, and it is claimed that he has been personally directing operations. There could, therefore, be no complaint if the British air force were to seek him out and give him a taste of his own medicine, for Hitler is just as much a military objective as the Germans claim the King to be.

Doctor Kriegk's second point is that within a few hundred yards of Buckingham Palace there is a big oil depot, which does not supply London's civilian population but military headquarters. Whether there is such a depot or not is entirely beside the point, but, if there is, and the doctor's claim is that the depot is a military objective and that the Palace is suffering because of proximity, it can only be said that the German bombing is hopelessly inaccurate if it cannot get within a few hundred yards of its target. The third point which it is sought to make is that the Palace is in the vicinity of Victoria Station an important transport centre from the military point of view. That can readily be conceded, but Victoria is over half a mile from the palace as the crow flies, and if in trying to hit the station, a comfortably sized target, the nearest German bombers can drop their missiles is half a mile away it speaks volumes for the boasted efficiency of the German airmen.

The fourth point is that Buckingham Palace is close to the War Office, the Air Minister and military installations for protecting buildings important for conducting the war. But they are rather over three-quarters of a mile away, and if in trying to hit say the Admiralty which is about the closest, the Germans score on the Palace, it may be argued vice versa that the bombs which are reported to have fallen in Downing street were probably aimed at Charing Cross or even Waterloo. The fact of the matter is that the air defense of London is such as to force the German raiders to maintain a respectful height, so far up that their bombing has to be indiscriminate, for it is only in isolated instances that it has been reported that German machines have flown low over London, though one of the chief uses of the delayed fuse bomb, is that aeroplanes should be able to fly low and drop them and escape the force of an immediate explosion.

Dr. Kriegk's last argument is "For the rest, Buckingham Palace to the German people means less than a worker's habitat in the Reich's capital." That contention can be accepted, but it applies to both sides. Hitler's eyrie at Berchtesgaden and his chancellery in Berlin mean less to the British than one of the houses of British workers laid low in the indiscriminate terroristic bombing in which the Germans so greatly delight. Hitler himself is a military objective. He has invited attention through the conduct of his own airmen, and while the British may not seek him out as the Nazis are apparently endeavouring to seek out the King and Queen, if anything should happen to him the last thing which the British would wish to do would be to explain to the world why it had occurred. The very fact of German attempts at justification indicate their own uneasiness in the matter, and they constitute an endeavour to set up a case preliminary to any success at this form of murder of individuals. Fortunately it will carry no conviction, for the criminality of the German leaders has been so thoroughly established that not all the whitewashing in the world could ever succeed in covering their guilt.

AROUND THE WORLD

Patriotism an Offence

The world is watching with close attention trials of certain former leaders of France on charges of "war guilt." That may be one reason why the government at Vichy seems to be preventing any real news about these trials from getting to the public; it may be that a sense of shame would prefer to have these indecent proceedings buried. But they will not be forgotten. By the outcome of these trials will the sincerity of the Petain régime be judged. M. Edouard Daladier, M. Paul Reynaud, and General Marie-Gustav Gamelin are at present in a French chateau awaiting their turn to appear before the tribunal; while the Vichy decree of July 23 denationalizing Frenchmen who left France without permission during the days of the surrender has been extended to include a number more patriots. These actions have been taken, without a doubt, under the orders of Germany. Under M. Daladier France went to war, to fulfil the obligations which previous French Governments had undertaken. Under the dynamic M. Reynaud, France continued the war, though faced with almost certain disaster. It was M. Reynaud who declared the French determination to fight on, even though the war had to be carried on from colonial possessions. His declaration, at a time when the Germans were pushing rapidly into the heart of his country, was strikingly reminiscent of the speech made by Mr. Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, in which he emphasized that Britain was prepared to fight on "if necessarily alone." The inclusion of General Gamelin in those to be indicted for wishing to fight on is interesting. On his supercession as commander-in-chief, General Gamelin dropped surprisingly out of the news. As generalissimo he was, of course, technically responsible for the defeat of his armies, and the world leaped to the conclusion that he was being disciplined accordingly. It now appears that General Gamelin, in spite of the widespread impression that he was one of those who preached the doctrine of safety behind the Maginot Line, was one of those who favoured continuation of resistance. If this is so, the millions of persons, all over the world who had idolized him before the débâcle, will be glad. He will have proved worthy of the trust formerly reposed in him, though possibly guilty of errors of judgment and over-confidence. The trial of men of the calibre of these three, who acted faithfully according to the dictates of their conscience in the defence of their country and of the principles of international morality, is in reality the trial of the "men of Vichy." The verdicts found by the court at Riom will be regarded by the world outside Nazi domination as a judgment on the men who gave them.

Sunday School Founder

Today is the 205th anniversary of the birth of Robert Raikes. That may not mean much to many people nowadays, but for the generations of children, who since 1780, every week went unwillingly to Sunday school, the date has a sinister significance. Robert Raikes was the son of a printer in Gloucester, and proprietor of the "Gloucester Journal." On the death of his father in 1757 he succeeded him in business, which he continued to conduct until 1802. Together with some others he started a Sunday school at Gloucester in 1780, and on giving publicity to the enterprise in the columns of his own paper the notice was copied by London journals and awakened considerable attention. For nearly thirty years he continued actively engaged in the the promotion of the movement, and lived to witness its wide extension throughout England. Whether or not he proved a benefactor to the children of Britain must always be a matter of opinion. Possibly that of the very young will still be decidedly in the negative for memory recalls so many Sunday afternoons when youth would rather have been out enjoying the fresh air, than proving to teachers that they really had learned the collect for the day, or some appropriate Biblical verses. Their elders on the other hand probably have had many reasons to bless Robert Raikes for doing what he did. How many Victorian mothers and fathers where able to secure quietness in the house, while they slept off the heaviness of a large midday meal? Sunday school for them was a convenient means of seeing to the religious education of their children, the maintenance of an atmosphere of complete propriety and getting in an undisturbed "forty winks." Some who are no longer young may aver that Sunday school was a direct incentive to petty larceny; but they are reviving memories of that tightly clutched sixpence, to go into the box to provide the benighted heathen with red flannel vests or something equally unnecessary, which dwindled to a copper or two before the local sweet shop was passed. Robert Raikes has much to answer for, but this can be said in his favour: Sunday school was infinitely better than having to sit quietly in the parlour reading an elevating book and that is what so many a poor child had to do until the wild delight which Raikes conceived came into being.

SHANGHAI NOTES

So Last Month Was Hot

The long spell of hot weather last month in Shanghai was no flight of imagination. Zikawei reports that the total possible duration of sunshine for the month was 410 hours, out of which we were grilled for 247—60 per cent. of the total, or 15 per cent. more than the average August deals out to us. Comparing this with the sixty principal seaside resorts and cities in England, they were favoured with a meagre 38 per cent. of their possible total.

The average maximum temperature for August was 93°, or 15 per cent. above the average maximum for that month during the past 50 years, during which time the average number of hours of sunshine has been 215.

It may be interesting for the reader to compare Shanghai's temperature and sunshine with some of the main towns in England during August:—

	Average Temperature	Percentage of Possible Sunshine
Shanghai	89.06°	60
London	67.50°	43
Edinburgh	58.50°	26
Margate	67.30	58

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NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR

Demands on Indo-China

Japanese Authorities on Spot Authorized To Work Out Arrangement with French

Tokyo, Sept. 9.

THE Japanese authorities in French Indo-China, led by Major Issaku Nishihara, have authorization to work out an arrangement with the local French authorities, and they are now negotiating, but "we do not think that the alleged six-point demands are correct," replied Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, today at the press conference here when answering an American correspondent's suggestion of six-point demands that the Japanese were alleged to have made on Indo-China.

The American correspondent pointed out that there were various versions in the foreign press regarding Japan's requests of French Indo-China and he asked whether Japan had made the alleged six point demands as reported by the "New York Times," namely:

The establishment of air bases at Haiphong and other places. The right to fly over French Indo-China territory for Japanese military and civil planes. Japanese control of all incoming and out-going tonnages of ports in French Indo-China. That French Indo-China should stop building defence works. The right to move Japanese troops through French Indo-China in case Chinese troops appear near the border of French Indo-China. The full support, on the part of local French authorities, of Japanese development of trade enterprises in French Indo-China.

The spokesman declined to give further information on the ground that he had received no concrete or accurate information yet. When asked if the negotiations had been finished, the spokesman replied that the negotiations were still going on.

He also mentioned, referring to press reports stating that a clash had broken out between Chinese and French troops near the border of French Indo-China, that an official despatch from Japanese authorities in French Indo-China gave "nothing of that sort."

"We do not think it a representation" said Mr. Suma, when queried whether the United States had made any representations to Japan with regard to French Indo-China.—Reuter.

Demands Said Rejected

London, Sept. 9.

The French authorities in Indo-China have not accepted the Japanese demands, it is learned in authoritative quarters in London by Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

There was a frontier violation by a few Japanese troops, but this was settled without fighting through the tact of a French officer.—Reuter.

Reports Contradictory

Vichy, Sept. 9.

Several contradictory, inaccurate reports have been issued during the past few days regarding Franco-Japanese negotiations on Indo-China. Last night, Havas was placed in a position to clarify the situation.

Upon conclusion of Franco-German and Franco-Italian armistice agreements continuation of the war between the Axis and Great Britain could not but have its effects in the Far East.

Repercussions were soon felt as Britain withdrew her garrisons in Tientsin and Shanghai, and launched friendly conversations with the Japanese Government.

In the United States, meanwhile Mr. Cordell Hull made a declaration stating the U.S. wished to see no further changes in the territorial status quo in the Far East.

In this situation, France began negotiations with Japan to find a basis for friendly agreement to take into account the extension of Sino-Japanese hostilities to the vicinity of the Indo-Chinese frontier, where border incidents occurred sometimes.

Franco-Japanese parleys were launched at Tokyo, between the French Ambassador, M. Arsene Henry and the Foreign Minister Mr. Matsuoka and in Indo-China by the Governor-General, Admiral Decoux and General Issaku Nishihara, head of the Japanese delegation there.

Admiral Decoux and General Nishihara, in fact studied at Hanoi ways and means to execute the measures studied and decided upon at Tokyo.

These contacts were never broken off, and the negotiations are continuing now with both parties wishing to bring them to a happy conclusion.

There is every reason to believe, Havas may state, that the interests of Japan may be reconciled with the interests and duties of France, to whom the Armistice left the care of safeguarding her empire.—Havas.

Chungking Reports

Chungking, Sept. 9.

The Indo-China situation remains very obscure.

While Chinese circles claim to have received reliable information that the French authorities in Indo-China have agreed to the landing of 12,000 Japanese troops for passage along the French railway to the Yunnan border, foreign reports from Hanoi indicate the high possibility of Indo-China rejecting the Japanese demands.

The Chinese point out that recently 150 American bombers are alleged to have flown direct from Manila to Indo-China to strengthen the French colony's air arm, which is admitted to be the weakest branch of Indo-China's defences.

They further state that Indo-China representatives are very active in the United States discussing the purchase of American aircraft for Indo-China's defences.

Hanoi Reported Quiet

The latest reports from Hanoi state that all is quiet there, without any signs of the Japanese landing troops.

A usually well-informed foreign source states: that, according to information received direct from Hanoi, the negotiations between the Japanese and the French in Indo-China have already broken down.

At the same time foreign reports from the French colony indicate a strong tendency on the part of Indo-China to drift away from the influence of Vichy. There is said to have been a good deal of talk in Indo-China of the French colony joining General de Gaulle.

It is stated that Admiral Decoux, Governor of Indo-China, was previously a subordinate of General Catroux, his predecessor. Vichy promoted Admiral Decoux, it is further declared, in the hope of winning his support, but whether he will actually support Vichy is said not to be yet quite clear.

Vichy-Tokyo Agreement

A French source here confirms that an agreement has already been reached between Vichy and Japan over the Indo-China issue. But Chinese circles point out that the fact that Admiral Decoux is holding out may be taken to indicate that the Governor is not entirely in agreement with Vichy.

Chinese circles are also puzzled over the motive of the Japanese demand to land troops in Indo-China. They opine that the landing of 12,000 troops is insufficient for the purpose of launching a drive towards Kunming, though they admit that this may merely be one of the columns to suport a Japanese main drive from west Kwangsi.

Some Chinese quarters believe that such a landing might perhaps be aimed at other purposes than a drive towards Kunming.

According to the same sources, occupation of Indo-China is one of Japan's major moves in her southward expansion programme, and they say, therefore, it would be interesting to see what next step Japan would take following a landing in Indo-China.—Reuter.

Tokyo Says Continuing

Tokyo, Sept. 11.

Franco-Japanese negotiations are still continuing in Hanoi, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, told correspondents when asked about any developments on this matter. He added that the situation was unaltered since last Monday.—Domei.

Vice-Admiral Tsuda Arrives in Hainan

Hoikow, Hainan Island, Sept. 10.

Vice-Admiral Shizue Tsuda, Director of the Central China Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board, arrived here last Saturday by plane from Taihoku and has since made a detailed inspection trip of the Island. Vice-Admiral Tsuda left at 9.30 this morning for Canton by plane.—Domei.

Indo-China Said Ready to Resist

Chungking, Sept. 10.

An unimpeachable foreign source reports that, according to information direct from Indo-China, Admiral Decoux, Governor of the French colony, is standing firm in his negotiations with Japan and is preparing to resist a Japanese landing.

Vichy, however, apparently under German influence, is said to be exerting strong pressure on Admiral Decoux to accept the Japanese demands.—Reuter.

Counter Proposals Reported

Hongkong, Sept. 10.

Negotiations between the authorities in French Indo-China and Major-General Nishihara, head of the Japanese mission to Indo-China, are continuing, it is learned from a usually reliable source.

Admiral Decoux, Governor of French Indo-China, is stated to have submitted counter-proposals to Japanese demands for the passage of troops through Indo-China to the Chinese border. After which Gen. Nishihara is said to have forwarded the counter-proposals to Tokyo for instructions. It is understood that Admiral Decoux's counter-proposals seek to limit and to specify points where the Japanese will be permitted to land and the area in which they may conduct military operations and the points to be used as air bases.

Commenting upon these reports Chinese circles declare that they are confident that the Chinese military authorities have already completed careful preparations to deal with all such eventualities. They express the opinion, however, that if Indo-China agrees to Japanese landing in Indo-China, however limited the area of operations may technically be, it will gradually become impossible to restrict Japanese armed movements, with the result that all semblance of Indo-China's independence will be seriously threatened.—Reuter.

Talks to be Resumed

Hanoi, Sept. 10.

The Franco-Japanese talks here have been bogged down since Saturday morning, but they were expected to become normal again today.

The renewal of the talks, it was generally believed, depends on orders from Tokyo which would be guided by the effects in the Far East resulting from the German actions in Europe.—United Press.

Decoux Believed Yielding

Chungking, Sept. 10.

The latest reports on the Indo-China situation indicate that while French-Japanese negotiations are still continuing at Hanoi, Admiral Decoux, Governor-General of the French Colony, has already agreed to most of the Japanese demands, only one or two points of which are still under discussion. According to information reaching here, it is believed he will eventually give in, accepting the points which are still outstanding.—Reuter.

Admiral Decoux Loyal To Vichy

Hanoi, Sept. 10.

A telegram expressing the loyalty of the people and rulers of Indo-China, was sent by the Governor-General, Vice-Admiral Decoux, to the new Secretary of State for Colonies, Rear-Admiral Platon, on Sunday, it was announced here yesterday. The message, despatched on the occasion of Admiral Platon's promotion to ministerial rank, stated:

"On behalf of the protected sovereigns of this French possession and of the Indo-Chinese population, and on my own behalf, I give you the assurance of full Indo-Chinese adherence to the motherland in all respects.

"Despite present disquiet, Indo-China remains calm, united and orderly," Vice-Admiral Decoux declared.

In reply, he received the following telegram: "I was particularly happy to receive the congratulations and statements of loyalty that you addressed to me on behalf of the protected sovereigns, the population of Indo-China, and the Governor General himself.

"This gesture of loyalty, in present circumstances, takes on full importance.

"I am happy," Admiral Platon stated, "to know that Indo-China lives in calm and union under the authority of a leader in whom the French Government and the Chief of State have full confidence."

Vice-Admiral Decoux meanwhile gave a luncheon here yesterday, and among the guests were General Nishihara, head of the Japanese delegation here, Colonel Koibe, another member of the delegation, M. de Tascher, French Commercial Attache to Tokyo now visiting here, and General Martin, Commander in Chief of the French forces in Indo-China.—Havas.

Decoux Cables to Roosevelt

Tension in Indo-China Said Acute; Three Japanese Demands Reported

Hongkong, Sept. 11.

TENSION in Indo-China is reliably stated to be acute. Admiral Decoux, Governor-General of the Colony, is reported to have despatched three cables to President Roosevelt, a well-informed traveller, who has just arrived here from Saigon, told Reuter's today. Although the contents of the cables are not known, it is believed he pointed out the serious situation in the French Colony, the traveller added.

The Japanese are stated to have made three demands at noon yesterday: The right to establish three air bases in Tongking, with personnel of 8,000 men at each base. Use of the French naval base in Camranh Bay; and passage of 60,000 troops to China.

The site of the aerodromes, it is said, has not been specified.

Admiral Decoux is stated to have agreed to grant the Japanese three aerodromes, with 1,000 personnel each, and the passage of 20,000 troops to China, where two divisions of Japanese are believed to have been cornered by Chinese crack troops.

Members of elected bodies at Saigon, who met on Saturday to discuss the position, voiced strong opposition to any agreement with Japan, it is further stated.

Holding Out

Admiral Decoux, it was later reported by a reliable source, declared that no agreement had been reached, but that he had been instructed to discuss and grant certain facilities within limits indicated by Vichy. He is said to have declared that he would not grant facilities even within those limits.

Discussions, it is thought, may be prolonged until Admiral Decoux hopes that the general situation in the Pacific develops favourably to Indo-China. The Governor-General is stated to be holding out as long as possible although pressure is being exerted by Vichy, according to the traveller.

General Martin, commanding the Army, is reported to have requested that he be relieved of his command should the Japanese demands be granted.

It is felt in Indo-China, the traveller said, that the Japanese, in asking for the passage of troops, desire also to cut off the Burma-Yunnan road.

Strong forces of Chinese troops, he claimed, were along the frontier, and they would take action should even a small force of Japanese troops be granted passage through the French Colony.

There was a report that the cornered Japanese troops tried to break through via Indo-China, but that they were fired on by French troops and suffered nearly 100 casualties, he continued.

The traveller denied the arrival in Indo-China of American bombers, and added that 96 per cent. of the people of the country favoured the cause of General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French National Committee in London, but that they were unable to act on their own owing to the situation with Japan.—Reuter.

Laokay Bridge Blown Up

Hanoi, Sept. 11.

The international bridge at Laokay, on the Red River, was blown up at 4 p.m. yesterday by the Chinese, reliable reports said here this morning. The bridge was completely demolished, the reports said.

The destruction of the bridge, which had been mined for 20 days by the Chinese, caused confusion in Laokay for several hours. Many fled the city fearing an invasion.—United Press.

Railway Report Denied

Kunming, Sept. 11.

Reports current in Kunming that Chinese troops have cut the Yunnan Railway near the Indo-China frontier were denied by well-informed circles here this afternoon.—Reuter.

Berlin Reports Agreement

Berlin, Sept. 11.

France and Japan yesterday signed an agreement regarding Indo-China, the official German news agency, DNB, said well informed sources at Vichy had reported.

An official announcement regarding the agreement on Japanese demands regarding the French colony was expected to be issued today.—United Press.

Chungking Discusses Indo-China

Chungking, Sept. 11.

The situation in Indo-China was exhaustively discussed at a meeting of the Executive Yuan yesterday, it was officially announced today. The conference was attended by all important cabinet ministers.

The Chinese Government, the announcement stated, took certain decisions in regard to Indo-China.

The meeting of the Executive Yuan also heard reports on foreign and military affairs from Dr. Wang Chung-hui, the Foreign Minister, and Gen Ho Ying-ching, the War Minister.

Meanwhile, Chinese field despatches from the South Kwangsi front reported that Japanese forces at Ningming were pushing towards the south in the direction of Yaitieng, near the Indo-China border, where clashes have occurred between the Chinese and Japanese forces.—Reuter.

Indo-China Turns To America

Hanoi, Sept. 12.

French circles here have hopefully turned their interest to the United States since the statement issued by the American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, reiterating U.S. insistence on the maintenance of the status quo in the Far East.

Although the Franco-Japanese negotiations here have been temporarily halted, Admiral Jean Decoux, the Governor-General of the colony, joined with Major General Issaku Nishihara, head of the Japanese mission, last night. The mission is apparently awaiting further instructions from Tokyo before proceeding with the negotiations.

In an interview with the United Press yesterday, Captain Chudoh, head of the Japanese naval delegation attached to the mission, in commenting on the attitude of the United States toward the Indo-China situation, said, "It is the sentiment not only of the Japanese Navy, but of the entire Japanese nation that the United States confine her action and words to her own hemisphere and leave Nippon free in the Orient."

Captain Chudoh revealed that the Japanese Navy's interest in the Hanoi negotiations includes the acquisition of naval bases and aerodromes.

Meanwhile, the French press played down the destruction of the Yunnan railroad bridge by the Chinese. The press blamed Chinese tension for the incident.—United Press.

Border Fighting Reported

Chungking, Sept. 11.

Reports reaching here from Liuchow state that fighting is taking place along the Indo-China frontier between Chinese forces and 2,000 Japanese troops.

The main battle is taking place near Yitien, a border town South-East of Chenankwan. The Chinese reports claim that the Japanese have been cut off from their rear bases.—Havas.

Axis Commission Said on Way

Chungking, Sept. 11.

A German-Italian economic commission, accompanied by members of the French armistice commission, will shortly arrive in Indo-China by air via Russia and Chungking, according to a Chinese press report.

Authoritative circles state that they have no knowledge of any such commission, but add that German subjects are at present being granted visas to proceed to Indo-China, when necessary, for the removal of German goods, this being stipulated under the terms of the Franco-German armistice.—Reuter.

"Not So Smooth"

London, Sept. 11.

The impression created abroad that the Franco-Japanese negotiations in Indo-China are proceeding smoothly is not confirmed by the facts, Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent learns from authoritative quarters.

The Germans and Japanese seem particularly anxious to persuade the world that the negotiations are continuing in the most friendly manner, but it is now known that the local conversations were recently broken off by the Indo-China authorities following the temporary violation of the frontier by Japanese troops, the correspondent states.

Whether or not negotiations have since been resumed on the spot is not certain, though it appears that discussions have continued uninterruptedly in Tokyo between the French Ambassador there and the Japanese Government.

The correspondent adds that there is no confirmation of any violation of the frontier by Chinese troops, and these reports have already been denied by the Chungking Government.—Reuter.

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Franco-Japanese Parleys Resumed

Hanoi, Sept. 14.

Following the receipt of new instructions from both Vichy and Tokyo, the conversations between the Japanese Military Mission and the Indo-China authorities were resumed last night after a deadlock since last Saturday.

"After the settlement of the Dongdang incident, conversations resumed with General Issaku Nishihara, head of the Japanese Mission," the Indo-China Government announced in a communique last night.

The Dongdang incident referred to in the communique was the violation of the French Indo-China border at Dongdang on September 6 by Japanese troops in Kwangsi. They crossed the Indo-China frontier at Dongdang but retired after a firm stand adopted by the officer in charge of the French forces in that area.

General Nishihara last Saturday visited Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General, and expressed his regrets over the incident which was the result of the Japanese officer in charge of the forces which crossed the border acting on his own initiative.

Thus, the winding course of the Hanoi negotiations was again straightened with the resumption of full talks yesterday.

New Instructions

Vichy, it was learned, had sent Admiral Decoux instructions to resume the negotiations, while Gen. Nishihara also was believed to have received new orders from Tokyo.

Prior to the resumption of the Franco-Japanese negotiations regarding Japanese demands for the establishment of naval and air bases and the passage of troops through Indo-China, French officials met to determine the Government's policy in continuing the talks.

Meanwhile, the Government was understood to be planning to protest to Chungking against the destruction of the railway bridge at Laokay by regular troops of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek because of damage to French property. The Government learned that the destruction was carried out by regular Chungking forces and not by troops headed by Governor Lung Yun of Yunnan.

The protest, it was also understood, would point out that the destruction of the bridge would result in cutting off not only Yunnan but the whole of south China from food supplies.

Unconfirmed reports said that the Chinese were removing rails of the Haiphong-Kunming railway and transferring them for use in the Burma railway.—United Press.

Planes Released

Hongkong, Sept. 14.

The Hongkong Government today released seven DeHaviland Tiger Moth planes for export to Indo-China after a month's negotiations.

Commandant Castex previously was commercial manager for Air France Trans-Atlantique and directed the first trans-Atlantic flights of that company's planes.—United Press.

Philippines Strengthen Defences

Manila, Sept. 13.

President Manuel Quezon today ordered the strengthening of military defences at Mindanao following unprecedented conferences with the U.S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, Mr. Francis B. Sayre, and the Commander of the Philippine Department of the U.S. Army, Major-General George Grunert, yesterday.

Unconfirmed reports said Philippine Army forces at Mindanao would be increased substantially and higher ranking Philippine Army officers will be placed in command of southern island's defences.

Reliable quarters said Sr. Quezon and General Grunert have formulated a programme for dealing with alleged fifth columnists, chiefly in Mindanao, which is the second largest island in the Philippine group.—United Press.

Fighter Planes in Singapore

Singapore, Sept. 11.

Fighter planes were yesterday seen in Singapore for the first time, as hitherto the air force here was comprised of bombers and reconnaissance machines. The fighter craft now stationed at the military establishment were seen flying speedily over the city.—United Press.

BY SAPAJOU

Yet A Few More

Chinese Blow Up Border Bridge

Chungking Spokesman Confirms Action; Haiphong-Kumming Rly. Tracks Torn Up

Chungking, Sept. 12.

THE railway bridge at Hokow on the Haiphong-Kunming line has been destroyed by Chinese troops, the military spokesman here confirmed in an official statement today.

The bridge and also the tracks were destroyed in order that the railway, which is controlled by French interests, should prove of no value to Japanese troops, the spokesman added. The Hokow bridge is situated on the Yunnan side of the international railway.

The spokesman explained that the action was a necessary measure of self-defence in view of the gradual Indo-Chinese and French surrender to Japanese demands.

The Franco-Japanese talks on Indo-China are becoming more and more specific, he continued. Even the times and places at which Japanese troops are to land in Indo-China are being determined, he asserted.

"As defenders of our soil," he went on, "we cannot wait and see the enemy utilize the railway to invade Chinese territory. The destruction of the railway is not only a legitimate action of self-defence, but also constitutes the removal of a Japanese pretext for the Invasion of Indo-China."

The spokesman emphasized that the destruction of the bridge and the railroad did away with Japan's professed reasons for threatening Indo-China.

Should the Japanese invade Indo-China despite this action, he concluded, Chinese forces would fight them on Indo-Chinese territory.—Havas.

Pirates at Work in Hongkong Waters

Hongkong, Sept. 9.

Chinese pirates have been active lately in and off Hongkong waters, the "Hongkong Daily News" announced.

Two attacks by pirates were reported to the Water Police here during the past few days. The first concerned a robbery in Hongkong waters. The victim, a Chinese junk owner named Yuen Yeung Hin, claimed that his ship was stopped by a pirate junk off Sau Si Mun. He lost money and goods valued at $120. His cargo, eight baskets of salt fish, was also seized.

The second robbery was reported by the master of an unlicensed fishing boat. He lost 5,500 empty Japanese beer bottles and also his junk which was taken by the pirates. The bottles were valued at $350 and the junk at $200.

The piracy occurred close to Lung Kiu Tan, near Hongkong. In both cases there were four men involved in the robbery, two of them armed.—Havas.

Shooting Down of Plane Near H'kong Confirmed

Marseilles, Sept. 12.

The Air France plane which crashed off Fort Bayard, off Hongkong, on July 7 was shot down by Japanese Army anti-aircraft fire and resulted in the death of one Japanese military officer, two French pilots and a French passenger, it was revealed today.

The plane was carrying a mixed Franco-Japanese military mission between Hanoi and Fort Bayard when it mistakenly flew over a forbidden zone on Waichow Island, provoking anti-aircraft fire which caused the plane to crash near Fort Bayard.—United Press.

Chinese Air Services to Hanoi Suspended

Hongkong, Sept. 5.

The Sino-German Eurasia Aviation Corporation is reported to have suspended its regular air service between Hanoi and Chungking, and Hanoi and Kunming, according to a message reaching here from Chungking.

The Chinese National Aviation Corporation is reported to have taken the same steps last Friday.—Domei

Prefect Apostolic of Shensi Said Killed

Peiping, Sept. 13.

The Right Reverend Berard Barracciu, Prefect Apostolic of Hinganfu, Shensi, was killed in a bomb explosion on September 3, according to a telegram quoted by the Agentia Lumen, Catholic News Agency. No details were available.

Monsignor Barracciu was Prefect Apostolic in Hinganfu for eight years, and among his many works was the establishment of a catechism school from among whose students, the mission personnel was annually increased.

In spite of many difficulties, he saw the number of Christians in his district rise from 1458 to 4121 between 1931 and 1939.—Havas.

New Thai Demands On Indo-China

Bangkok, Sept. 15.

Three demands, including two for the immediate cession to Thai of French Indo-China border territory, were presented on Friday by the Thai Government to France through the local French Legation, it was announced here.

The demands, it was revealed, included:

1.—Delimitation of the Thai-Indo-China border with the deepest channel of the Mekong River forming the boundary, and the immediate transfer to Thai of 40 riparian islands;

2.—Cession of the Luang Prabang area along the northern border, to Thai, and

3.—Guarantees for the safety of the Thai race and the inhabitants of the Laos steppes in north-western Indo-China. Should France fail to guarantee the safety of the Thai people in that area, Laos should be ceded to Thai.—Domei.

Large Area Wanted

The effect of compliance with these demands would mean the loss to Cambodia of all territory to the west of the Mekong River, and a large part of the river's delta. The river, which passes through Cambodia and enters Thailand, re-enters Indo-China in the north of the Laos district, and after acting as the border between Indo-China and the British Shan states, goes on into Yunnan province. The Laos area is bounded on the north by Yunnan province, on the west by the Shan states, on the north-east by Tongking, and on the south and east by Cambodia and Annam. The population of Laos is mixed, falling into three main groups—the Thais, to whose name the Siamese recently reverted, and which include the Laotians; various aboriginal peoples classed as Khas; and the inhabitants of the neighbouring countries, i.e. China, Annam, Cambodia, Siam (or Thailand), Burma, etc.

Transportation System In North Co-ordinated

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

In conformity with plans to facilitate the transportation of passengers and cargo respectively in Japan, Korea, Manchoukuo and North China, part of the Japanese National Railways, the Korean Government and the North China Communications Company will adopt a new system of schedules as from October 1. The schedules are being worked out by the South Manchuria Railway Company.

The revision of schedules, it was stated, will enable fuller development of the transportation network in North China, aimed at by the new programme.—Domei.

Tokyo Sends New Orders to Hanoi

Hanoi, Sept. 16.

General Kyoji Tominaga, right-hand man of Major-General Issaku Nishihara, head of the Japanese Mission, was expected here today by plane from Tokyo and Japanese sources said that he would confer with Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General, tomorrow.

Meanwhile, reliable quarters reported that the Japanese, in order to avoid border incidents, had withdrawn all Japanese troops in Kwangsi approximately 20 miles from the Indo-China frontier.

The Japanese, they said, apparently were anxious to avoid a repetition of the Dongdang incident last week when Japanese troops crossed the border but retired after the French officer in charge of the Dongdang forces had taken a firm stand.

The Japanese expressed regrets for the crossing of the border, saying that the troops were commanded by an officer who had used his own initiative.—United Press.

Tokyo Cabinet Meets

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

State Ministers met in extraordinary cabinet session today to discuss "important state affairs," Mr. Kenji Tomita, Chief Cabinet Secretary, announced to the press this afternoon.

Franco-Japanese negotiations over Indo-China problems are still going on, the Foreign Office spokesman, Mr. Yakichiro Suma told foreign correspondents during today's regular press conference.

The spokesman reiterated that official confirmation was lacking regarding the reported invasion of French Indo-China by Chinese and Thai troops.

N.E.I. Talks Start Soon

Conversations on economic questions will begin soon in Batavia between the Japanese Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. Ichizo Kobayashi, who has been delegated as special Japanese envoy to the Netherlands East Indies, and the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, Dr. A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborch Stachouwer, Mr. Suma stated.

Mr. Suma's statement declared, "Commerce and Industry Minister Kobayashi, who has been sent as a special envoy of the Japanese Government to the Netherlands East Indies for the purpose of conducting negotiations regarding economic questions between Japan and those Islands, paid a formal call on the Governor-General of the Islands on September 13 and had friendly conversations with reference to his visit to the Netherlands East Indies.

During the interview, the Governor-General told Mr. Kobayashi that in the course of the forthcoming Japanese-N.E.I. conversations he would meet the latter to have talks concerning important questions.—Domei.

Indo-China Quiet

Chungking, Sept. 16.

Chinese reports from Indo-China indicate all is quiet there and that no Japanese troops have been landed.

A report that air passenger and mail services between Hanoi and Kunming had been interrupted was denied by the Ministry of Communications, which states that air services between China and Indo-China are continuing as usual.

It is further stated that not only are Sino-American China National Aviation Corporation machines now operating between Hanoi and Kunming but that the Sino-German Eurasia Corporation also is operating over the same route.—Reuter.

Hongkong, Macao "Cholera Infected"

Canton, Sept. 10.

The Crown Colony of Hongkong and the Portuguese port of Macao have been designated "cholera-infected zones" by the Japanese authorities here, it was announced today.

The action was taken jointly by the Japanese army, navy and diplomatic officials here in view of the increasing number of cholera cases in both Hongkong and Macao. Because of the decision, the Japanese vessel Shirogane Maru is held up at the estuary of the Pearl River, while the Kaiju Maru and the Unyo Maru are off Macao.—Domei.

North China Peace Army Holds Manœuvres

Peiping, Sept. 15.

The Second Regiment of the North China Peace Preservation Army held trench mortar and machine-gun exercises at Lishuichiao and Taipingchuang on Friday, after warning had been given the public, so that people would not be alarmed. The manœuvres were staged between 2 a.m. and 5 p.m.—Havas.

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NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR (continued)

"Nuisance" Raids on Chungking

Bombs Land Near Residence of British Envoy; Japanese Report Big Area of City Destroyed

Chungking, Sept. 13.

THIRTY-SIX Japanese aircraft bombed the western suburbs of Chungking at noon today starting a big fire. Yesterday's and today's raids appear to indicate that the Japanese bombing is not particularly aimed at any objective but is merely for the "nuisance" value. Only 46 Japanese aircraft yesterday raided Chungking bombing the south bank of the Yangtze river and the western suburbs.

The raiders included six light bombers who did dive bombing for the first time on the capital, flying low with machine-guns blazing while they were dropping their bombs. Some of the bombs landed near the residence of the British Ambassador, demolished the offices of the newspaper "China Times," and damaged Chialing House, where foreign visitors are staying.

Three Japanese aircraft raided Chungking yesterday evening and scattered bombs in down-town districts.—Reuter.

Heavy Damage Reported

At a Japanese Naval Air Base, Sept. 13.

Not a single soul was seen on Chungking streets during bombing raids yesterday afternoon by Japanese naval planes and no less than 80 per cent. of General Chiang Kai-shek's wartime capital had been destroyed by fire, a Japanese naval pilot who participated in yesterday's aerial attack on Chungking reported here last night. The residence of General Chiang Kai-shek was bombed and destroyed during the raid, it was said.

Inclement weather for the past 20 days has been preventing the Japanese air force from raiding the Szechuen city. Japanese naval aircraft, however, carried out their 33rd bombing raid on Chungking since the beginning of the year, yesterday afternoon when they learned that the weather had improved in south-western China.

The first wave of Japanese naval planes visited Haitangchi, south of Chungking, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Fierce anti-aircraft fire from the ground failed to prevent Japanese raiders from bombing and destroying military establishments there. Fires were caused at three places in the town by missiles from Japanese aircraft which flew at the low altitude of 100 metres, it was learned here.

The second wave of Japanese naval planes in an attack an hour later bombed Likiayuan in the western suburbs of Chungking, completely demolishing the residence of General Chiang Kai-shek. Houses of many prominent government officials and other structures were destroyed, reports added.

34th Raid

Within eight hours after low-flying Japanese aircraft swooped down on Chungking yesterday afternoon, Japanese naval planes, flying in a mass formation, staged a moonlight bombing raid on General Chiang Kai-shek's capital at 10 o'clock last night, it was announced here by the press section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet. The aerial attack on Chungking conducted last night was the 34th since the beginning of the year.

The central part of the city, where remaining government offices are located, was subjected to an intensive bombardment by the Japanese raiders.

While searchlights stabbed the moonlit sky during the aerial bombardment, the Japanese formation was not seriously molested by either fighters or anti-aircraft fire. All Japanese naval craft participating in the raid returned to their bases safely, it was also announced.

Bases in Chekiang Raided

Spreading their wings over the entire length of Chekiang Province, Japanese naval aircraft on Wednesday and Thursday subjected transport centres and military bases in Chekiang to intensive aerial bombardment, it was reported here today.

In a dawn raid on Wednesday, the Japanese raiders hurled bombs on military headquarters and the headquarters of the Kuomintang Party at Ningpo, and silenced an anti-aircraft position located on the campus of the Ningpo Middle School. Military establishments near Ningpo wharves, were also thoroughly bombed by the Japanese.

Thirty small vessels were sunk and two warehouses were set afire at Wenchow, in southern Chekiang, on Thursday afternoon. Five warehouses and numerous sampans were also destroyed by Japanese naval aircraft at Suian, on the western border of Chekiang Province, on the same day, it was learned.

The Japanese raiders furthermore blew up the only remaining godown at the Chuki station, south of Hangchow, on the Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway, while railway tracks and warehouses were hit and destroyed by Japanese bombs.

In addition, 16 out of 25 motor trucks, sighted in the woods one mile east of Tangyang in central Chekiang, were demolished by Japanese aircraft.—Domei.

Japanese Warship Sunk

Chungking, Sept. 13.

Chinese artillery along the Yangtze bombarded and sank a Japanese warship near Wuhu, it was reported here yesterday. A fire broke out aboard the vessel before she sank, and the Chinese report claimed that 100 Japanese sailors perished in the flames, while many others were drowned.—Havas.

35th Raid

At a Japanese Naval Air Base, Sept. 13.

Already a shambles from repeated Japanese aerial bombardments, Chungking today suffered another Japanese air raid when naval aircraft dropped missiles on General Chiang Kai-shek's wartime capital for the 35th time this year.

According to a communique issued by the press section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet, the Japanese fliers made it their particular object to bomb the official residences of Chungking leaders within the walls of the town.

Twenty-seven aircraft which rose to challenge the raiders were routed, the communique said. It was added that all planes returned safely to their base.—Domei.

South Bank Bombed

Chungking, Sept. 14.

Japanese aircraft again bombed the south bank of the Yangtze River at noon today. The majority of bombs were dropped in hills a considerable distance from the river. The machines never appeared over the city proper, merely passing over the outskirts. Explosions of bombs were only faintly audible here.

Meanwhile, a Chinese official announcement on the results of yesterday's aerial battle above Pishan, north-west of Chungking, states that six Japanese bombers were shot down in the vicinity of Pishan and Tungliang, while many others are said to have been badly damaged.

Chinese losses in the battle include one plane which failed to return to its base; one pilot killed and three pilots wounded. These wounded airmen managed to land their machines safely.—Reuter.

Night Attack

At a Japanese Naval Air Base, Sept. 15.

Taking full advantage of the bright moon-light, Japanese naval air squadrons last night conducted their 37th air attack on Chungking, it was announced today by the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet Command.

At 11.20 o'clock last night the Japanese naval fliers reached the wartime capital and again blasted military establishments in the walled city.

Several beams of searchlight batteries from the ground stabbed the sky but there was no challenge from enemy planes and none were seen during the flight. Without exception all Japanese planes returned safely to their bases.

Japanese naval aircraft yesterday carried out their 36th air raid on the Chinese wartime capital in broad daylight and dropped bombs on military establishments on the outskirts of Chungking, it was announced yesterday by the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet Command.

The Japanese naval planes all returned to their base unscathed.

Three waves of naval bombers at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon winged their way to Chungking and rained bombs on military structures at a point five miles west of the capital, destroying them with direct hits. The Japanese navy planes returned to their base safely.

There were no enemy planes to challenge the Japanese attack because Chungking pilots were deprived of their fighting spirit owing to the lost of 27 aeroplanes in Friday's encounter with Japanese aircraft over Chungking, it was claimed.—Domei.

Hunan Towns Bombed

Sept. 10.

A Chungking munition depot at Chengki, in western Hunan, and military establishments at a point 10 kilometres south-east of Chengki were severely bombed by Japanese naval aeroplanes yesterday, the press section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet announced last night.

Japanese raiders also visited Shenchow and Luki, western Hunan towns, yesterday and rained missiles on military establishments there, the announcement said, adding that fires were started at more than ten different places within these towns.

Warehouses at Hengyang and Hengshan in central Hunan were bombed and destroyed by Japanese naval flying squadrons yesterday, it was also announced.—Domei.

Marines Landed

At a Japanese Base in Central China, Sept. 10.

Joining hands in an effort to smash Chinese remnants operating in eastern Hupeh, upriver from Hankow, Japanese bluejackets were landed in the vicinity of the Yentsewo Canal in order to cooperate with Army forces stationed at Sintankow, 45 miles upriver from Hankow, it was announced today in a communique issued by the press section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet.

Japanese naval aircraft, the communique also revealed, are carrying out reconnaissance and bombing activities against forces in the Anking area and along the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway.

Last Friday, it was recalled in the communique, Japanese naval aircraft raided and heavily damaged trucks and other transportation facilities at Hsianghsien and Kiangshan along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway. Yesterday, transportation facilities at Yingtan and Kienchang, on the railway line were destroyed, the announcement said.—Domei.

Three Japanese Planes Downed

Chungking, Sept. 14.

Three Japanese bombers are officially claimed to have been shot down when 36 Japanese aircraft, in three groups, raided Chungking at noon yesterday, bombing the western suburbs and the south bank of the Yangtze river.

Damage was fairly considerable, as the Japanese used superweight bombs, the explosions of which are said to have caused pain in the ear-drums to persons in dug-outs nearly half a mile distant.

One such bomb scored a direct hit on a dug-out, but the only two occupants in the shelter were slightly injured by falling rocks.

Property which suffered most included the compound of the American Methodist Mission in the western suburbs, the dormitory for staff nurses of the hospital being completely demolished, and the Methodist Mission middle-school buildings, which were badly damaged by the concussions of many bombs landing in the compound.

Day and Night Attacks

The raid yesterday followed day and night attacks the previous day. The day bombing took place at noon, when 46 Japanese planes attacked the western suburbs and the south bank of the Yangtze, while the night raid began at 7.45, but with only three planes participating.

Six Japanese light bombers power-dived while bombing the western suburbs on Thursday, which they also machine-gunned from a low altitude.

Offices of the newspaper "China Times" and Chialing House, where foreign visitors are accommodated, were badly damaged, while several bombs landed near the residence where the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Kerr, is staying. Thursday's dive-bombing was the first attempted by the Japanese in Chungking.

It is interesting to note that the Japanese used light bombers for the first time on Thursday, coming over Chungking in fast time with small bombs. It took these planes only 45 minutes to reach Chungking from the Szechuen border.

They also came in small batches. For example in the day raid they appeared in batches of nine, 11 and 26 while in previous raids they came in groups of 27 or 36.—Reuter.

Mr. Chen Kuo-liang, former, registrar at the Yenching University in Peiping, was on Thursday appointed Finance Commissioner of the Kahsu Provincial Government by order of the Chungking Government, says the "Chinese American Daily News."

Chien Tang River Bridge Destroyed

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

While the Chinese "Red" army is fighting a fierce battle in Shansi and other provinces in north China, military operations in Kiangsu and Chekiang are reported by the leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai to be also in progress on a large scale. A dare-to-die corps organized by Chinese troops in Chekiang has blown up the famous Chien River Bridge, which was recently repaired by the Japanese, in order to prevent supplies from reaching the Japanese on the southern bank of the river, causing casualties among the Chinese soldiers themselves.

Co-operating with the "Pacification Army" of the new Nanking régime, the Japanese are reported by the "Sin Shun Pao" to be launching a determined attack on the "New Fourth Army," a communist organization loyal to Chungking which has been operating in many districts on the northern bank of the Yangtze in Kiangsu province. The newspaper has sent a war correspondent to the front to cover the war in the person of Shu Sheng, on whom an attempt was made by terrorists some months ago in Hongkew.

The "National Herald" reports that since the occupation by the Japanese of Siaoshan, the only strong foothold gained by the Japanese in east Chekiang and on the southern bank of the Chien Tang River (opposite Hangchow), the Japanese have been transporting supplies to their soldiers in the occupied east Chekiang district by means of the Chien Tang Bridge which they repaired.

It is admitted in the report that the bridge communication had been a threat to the Chinese army until September 2, when it was blown up by the Chinese. The task was carried out by a dare-to-die corps transported to the vicinity of the bridge by two boats. It was late in evening, during heavy rain. Most of the soldiers who formed the corps were blown to pieces, it is admitted, but the bridge was completely destroyed. Residents in Hangchow are said to have been awakened by the terrific explosions.

Ningpo Again Suffers Heavy Bombing

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

Twenty-four persons were killed and 72 wounded on Monday when two groups of Japanese 'planes again bombed Ningpo, the most important trade centre in east Chekiang, according to a Ningpo message published by the evening edition of the "Sin Wan Pao." Most of the bombs did not hit important objects in the district because the machines were kept at a high altitude by the anti-aircraft fire, it was said.

Four 'planes circled over the district at 7.36 a.m. and dropped 14 bombs at 11 places. In this raid, 23 persons were killed and 62 others wounded. The same number of 'planes again reached the district at 10.36 a.m. and dropped 13 bombs. No details of damage were given in the report.

Japanese Shell Coast Near Ningpo

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

Japanese forces are apparently starting anew move along the east Chekiang coast which is now not only bombed from the air but also bombarded by naval guns, states a Ningpo message published by the "Sin Wan Pao." Two Japanese war vessels reached Chinghai, riverport gateway to Ningpo, on Tuesday and bombarded the district for about an hour.

Ningpo was rocked by the bombardment, it is admitted, but no casualties or damage are mentioned. Another Japanese war vessel is said to have arrived later and it also opened a bombardment on the coastal district.

Four Japanese 'planes again flew to Ningpo on Tuesday at 7.36 a.m., dropping more than 20 bombs. More than 100 houses were destroyed and five persons killed. Refugees are being housed in Pei Yung Chiao outside the West Gate, it is stated.

New Shantung Coal Mine Discovered

Peiping, Sept. 15.

A mine with 4,500,000,000 tons of coal, has been discovered at Hsintaihsien by the Mitsubishi Mining Company. A Hsintaihsien Coal Exploitation Company was recently established, on the strength of earlier reports. With confirmation now to hand, mining operations are beginning.—Havas.

Communists Said Encircled

On the North Bank of the Yangtze River, Sept. 10.

Ten thousand Chinese Communist troops comprising the new Fourth Army and part of the Eighth Route Army are swiftly being encircled by Japanese forces, who have launched a three-pronged offensive in the area to the north of the Yangtze River and east of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, reports reaching field headquarters here revealed.

Japanese forces already have seized important enemy positions and rapidly are tightening their cordon around the main body of the Communist forces, reports here disclosed.

According to information here, the new Fourth Army, under the command of General Lo Ping-hui, and a part of the Eighth Route Army, made a long trek southward from Shansi Province and succeeded in establishing a Communist regime in the area to the west of Lake Kaoyu, western Kiangsu.

Towns Occupied

The right wing of the Japanese forces, despatches said, occupied the town of Tienchang, eastern Anhwei near the Kiangsu-Anhwei border, after penetrating strong enemy defence positions around the town. The occupation was effected on Friday afternoon.

Simultaneously, a part of the right wing forces defeated 600 Communist troops in a pitched battle at Chakienchen, eight kilometres southwest of Tienchang. Another body of 500 troops was routed Saturday morning in the same neigbourhood, reports added.

Meanwhile, left-wing Japanese units advanced swiftly in a north-easterly direction from the Tientsin-Pukow railway and by Saturday evening reached Kucheng, in eastern Anhwei. The Japanese forces, previous to their occupation of Kucheng, had advanced 40 kilometres from the Laian sector where they defeated a large force on the previous day.

The third Japanese force, it was reported, is working its way northward from the North bank of the Yangtze.

Bombers Active

From Liuho, reports here said, Japanese forces on Saturday morning thrust their way into Pantatsi, in eastern Anhwei. By Sunday, the town was cleared.

In cooperation with land forces, Japanese army planes were active, bombing military establishments in the neighbourhood of Kaoyu in western Kiansu, reports reaching here said. Military establishments at Hinghwa, 40 kilometres north-east of Kaoyu, and munition factories at Taihsien, 70 kilometres southwest of Kaoyu, were on Sunday subjected to intensive bombing raids by Japanese army flying squadrons.

Japanese raiders repeated their attack on Hinghwa area yesterday, it was reported that more than 200 vessels were concentrated there by the Chungking Command.—Domei.

Eighth Route Army in Action in North

Chungking, Sept. 10.

The Eighth Route Army, the Communist Army of China, has put 105 regiments in action in the north against Japanese troops and has recaptured 46 strategic places, it was stated here this morning.

The Eighth Army offensive was launched, it was stated, in order to prevent the distribution of Japanese reinforcements arrived from Japan and Manchoukuo to strengthen positions in southern Shansi, Hankow, and Hainan. These troops were assertedly to be used shortly in a decisive offensive on Chungking.

The Eighth Route Army, however, has created a diversion which, according to Chungking quarters, prevents the routine distribution of the newly arrived Japanese forces.

Furthermore, the same circles said the Eighth Army plans, by its offensive, to save the autumn harvests of the Chinese peasants in the north, for these harvests "might otherwise be destroyed by the Japanese."—Havas.

Coal Mines Destroyed

Chungking, Sept. 10.

According to late reports, the Eighth Route Army, during their operations in North China, completely destroyed the Tsingshing coal-mines, valued before the war at approximately $30,000,000.

The pits were all flooded and the stocks of coal extracted set on fire.

These mines are among the most important in North China, covering an area of about 150 square miles. Production amounted to 6,000 tons of coal per day.—Havas.

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English Girl's Long Trek

Chungking, Sept. 10.

After a hazardous journey by road and river, during which she was robbed by bandits and stopped by Japanese-organized Chinese troops, Miss Joan Stanniforth, 26-year-old English girl, has arrived at Kweiyang from Hongkong to become secretary to Dr. Robert Lim, head of the Chinese Red Cross. Despite a slight limp Miss Stanniforth, an attractive brunette, undertook the strenuous trek overland through fighting areas.

She left Hongkong on June 6 after working for three years as secretary to Mrs. Selwyn-Clarke. Travelling with a small party of foreigners she went first to Macao. In the group were Mr. G. Peck Young, American writer whose book entitled "Through China's Wall" recently appeared in the bookstalls, two Red Cross doctors travelling with Spanish passports who were returning from a vacation in Hongkong, an American Baptist missionary going to Wuchow, and six Chinese missionary girls whose knowledge of English was limited to that of hymns.

The party travelled in a small sampan to a village on the West River delta. The boat was stopped six times by bandits during the first night out. The robbers demanded sums varying from $15 to $500 under threat of detaining all passengers for ransom.

Valuables Taken

In addition, they robbed the group of all valuables. That night cost the travellers $1,500.

The following night the party was held by Japanese-trained Chinese troops for six hours. The leader of the troops waved a pistol in the faces of the travellers belligerently and said, using good English: "Please excuse all this, but I must do it." They were eventually released without bribes.

When using small canals and streams they could journey in day time, but the larger waterways were mined and patrolled by Japanese mosquito boats, necessitating night travel.

Leaving their sampan at a village on the West River delta, the group walked 60 miles to the West River, where they were conveyed by junks, towed by steam-launches, upriver to Liuchow, in Kwangsi. Then an easy bus journey followed to Kweiyang.

Miss Stanniforth is a native of Surrey, England, and a graduate of the University of London.—Reuter.

Leader of Soochow Terrorists Caught

Soochow, Sept. 12.

Lu Chin-kun, ring-leader of terrorists who assasinated Mr. Yang Show-tung, official of the Wusih Municipal Government, on January 9 this year, was arrested at Wusih on August 23 by Japanese gendarmes and will shortly be brought for trial before court-marshal, the headquarters of the Japanese gendarmerie here announced yesterday.

Following the assasination of Mr. Yang, eight terrorists connected with it were rounded up in a week and tried by court-martial, it was recalled. Lu, ring-leader, however, escaped and had been hiding in the guerilla-infested area near Wusih.—Domei.

Tientsin Silver Placed In Japanese Bank

Tientsin, Sept. 10.

The silver currency amounting to £200,000, which has been set aside from the silver deposited in the French Concession in accordance with the recently concluded Franco-Japanese agreement, was yesterday transferred to the Tientsin Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

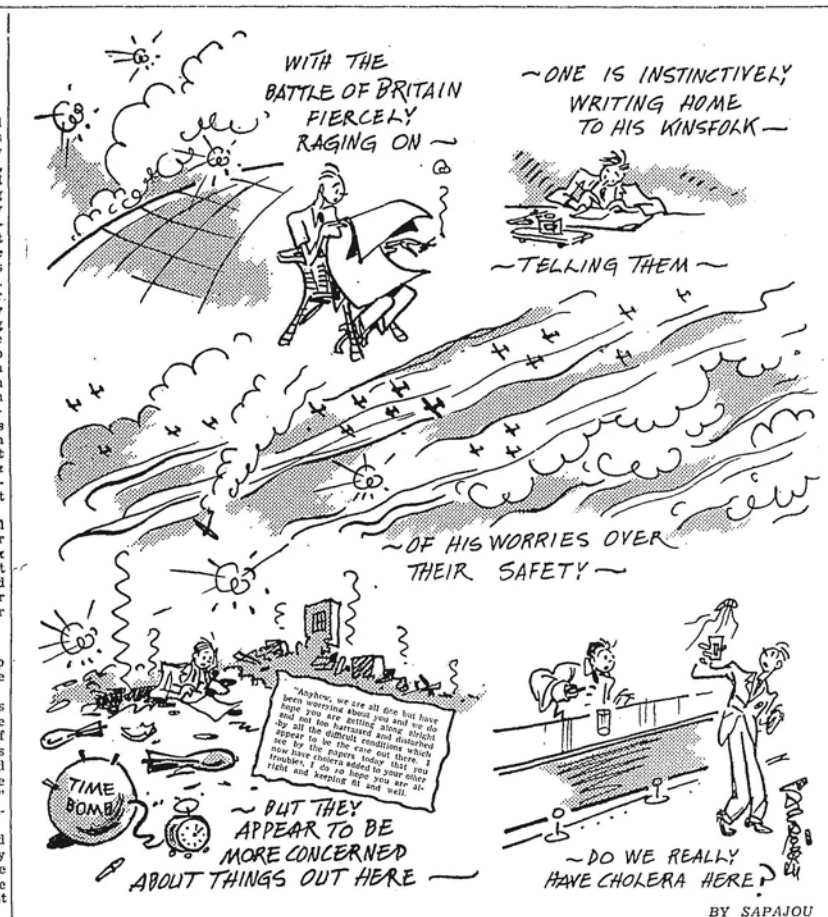
The silver currency to be used as a relief fund for Chinese refugees, was deposted in the safe of the Yokohama Specie Bank office, and the safe was temporarily sealed in the presence of the French and Japanese Consuls-General.—Domei.

Greater Tsingtao City Foreshadowed

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

In view of the fact that Tsingtao City is rapidly increasing in importance as an organ connecting Japan and North China, the Municipal authorities have decided to create a "Greater Tsingtao City," around the Bay of Kiachow, centring on the present city area.

In this connection, the Japanese Ministry of the Interior will shortly despatch Mr. Renji Ono, Secretary of the Ministry, and three engineers of the Planning Section of the Ministry, and five assistant engineers to Tsingtao.—Domei.



Exchange Of Worries

Japanese Increase Forces in South

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Sept. 6.

Japanese troops in Shum Chun, Pao An County, have been increased to about 20,000 officers and men which is about the same strength as last August when fears of a Japanese invasion were felt in Hongkong. Travellers arriving here via Shayuchung in Mirs Bay and Waichow stated that the Japanese strength is only around 10,000 men.

The object of the increase of Japanese troops, they said, is to sever all means of communication between Shiukwan and the coast as a means of strengthening the blockade of Kwangtung. Near Shataukok they saw that most of the Japanese forces are really puppet troops, as they can speak the Chinese or Cantonese dialect.

This is borne out by a manifesto of Col. Long Ching-tien, a commander of 2,000 puppet troops stationed in Pao An and Chungshan counties. Colonel Long and his men have turned over to the Chinese side since August 22 and are now attached to the Chinese command somewhere on the East River sector. The troops mutinied in Pao An and Chungshan counties at the same time and went over to the Chinese lines with their arms and equipment.

Cadet at Military Academy

The manifesto stated that Colonel Long was one of the cadets at the Whampoa Military Academy near Canton organized and directed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who was in touch with Long as early as June this year through a representative. The colonel stated that he joined the Japanese shortly after the fall of Canton in October, 1938, in the hope of turning over to the Chinese at the first opportunity.

Good treatment was given to them by the Japanese at the beginning, but afterwards the unit did not receive sufficient salaries and supplies. This is, however, not the reason for the mutiny, insisted the manifesto. Colonel Long and his troops are now part of the Chinese garrison stationed near Waichow, while the contingent of 600 men at Chungshan have also rejoined him.

Arrivals from Shayuchung stated that there was no possibility for petrol and contraband to cross the border, as junks and steamers were searched carefully by the Hongkong police before cargo and passengers reached Chinese territory.

About 65 Japanese women and children left on the Kamakura Maru for Japan. They were not ordered to return home by the local Japanese consulate, which has no information as to the exact number which departed on September 30. To show that there is no special alarm here, Mr. Katsuo Okazaki, Japanese Consul-General, stated in an interview that other Japanese women and children are coming back to Hongkong shortly.

Opening of Burma Road Urged

London, Sept. 15.

The China Campaign Committee has sent a letter to the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, giving an interim report on their national resolution demanding the immediate and unconditional reopening of the Burma Road.

It is stated that although the campaign for the resolution has been running only 15 days, it already has the support of nearly 300,000 people.—Reuter.

Cholera Epidemic Along Coast of Fukien

Hongkong, Sept. 11.

A cholera epidemic is sweeping over the coastal towns of Fukien and has already claimed nearly 5,000 victims during the past month. Swift measures taken by the provincial authorities have prevented the epidemic from spreading to the interior.—Havas.

Japanese Say Hongkong Cholera-Infected

Hongkong, Sept. 12.

As Hongkong is a cholera-infected port, no ships from the Colony will be allowed to call at South China ports under Japanese control, states a Japanese announcement released here today. The main ports affected are Hoihow and Swatow.—Reuter.

Missionary's Detention Protested

Peiping, Sept. 9.

British Embassy authorities today lodged a protest with the Japanese Embassy in connection with the detention of a British missionary, Mr. Benson, at Kalgan. The British authorities requested that he be handed over to them.—Reuter.

Japanese Plan to Enlarge Tsingtao

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Tsingtao, famous North China summer resort, will be enlarged shortly.

Mr. Itauzo Ymanouchi, head of the city construction section of the Japanese Home Ministry, left for the summer resort yesterday accompanied by a number of engineers and other officials.

While in Tsingtao, he will supervize special construction projects.

A special suburb will be constructed just outside the city's present limits.

This decision was taken owing to Tsingtao's increasing importance as a centre of communications in North China and the rapid development of transportation and other facilities there.

The new suburb probably will be built along Kiachow Bay.

The Japanese engineers are expected to remain in Tsingtao for about three months.—Havas.

Wang I-tang Visits Nanking

Peiping, Sept. 15.

Wang I-tang, Chairman of the North China Political Council who only a few days ago completed an inspection tour of Shantung, has left by plane for Nanking to report in person on administrative conditions here.

He is accompanied by Chen Weilien, his secretary, a Japanese official, and several aides. He was expected to return by tomorrow.—Havas.

Kobayashi Talks on N.E.I. Mission

Batavia, Sept. 13.

Expressing the strongest hope that peaceful conditions in the South Seas region which have hitherto been spared the horrors of the European war through the friendly co-operation and interest of Japan in the Netherlands East Indies, would be maintained, Mr. Ichizo Kobayashi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, made a brief and cheerful statement upon his arrival in Batavia yesterday aboard the Nissho Maru as a special Japanese Government envoy to the Netherlands East Indies.

The Japanese envoy declared that the principle of "give and take" for mutual prosperity in international relations was particularly applicable to Japan and the Netherland East Indies in view of the latter's unlimited natural resources and the former's ability to furnish industrial commodities of every description.

The envoy, the first Japanese civilian State Minister to proceeed overseas while in office, announced that his mission was based upon this principle and that he sought no more than the enhancement of economic relations between the two countries by peaceful, mutual and profitable collaboration.

Governor-General Thanked

Mr. Kobayashi, called on Dr. A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborch Stachouwer, Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, yesterday evening to greet him and to thank him for the elaborate welcome accorded him and his suite upon their arrival.

The genial Japanese Commerce and Industry Minister remained in conversation with the N.E.I. Governor-General for an hour. Also present at the meeting were Mr. Otoji Saito, Japanese Consul-General, and several high East Indies Government officials.

Mr. Kobayashi last night attended a ceremony held by the Japanese Residents' Association to pay tribute to the Japanese immigrants who have died in the East Indies.—Domei.

U.S. Pressure Likely

Tokyo, Sept. 13.

The stage has been reached where Japan must show "real concern" regarding the developments in America's Far Eastern policy, the "Yomiuri," leading metropolitan vernacular daily, warned in an editorial today.

The newspaper ascribed the recent American demarches regarding the maintenance of the *status quo* in French Indo-China, as well as the reported tightening up of export restrictions on steel, scrap iron and petrol into a virtual embargo to the American understanding whereby the United States is freed from the excuse to consider the possible transfer of its fleet to the Atlantic following British assurances that the British navy won't be scuttled or surrendered to Germany even if the British Isles become untenable.

The "Yomiuri" declared that it was unpredictable whether American pressure would not be increased with the progress of the Indo-China negotiations between Major-General Issaku Nishihara and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux and the Netherlands East Indies conversations soon to be undertaken by Mr. Ichizo Kobayashi, Japanese Minister of Industry and Commerce.

"Moreover it cannot be determined what form this pressure will take, as it may differ from a scrap iron and petrol embargo that was applied before the undertaking with Britain over the Atlantic issue," the daily warned.—Domei.

North China Council Gives Sum for Relief

Peiping, Sept. 13.

The North China Political Council has contributed $50,000 toward relief work in Honan, Chen Ching-chai, governor of the province, declared upon his arrival in Kaifeng.—Havas.

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NEWS FROM JAPAN

Empress of Asia Bombed

British Liner Hit by Small Calibre Missile When 50 Miles South-East of Tokyo

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

ALMOST 200 passengers were thrown into a panic today when a Japanese plane bombed the 16,909-ton Canadian Pacific Liner Empress of Asia 50 miles south-east of Tokyo and injured four Chinese members of the crew.

The rear of the big liner was damaged by the live bomb, which was of small calibre. The liner, however, was able to proceed under its own power to Yokohama. The side of the ship showed signs of damage when it docked at Yokohama.

The Japanese Navy Ministry announced that the bombing of the liner was an error, adding that the Japanese bomber had mistaken it for a target.

When the bomb exploded, the passengers thought that the liner was being attacked by an enemy and there was a wild scramble for life belts and shelter. The captain immediately ordered the crew to make the life-boats ready, but within a few minutes the passengers had calmed down when they saw that the plane did not continue attacking the liner.

Navy Communique

The captain then realized that the ship was not subjected to an attack by an enemy and the liner continued on its course to Yokohama with 193 passengers.

The Empress of Asia, which was painted warship grey at the outbreak of the war, carries armaments but it was not known whether or not the guns opened fire on the plane which dropped the bomb.

No serious repercussions were expected to result from the bombing because it was generally believed even in British quarters here, that it was an accident.

The plane, engaged in bombing practice off Oshima, at about 1.30 p.m., mistook the Empress of Asia for a target, and hit the vessel with a small-sized practice bomb, the Navy Ministry announced today.

The liner was damaged very slightly, but four Chinese crewmen were injured, the Navy Ministry said.

The Japanese Navy sent its representative and a surgeon to visit the victims of the mishap immediately after the vessel had arrived at Yokohama at 5 p.m. from Kobe, the Navy communique said.—United Press.

Accident

Yokohama, Sept. 15.

The Empress of Asia, 16,909-ton Canadian Pacific Liner, upon which a small dummy bomb was accidentally dropped by a manœuvring Japanese naval aeroplane near the Island of Oshima at 5.30 o'clock on Saturday evening, sailed for Vancouver at 10 o'clock the same evening after emergency repairs were effected by four carpenters.

The small bomb plunged through the promenade deck on the starboard side landing in the provisions storeroom.

Commander J. C. Gould, master of the liner, declined to comment on the accident, merely remarking that such incidents are likely to occur under present world conditions with wars going on in Europe and China. Asked how he personally felt about the matter, Commander Gould said it had been amicably settled by the Japanese authorities with nothing left undone.

Captain D. N. C. Tufnell, British Naval Attache, met the Empress of Asia when it arrived in port and obtained an official report from the liner's commander.—Domei.

Terrific Typhoon Hits Japan

Kagoshima, Sept. 11.

Southern Kyushu, especially Kagoshima Prefecture, last night bore the brunt of a terrific typhoon which swept across the area causing heavy property damages and a number of casualties.

Latest reports indicated that at least one woman was killed and four missing in the violent storm. Unable to withstand the 40-metre-a-second wind, one building of the Japan Brewery Company in the village of Kajiki collapsed together with 40 other houses. Losses in Kajiki alone were placed at well over the Y.100,000 mark.

Other reports revealed that the 3,000-ton Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Osaka Maru snapped her moorings and ran aground on sand shoals in Kagoshima harbour. A ferry boat, the Shiragiku Maru, capsized resulting in the disappearance of four persons. Railway communications have been disrupted.—Domei.

Japan Sees Crisis In Pacific

Tokyo, Sept. 9.

Speculating upon the possibility of an eventual Anglo-American joint defence programme in the Pacific, the "Asahi Shimbun," powerful chain of newspapers throughout Japan, declared editorially today that it was incumbent upon Japan to draw the attention of United States and Britain to the fact that the "conformation of the Pacific differs from that of the Atlantic."

Noting that the Western Perimeter such as the Anglo-American front, overlapped upon the zone of mutual prosperity in East Asia which Japan proposes to realize, the daily stressed that it is "Japan's duty for the sake of peace in the Pacific" to make the United States and Britain realize the difference between the East and West oceans.

In a lengthy review of the present disposition of the United States Pacific naval bases, the "Asahi" recalled the recent statement of Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr, in which he stressed the need of making air and naval bases in Singapore and Hongkong available to the United States.

Further Leases to U.S.?

Similiar views were expressed by Mr. Roy Howard, Chairman of the Board of the Scripps-Howard newspapers and Rear-Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, former Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, the newspaper emphasized.

The "Asahi Shimbun" recalled that about the middle of last month, reports from the Vatican, credited the British Minister, Mr. Francis D. Osborne with the statement that Britain intended to lease the Phoenix, Gilbert and Solomon Islands in the Pacific as well as air and navy bases in New Zealand and Australia to the United States while the magazine "Round Table," published in London, said Britain and America signed a secret naval pact for the purpose of encircling Japan at the time when Japan withdrew from the London naval disarmament conference on January 15, 1936.

The newspaper further noted the possibility of the Anglo-American joint defence Zone extending not westward from Hawaii to Midway, Guam and the Philippines but southwards to Canton, Samoa Islands, new Zealand, and Australia thence to the Netherlands East Indies, Singapore and Hongkong.

Japan Calm

"It must be taken for granted that this secret Anglo-American joint defence zone in the Pacific naturally embraces the Netherlands East Indies," the "Asahi" further exclaimed and further pointed out that it comes into conflict with East Asia chain of mutual prosperity being aimed at by Japan.

"With the progress of the Anglo-Nazi struggle, the British are endeavouring frantically to draw the United States into the conflict and as a result of which, it is conceivable that many reports on Anglo-American joint Pacific front measures might be realized."

"Naturally the Japanese nation is watching such prospects calmly," the influencial daily concluded.—Domei.

Japanese Stand on Guam Unchanged

Tokyo, Sept. 11.

Japan's attitude towards the question of the fortification of Guam remains unchanged, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, spokesman for the Foreign Office declared at the press conference when replying to a question advanced by an American correspondent who remarked that the issue was against being discussed.

Pointing out that the question was an old one, Mr. Suma said that the Japanese attitude had already been manifested.—Domei.

Japanese Southward Move and Soviet

Tokyo, Sept. 11.

The Japanese press yesterday urged the Government to readjust its relations with the Soviet Union in order to facilitate the Japanese campaign in China and give Japan a freer hand in the south.

The "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," in an editorial, said that better Russo-Japanese relations are necessary to avoid border fighting in order that Japan may devote the energy consumed in such clashes towards the settlement of the China affair and in pushing her southward policy.

"In no sense can a new East Asia be built up in disregard of the Soviet Union," the newspaper declared.

The choice of General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, who has long advocated Soviet-Japanese amity, as Ambassador to Moscow, by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, was motivated by an ardent desire on the part of the Government to break the currently deadlocked Russo-Japanese relations, according to the "Nichi Nichi." General Tatekawa's appointment also was proof "of the new turn in Japan's diplomacy," the newspaper concluded.

The "Yomiuri Shimbun" said the success or failure of Japanese relations with the Soviets "is closely connected with Japan's future relations with Britain and the United States." The "Miyako Shimbun" said the choice of General Tatekawa "indicates the trend of our diplomacy toward the Soviets."—United Press.

No Change in Policy

Tokyo, Sept. 11.

When questioned at the regular press conference this morning if there was any likelihood of a change in the Japanese policy toward Soviet Russia with the appointment of Lieut.-General Yoshitsugo Tatekawa, as Japanese Embassador to the U.S.S.R., Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, replied, "I don't think any change in policy towards the Soviet Union is involved, though press comment on the matter is interesting."

The spokesman said the change of Ambassadors may produce a new atmosphere in relations but it wouldn't signify any re-orientation of Japanese policy. Mr. Suma expressed approval over General Tatekawa's selection as Envoy to the U.S.S.R.—Domei.

Gen. Tatekawa Japanese Ambassador to Russia

Tokyo, Sept. 9.

Lieutenant - General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, retired Army officer and one-time delegate to the General Disarmament Conference at Geneva, has been appointed by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka as the new Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., it was revealed here today.

Another ambassadorial post also was filled today with the appointment of Mr. Tadashi Kurihara as Ambassador to Turkey.

Other appointments made public today were as follows:—

Mr. Haruhiko Nishi, director of the Euro-Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office as Minister-at-Large to Soviet Russia;

Mr. Seijiro Yoshizawa, Director of the American Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, as Minister to Canada;

Mr. Tamao Sakamoto, Councellor of the Japanese Embassy at Rome, as Director of the Euro-Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office;

Mr. Taro Terasaki, First Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Bucharest, as Director of the American Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office;

Mr. Kyuman Suzuki, Chief of the Protocol Section of the Foreign Office, as Minister to Egypt;

Mr. Tadashi Sakaya, Chief of the Archives Section of the Foreign Office as Minister to Finland;

Mr. Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the First Section of the East Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, as Councillor of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking;

Mr. Ichiro Ota, First Secretary, as Chief of the First Section of the East Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office;

Mr. Nobuo Shiematsu, Chief of the Second Section of the Bureau of Studies and Documents of the Foreign Office, as Chief of the Archives Section of the Foreign Office, and,

Mr. Suemitsu Kadowaki, Chief of the Personnel Section of the Foreign Office as acting-Chief of the Protocol Section of the Foreign Office.—Domei.

Horiuchi Named S'hai Consul General

Tokyo Sept. 12.

Mr. Tateki Horiuchi, former director of the East Asiatic Affairs Bureau, was named Japanese Consul General at Shanghai by the Foreign Office today.

Mr. Horiuchi will also act concurrently as Minister-at-Large to China. Mr. Horiuchi will replace Mr. Yoshiaki Miura in Shanghai.—United Press.

Japan's East Asia Programme

Tokyo, Sept. 13.

Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, today declared that Japan's "Greater East Asia" programme at present aimed at acquiring materials and arranging sources of supply.

Speaking before the Japan Trade Association, the Foreign Minister said that the assignment of Mr. Ichizo Kobayashi, Minister of Commerce and Industry and head of a special trade mission to the Netherlands East Indies, was related to these aims of Japan's present policy.

"In establishing Greater East Asia and the common prosperity of the sphere, it will be necessary to cooperate with countries having similar aspirations and simultaneously crush all obstacles lying in our path, either seen or unseen," Mr. Matsuoka declared.

Mr. Matsuoka noted that the European War was seriously reducing Japan's export trade, and said that the day had passed when Japanese products could sweep world markets because of their quality and low price.

"Owing to the recent intensification of warfare and the deterioration of our relations with the United States, the question of procuring essential commodities is becoming increasingly difficult," he stressed.

Mr. Matsuoka said it was the "mission of the Japanese race and all East Asiatic races" to create prosperity in Asia for a just world peace.—United Press.

"N.E.I. Oil Needed"

Singapore, Sept. 13.

The Japanese-owned "Singapore Herald" today declared that Japan should seek vital supplies of oil from Far Eastern sources, and stated that "the oil from vast wells in the Netherlands East Indies is one of Japan's chief needs."

Commenting on the visit to the Netherlands East Indies of a special Japanese trade mission, the newspaper said that "with Europe embroiled in war and the United States diverting more and more raw material for the European War, Japan must turn elsewhere for vital supplies.

"Malaya already supplies Japan with much rubber and tin, but Japan is also largely dependent on the Netherlands East Indies for additional requirements."—United Press.

Citizenship Tax for Tokyo Dwellers

Tokyo, Sept. 11.

Final discussions on the projected citizenship tax in Tokyo, which is to take the place of the newly abolished city taxes, are to be held on Friday next and again on September 20, the "Japan Advertiser" reports.

The tax, according to present estimates, will average Y.8 per household, although some of the richest houses may pay Y.2,000, while the poorest may be able to pay only Y.1.

The various ward officials of Tokyo have already been investigating the incomes of the households in their areas. These investigations reveal there are 1,400,000 households in Tokyo, from which a yield of some Y.12,000,000 is expected.—Havas.

Sleeping Sickness Takes Heavy Toll in Tokyo

Tokyo, Sept. 11.

Sleeping sickness, or lethargica encephalitis as it is known in scientific parlance, claimed a heavy toll in Tokyo during the past two weeks, which covered the period during which the disease is annually most virulent here.

Although the number of cases recorded this year was last reported to be still below that of last year, the death rate of 56 per cent. reported by "Asahi" is higher than in 1939.

August was the worst month, with 114 cases reported and among them 63 succumbing. Of the total cases, 61 were children.—Havas.

Japan Bans Postcards To Foil Espionage

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

A large variety of postcards containing pictures likely to interest foreign espionage agents have been banned by the Home Ministry.

The new measure, says the "Osaka Asahi," is an extension of the Military Secrets Protection Law.

Postcards containing pictures of the following objects fall under the new ban: Imperial villas and residences of members of the Imperial family, military buildings, wireless stations, broadcasting stations, post offices, railway bridges, tunnels, car marshalling depots and sub-stations and harbour establishments.—Havas.

Suma Warns U.S. On Neutrality

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

An infringement of the neutrality of the United States might occur from a legal viewpoint if the United States continues to sell belligerents the war materials mentioned in President Roosevelt's proclamation banning their sale, the Foreign Office spokesman, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, told the press here today.

Reiterating the Japanese Government's protest against the aviation petrol embargo on the grounds it descriminated against Japan, Mr. Suma said the United States had been making agreements with belligerent for the sale of such war supplies.

The spokesman hinted that Washington's action was a violation of the peace programme of the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, which was based on free trade.—United Press.

Problems Discussed

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Discussions ranging over a number of important subjects took place in Washington last Friday between the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, and the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, the Foreign Office spokesman, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, told the foreign press during today's press conference.

Mr. Suma denied press reports that Ambassador Horinouchi, on Friday, had protested to Mr. Welles against the American embargo on petrol, and that the latter had rejected the protest. The Foreign Office spokesman added that the Japanese protest had been lodged with Washington four or five weeks ago, and that a reply had been received in a written note about a week later.

Mr. Suma declined to divulge the contents on nature of the American reply.

Suma Gives Personal Opinion

The many transactions between the United States and Great Britain, including the sales of arms and ammunition "may involve the legal question of infringement of neutrality, in the "personal opinion" of Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman.

The spokesman expressed this view which he emphasized was "personal," when asked by a German correspondent if Japan protested against the American gasoline embargo on the ground that the fuel might find its way to Britain.—Domei.

Tokyo Population Exceeds 7,000,000

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

The population of Tokyo now exceeds 7,000,000, according to estimates compiled by the Metropolitan Police Board.

The exact population of Tokyo Prefecture was set on December 31 last year at 7,001,560, an increase of 180,000 over the Police Board figures for the previous year.

There were 115,983 babies born in Tokyo last year, 59,400 boys and 56,853 girls.

Deaths in the capital last year totalled 61,245. Of this number 32,140 were men and 29,105 women.

The same estimates list Osaka's population at 4,874,847 and Nagoya's at 1,317,190.—Havas.

Fisherman Discover Prehistoric Relics

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Out only for piscatorial pleasure, dentist Tatsuko Osaka and some friends discovered one of the richest caches of prehistoric relics ever found in Japan when they hit on a collection of 3,000-year-old Yayoi-period pots and implements, the "Asahi" discloses.

The cache was found in the Yamato River, between Uriha (note the similarity to the word Eureka) and Miyake villages of Osaka prefecture.

Judging from the size and variety of the find, a community of considerable size must have lived right where the river flows today. Archaeologists are now examining the relics, which include 600 earthenware pots, innumerable fragments, three stone swords, 20 stone knives, four vases with designs on them, and several other articles.—Havas.

New Japanese Naval Attache for Moscow

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Commander Sutetsugu Yamaguchi has been appointed new naval attache to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow and concurrently naval attache to the Japanese Legation in Helsinki, it was announced today in the official gazette.—Domei.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

Shanghai Recruits Entertained

Zero Club Welcome Friends of Members Who Will Be Leaving Shortly ; Informal Reception

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

MEMBERS of the Zero Club, a club composed of men who saw active service in the last war, were at home yesterday between noon and 1 p.m. to friends of members of the club who are due shortly to leave Shanghai to join His Majesty's forces. The reception was of an informal nature, and the president of the club, Mr. C. H. Haines, warmly welcomed the guests.

Among those present was M. La Roche who, with nine compatriots, will be leaving to join the Free Frenchmen under General de Gaulle. In greeting the guests, Mr. Haines said:

"We meet this morning to bid farewell to some members of the contingents about to leave Shanghai shortly in order to join His Majesty's or Allied Forces.

A Different War

"It might have been more appropriate if our Vice President (Mr. J. R. Weeks) or one of many of our members were to speak this morning, as some 26 years ago they did what you, our guests, are going to do in a few days. However, you may think it better this way, because I shall not be tempted to tell you what we had to put up with on our journeys home! This war is very different from the last. Last time the contingents from Shanghai all went to England for training. This time some of you are going to Malaya, some to India, and some to Canada and Africa for your training. In this connection I would mention that those of you who are going to Africa to train as pilots will meet the son of one of the oldest members, in fact, an original member, Ted McMichael.

"We are particularly happy to have as one of our guests, M. La Roche who, with nine other Frenchmen, is going to England to join the forces of Free Frenchmen under the command of General de Gaulle. We can assure him of a very warm welcome from our fellow countrymen. It has been noticed before, but I think it worth repeating that the officer commanding the Free French Forces bears the ancient name of France. We should take that as an omen for the ultimate delivery of France from her oppressors, just as the Arabs saw in Allenby's name an omen that he had been sent by Allah to deliver them from bondage.

His Handiwork

"We have also asked as a guest Capt. Dewar Durie, partly to congratulate him on recruiting such a fine body of men and partly to give him an opportunity of seeing you in the mass. I wonder whether any of you have dared to ask him whether he gets any more a head than the old recruiting sergeants used to. If he is not too shy perhaps he will tell us later.

"Now you young men who are going out to take your part in this great struggle are the raw material for this club. Those of you who decide to return to Shanghai after the War will be eligible for membership and will, I trust, carry on with the traditions of this club when we greybeards are too stiff in the joints to make the Wednesday meetings. We will hand on to you our traditions. Our thoughts and best wishes go with you. May you achieve all that you hope and wish to do. That I know will be sufficient to secure victory. God bless you all."

The More Difficult Task

Mr. R. L. Evans, as the senior among those present who had joined up, replied. He thanked the club for its hospitality. He said that though he had served in the last war, he had not had the qualifications to join the Zero Club. He understood that members of the club were anxious to do what they had done in the last war, and serve their country in the field, and he appreciated their feelings at being unable to do so. He believed, however, that the men who were joining H. M. forces, with set jobs in front of them, had probably an easier task than those who wanted to serve but had to remain in Shanghai carrying on Britain's trade—a task which was just as important as serving with the forces.

It was interesting to note that some of the young men who are joining up are the sons of members of the club.

ABOUT $100 in cash were taken from the occupants of 24 S. Woo Li off Kwangse Road when three Chinese, one armed with a pistol, entered the house at 4 a.m. on Sept. 16. The intimidated occupants did not raise any alarm and the criminals had no difficulty in making their escape.

More Britons Here Respond to Call

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

That Shanghai is not lacking in patriotic fervour has been amply demonstrated by the number of young Britons here who have rallied to the cause and many more who are leaving their jobs in the near future to join the British forces.

The scores of men who have left and are due to leave are not drawn from the ranks of the unemployed, but consist mostly of Britons in good positions, many of whom are leaving behind relatives and friends.

It was learned that at least a dozen members of the staff of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. are leaving at the end of the month, while many members of other British firms are also joining the colours.

The local municipal police force also have made a good contribution in men to the war cause and it was learned that there will be additional depletions in the force in the near future as many of the younger officers are keen and eager to join the army at the first opportunity.

Among those leaving in the immediate future will be Mr. J. Poole, usher of H. M. Supreme Court here whose resignation was effective from September 15, and who is joining the fighting forces after eleven years residence in Shanghai, eight of which were spent with the Municipal police force, while for the past three years he has been attached to the court staff.

Mr. Poole is 34, a native of Newport, Mon., and was formerly with the Royal Horse Guards. He has been a popular member of the Light Horse Squadron, S.V.C., here and is well-known in local sporting circles, having been an interport rugby player and taken part in local amateur boxing bouts.

Departing Shanghai Man Entertained

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

A farewell tiffin was held at the Shanghai Race Club yesterday in honour of Mr. G. John Winney of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, who is leaving shortly to serve with H. M. Forces.

Mr. A. M. Parker, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Canadian Pacific, with a few suitable remarks, presented to Mr. Winney a silver flask, a memento from Mr. Winney's many friends in the leading trans-Pacific steamship companies, American President Lines, Canadian Pacific, Java-China Japan Line and Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

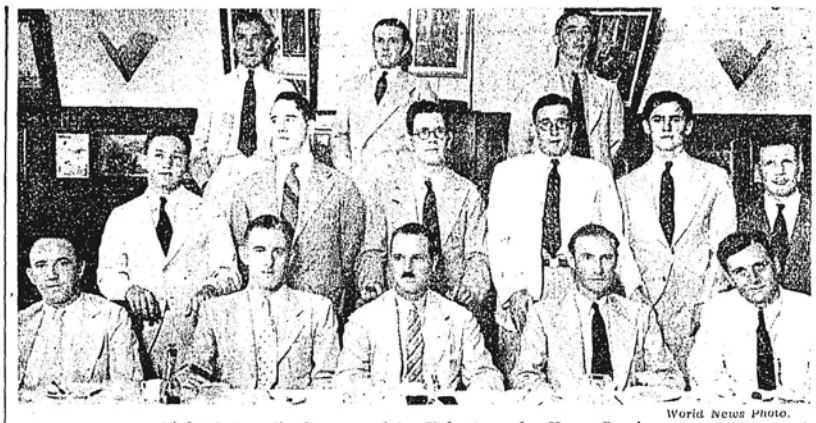
Among those present were: Messrs. S. G. Brisk, A. J. Clark, Geo. Danzy, K. E. Dik, R. S. Hubert, L. M. Manor, W. G. Macdonald, Y. Matsumiya, A. M. Parker and E. S. Wise.

B Sector Question Still Unsolved

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

Will the American Marines in Shanghai take over the "B" sector or the central section of the Settlement some time after September 25? Reports published by the leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai speculate on the question, asserting that American authorities are determined to take over the new garrison duties despite Japanese opposition. The determination will be carried out as soon as an understanding has been reached locally. Quoting reliable observers, the reports further state that if the American Marines take over the sector vacated by the British forces, it will be done after September 25.

The Shing Sheng News Agency states that the Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, Admiral Hart, is expected to return to Shanghai from north China sometime within this week in the flagship, the Augusta. Japanese gendarmes are said to be diligently carrying out their duties in "D" sector alotted to them at the recent military defence conference, although officially they have not yet taken over the area. On September 9, it is stated, several Japanese gendarmes were seen searching pedestrians in Great Western Road near Edinburgh Road.



World News Photo.

Light Automatic Company fetes Volunteers for Home Service

A further contingent of Shanghai men, who have volunteered for service in England, will soon be leaving for home. The sixteen men, drawn from the Armoured Car and Light Horse Companies of the S.V.C., were guests of the Light Automatic Company for luncheon at the Cockpit on September 12, and are seen above at the club.

Central British War Fund

£2,500 Remitted to Lord Mayor ; All Contributions Up to End of Month to Be Used for Same Purpose

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

THE sum of £2,500 has been remitted by the Central British War Fund to the Lord Mayor of London for the relief of victims of German air raids on the capital, it was disclosed yesterday. The decision to remit this sum was reached at a meeting of the Fund committee on Sept. 10, and it was also decided that all money collected between the day of the meeting and the end of the month should be remitted for the same purpose. Confidence was expressed that Britons in Shanghai would cheerfully come to the assistance of their countrymen who are suffering from the Nazi attacks. The committee made known their decisions in the following communique:—

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central British War Fund was held at 27 The Bund on September 10. Mr. L. H. Lamb, H.M. Superintending Consul, was in the chair and the following members of the Committee were present:—Messrs. A' H. Atkins, V. G. Bowden, Dr. E. G. Gauntlett, Messrs. H. G. W. Woodhead, G. H. Stacey (Hon. Treasurer) and F. S. Crawford (Hon. Secretary).

Sir Robert Calder Marshall and Mr. R. J. E. Price were unable to attend.

£3,559 Balance

The Treasurer's report showed that subscriptions and donations received to date totalled $1,149,195.66 and £20,342.16.7d. After deducting transfers to the Sterling Account and expenses, the balance in the Dollar Account was $5,797. Inclusive of transfers from the Dollar Account the Sterling Account totalled £40,888.-13.10d. of which £37,329.0.0d. had been remitted to various organizations. The Sterling balance in hand was £3,559.13.10d.

The meeting were of the unanimous opinion that there was no more urgent work to which available funds could be devoted than to that of air raid relief, and therefore decided to remit £2,500 to the Lord Mayor's Fund for "Relief of Air Raid Victims". In particular the committee had in mind the injured and homeless in the crowded Eastern parts of London, though appreciating the great call for help that must have come from other cities and towns.

Lord Mayor Opens Fund

That the great need of the moment, a need to be met by charitable contributions, was correctly diagnosed was confirmed the next morning, Sept. 11, when Reuter received a message that the Lord Mayor had opened a special fund for this relief work. Perhaps it will prove that Shanghai has earned the distinction of being amongst the first to subscribe from "foreign parts".

The meeting further decided that all money collected between the day of the meeting and the end of the month should be remitted for the same special purpose.

Confidence was expressed that Shanghai would respond well to the appeal that air raid relief must have for all who love London and admire the grit of the Cockney.

The Red Cross boxes placed in the leading British Hotels have started to bring in money and it is hoped that the generosity of hotel visitors will lead to these boxes proving a steady source of income.

B.R.A. Cables Message Of Encouragement

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

Admiration for the R.A.F. and sympathy with the civilian population during the Nazi air raids on London was cabled to London by the British Residents Association yesterday. The cable follows:—

"The British residents of Shanghai desire to express their unbounded admiration of the gallantry displayed by the R.A.F. and of the stoic courage of the civilian population in the areas attacked during the recent air raids, also their heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved."

The East End is "Thumbs Up"

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

Replying to a telegram of enquiry and sympathy sent by their Shanghai representatives two days ago, a big London manufacturing firm which has a very large plant in the heart of the East End of London, has cabled the following reply, received here this morning:

CABLE RECEIVED. ALL WELL, UNHARMED. THUMBS UP!

London, Sept. 14.

An immediate response has been received to the Lord Mayor's appeal to relieve the distress caused by the bombing of London.

The Bank of England sent £10,000 and the American Ambassador, each of five great banks and the Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, Lever Brothers, Limited and Unilevers United have each sent £5,000.

The Lord Mayor of Brisbane sent a cable saying that the people of Queensland were shocked by the horrors of the Nazi bombing of defenceless women and children and have opened a fund with the gift of ten thousand Australian pounds from the patriotic fund of Queensland.—Reuter.

Medal for British Army Man in Shanghai

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

The Medal of the Military Division of the Order of the British Empire for meritorious service has been awarded to Staff-Sergeant W. J. Cuffe, Royal Army Service Corps, who has been employed in the office of the British Military Attache in China since 1937.

Staff-Sergeant Cuffe, whose wife and two children reside with him in Shanghai, was appointed to the Military Attache's office immediately after his arrival here in H.M.T. Dilwara in November, 1937.

News of the award was contained yesterday in orders issued by the British military authorities in Shanghai.

Effort to Control Local Courts

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

Rumours that certain political quarters have made threats in writing trying to take over Chinese courts in the foreign areas in Shanghai gained ground yesterday when extra-precautionary measures were carried out in both the Second and First Special District Courts in the French Concession and Settlement, respectively. Despite official reticence, information obtained from reliable but private Chinese sources indicated that Chinese courts are again experiencing political interference.

It is learned that judges and other officials of the various Chinese courts in both foreign areas, including the High Courts, have received "letters" from certain political quarters "individually" asking them to make clear their attitude, hinting that the resistance policy should not be supported. In the Concession, one informant says, the judges have been told to "register" within a week.

Inspired news articles are published by Chinese dailies here in sympathy with Chungking stating that the status of courts here cannot be changed unless by international agreement on the basis of which the tribunals came into existence. The report that certain political organizations wished to take over the courts is denied by the informant who has seen the original letter addressed to the judges individually.

Not First Time

It will be recalled that this is not the first time that courts here have suffered political molestation. Many months ago, following the repeated declarations made by the Japanese and new Chinese authorities that they wished to control the tribunals, the Settlement authorities deemed it necessary to increase the police guard. Even British troops were required to guard the North Chekiang Road tribunal.

Two judges have been assassinated. They were Judge Yu Hwa, late head of the Criminal Branch of the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court here, and Judge Chien Hong-yeh, late chief of the criminal branch of the First Special District Court. They were shot by gunmen believed to have been politically inspired. These judges were eulogized by Chungking.

Judges Now Living in Court Buildings

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

American authorities will maintain the status quo of the various Chinese courts in the foreign areas in Shanghai and there is no doubt about this American policy if there is no sudden change of the international situation, states the "Shun Pao," one of the leading American-owned Chinese dailies here. The report states that even Japanese merchants do not wish to molest Chinese courts here in view of their increased trade relations with the Chinese merchants with whom they might have legal disputes.

It is also reported that most of the judges and officials of local Chinese courts have moved into the court premises in order to avoid travelling, which invites danger since they have received letters from certain political quarters asking them to "register" within a week. It is explained that this is the safest way of protecing their lives, as outsiders will not be easily admitted into the courts.

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SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

Col. Hornby Assaulted

Russian Regiment Units, Police, Fire Brigade Despatched to Camp Yesterday

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

COL. J. W. Hornby, Commandant of the S.V.C., was assaulted and spat upon by members of the Chinese "Doomed Battalion" yesterday when he visited the camp in Singapore Road after a riot had broken out over the erection of barbed wire barricades, according to a reliable Chinese source yesterday.

The whole Russian Regiment was ordered to stand by yesterday as, for the second time within two days, the Chinese soldiers staged a riot at the Internment Camp. But unlike the riot on Sept. 13, yesterday's mutiny took such a serious outlook that two inlying picquet platoons, a police riot squad and two fire engines from Ichang Road station were called out to the scene to quell the uprising.

The incident began shortly after 9 a.m. when P.W.D. coolies arrived at the Camp to carry out repair work to the gate leading to the football field, interrupted by Friday's (Sept. 13) riot, and to erect additional barbed wire barricades. These were to be erected as a precautionary measure against any untoward incidents.

Tried to Disarm Guard

Chinese soldiers, including their officers, protested against this and proceeded to the yard of the Russian Regiment Guard Room where they again attempted to disarm the members of the guard. This they failed to do. The officer in charge of the guard immediately informed the Headquarters of the Russian Regiment of the riot.

Two platoons were sent to the Internment Camp, while high officers of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps also arrived at the place of the riot. The Chinese soldiers took up position near the fence separating the Camp from Kiaochow Park, and refused to leave when ordered. This led to an order, given by a high officer of the S.V.C., to disperse the soldiers with water. Showing as grim determination the Chinese soldiers remained in their places, although soaking wet, and another attempt was made to dislodge them, but it was of no avail.

Finally tears gas bombs were thrown at the rioters, forcing them to look for cover. Prior to this, Colonel Hornby, senior officer of the S.V.C., was assaulted and spat at by the soldiers when he attempted to enter the inner yard of the Camp to reason with General Hsieh, the commanding officer of the "Doomed Battalion."

An Ugly Turn

Besides demanding that all barricades be removed, it was reported that the rioters shouted that they had surrendered to the British Troops in Shanghai and since the latter had gone away, they were no longer obliged to remain under guard.

The trouble started on Friday when General Hsieh and the internees objected to repairs being done to the gate leading to the football field. When the P.W.D. coolies arrived at the Camp, they were forced to stop their work by the soldiers. The incident then took an ugly turn as about a hundred of the internees stormed into the yard of the Russian Regiment Guard and attempted to disarm its members. The arrival of a picquet platoon and Major G. H. Mann, Camp Commandant, put a stop to the riot and, after concessions had been made by both sides, the interrupted work was resumed.

Yesterday morning, however, the mutiny broke out again when the coolies came to complete their work and to erect barbed wire barricades. Neither the arrival of the platoons, the police riot squad or the two fire engines had any effect upon the rioters.

Later in the afternoon, after the soldiers had been chased from their position, one platoon returned to the Russian Regiment quarters, but the other remained in the Camp as a measure against further troubles.

Council Statement

A spokesman of the Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday made an official statement regarding the "Doomed Battalion" incident. The statement follows: "The S.V.C. were carrying out repairs to the gates. The inmates resented this for some unknown reason and rushed to the gate. In consequence a barbed wire enclosure was erected around the gate yesterday but when the S.V.C. attempted to carry on the work, there was another row from the inmates.

"There is no apparent reason why they should object to this perfectly normal work being carried on. This is the official reason for the disturbance which was not due to any treatment of the inmates themselves. For some unknown reason they suddenly objected to the repair work being carried out to the gates."

Riot of Internees Averted by Guard

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

Displaying grim determination and perfect composure, members of the Russian Regiment, guarding the interned soldiers of the "Doomed Battalion," averted an ugly incident shortly before 10 a.m. yesterday when a near-riot was staged by the internees at the camp in Singapore Road.

The trouble started at about 9 a.m. yesterday when General Hsieh objected to having the football field gate repaired. P.W.D. coolies, arriving to do the job, were practically forced to abandon it when more than a hundred soldiers marched to the gate and stood there.

The situation was immediately reported to Major G. H. Mann, commandant of the camp, and he arrived there a few minutes later and asked General Hsieh to see him and explain the reason for his objections. The Chinese general, commander of the battalion which almost three years ago won the admiration of the city for his resistance against the Japanese, refused to see Major Mann.

Seeing that his persuasions brought no results, Major Mann ordered the guard commander to allow no one in or out of the camp, unless General Hsieh changed his mind and explained his attitude.

Soldiers Angered

This was also conveyed to the soldiers, who at one took up a threatening attitude and demanded that visitors be allowed in. The officer of the guard told them that he could not disobey the instructions issued, and considered the matter settled.

Riot of Internees

Faced with determination on the part of the Russian Regiment guard to carry out their instructions to the letter, more than a hundred of the interned soldiers broke into the yard of the guard room and attempted to disarm the Russians. This also met failure, thanks to the tact and determination displayed by the members of the guard.

At the same time, the officer of the guard telephoned to the Russian Regiment, asking for reinforcements since the situation was becoming more and more serious. An inlying picquet platoon was immediately despatched to the camp, and Major Mann informed.

Situation Calmed

The arrival of the platoon and Major Mann had a somewhat cooling effect upon the soldiers. No threats were shouted and after lengthy conversations with the leaders of the soldiers, Major Mann was able to persuade General Hsieh to see him.

The seriousness of the situation was finally liquidated after several concessions were made by both sides. The inlying platoon, which had not left their buses, returned to the Russian Regiment quarters a few minutes later.

It may be recalled that several Russians were injured, and many more Chinese soldiers sustained serious wounds, when a riot was staged by the internees on August 11, 1938. The incident then occurred when the soldiers were forbidden to hoist a large Chinese flag. The Chinese soldiers attacked the Russian guard, but reinforcements turned the tide of the riot. Armed with police batons, the Russians managed to disperse the soldiers, although many on both sides were injured.

Through the composure and determination of the officer and members of the guard, a similar incident was averted yesterday and scores of persons escaped injuries.

THE U.S.S. Bittern, mine-sweeper of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, arrived in port on September 14, and tied up to the naval buoys.

Unrest Prevails at Internment Camp

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

Unrest prevailed at the "Doomed Battalion" Internment Camp yesterday and although the inlying picquet platoon, sent by the Russian Regiment to reinforce the guard on Sept. 14, returned to their quarters early yesterday morning, the guard remained reinforced by fifteen men throughout the day.

No serious trouble was in evidence yesterday, but no agreement had been reached between the Camp Commandant and. General Hsieh, officer commanding the battalion that made history by its staunch resistance against the Japanese in 1937.

Chinese internees continued to remain in groups yesterday, and at one time started piling benches and mats as if they were getting ready to move. In another place, a score of the internees stood close together brandishing wooden batons. The sight of determined members of the Russian Regiment Guard, however, was effective and after some time the rioters dispersed.

It was learned from reliable sources yesterday that Major G. H. Mann, commandant of the internment camp, gave orders to have no food issued to the mutineers unless they promise to behave.

A Trifling Question

These riots were caused by the decision of the authorities to have some repairs done in the camp. The first trouble took place on Sept. 13 when the internees forced P.W.D. coolies to abandon work. A settlement was later reached but when the coolies returned to the camp on the following day to finish the repairs and to erect barbed wire barricades, the riot started anew and reached such proportions that it necessitated the presence of two Russian Regiment picquet platoons. In the course of quelling the riot, fire hoses were put into action and an attempt was made to disperse the mutineers with water. This measure failed and tear bombs were thrown.

Colonel J. W. Hornby, S.V.C. Commandant, was assaulted by the rioters when he attempted to enter the inner yard of the Camp in order to reason with the General.

The uprising was finally quelled, but unrest prevailed throughout the day yesterday. In the afternoon, Colonel Hornby and Major Mann again paid a visit to the camp and, although no settlement was reached early in the afternoon, hopes were expressed that the issue would be soon solved.

Among other demands voiced by the internees was one for release. The rioters shouted that they had surrendered to the British troops and that since they are gone, they see no reason why they should remain under guard.

French Concession Internees Riot

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

With tension still reigning at the "Doomed Battalion" Camp in Singapore Road, another riot was staged by the Chinese internees of the camp in Rue Tenant de la Tour in the French Concession at 12.30 p.m. when a mob made a sudden attack on French and Annamite soldiers guarding the camp, in an attempt to escape. Several internees were wounded when fire was ordered to restore peace in the camp. These were treated on the place.

The internees of the French Concession internment camp surrendered to the French authorities in 1937 after the Japanese had taken Nantao.

The rioters armed themselves with cudgels, wrapped in barbed wire, and lunged a sudden attack at the unsuspecting guards, who fired into the air to disperse the mob. This measure failed and the guard was obliged to open fire on the soldiers, with the result that several men were wounded.

French officials stated yesterday that there had been no complaints from the internees lately and that they were satisfied with the food. Although many were wounded by the guards, no serious injuries had been inflicted on the rioters and it was believed that they would be well within a few days. Seeing that the guards meant business, the internees stopped the riot and peace was soon restored in the camp.

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending September 14, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession was—Foreigners 9 and Chinese 189. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, tuberculosis 3, and Chinese tuberculosis 20; typhoid and paratyphoid fevers 16; dysentery 13; beriberi 6; pneumonia 5; septicaemia 2.

Blacklisted Man Joins Nanking Regime

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

With the agreement of Ching Moyung, a Chinese newspaperman in Shanghai, to join the new Nanking régime, another name has been cut out of the "black list" announced by Wang Ching-wei some weeks ago. It is learned that since the announcement of the list, many blacklisted persons have fled. Several others have surrendered or been assassinated.

Ching, until recently a newspaperman working on a Chinese evening paper here, has agreed to support the new authorities through the good offices of Fang Chung-yung, president of the Central College in Nanking, according to the "Sin Shun Pao." The order for his arrest has been rescinded by Wang Ching-wei in a mandate issued by the new government.

Repentant

Five former Kuomintang officials attached to the Kiangsu Provincial Government who recently were arrested in the Settlement by agents of the new régime have also repented, and one of them has broadcast a peace speech in Nanking. They have been detained by the Nanking police for more than a month, but recently petitioned for the purpose of regaining their freedom. Their petition has been accepted.

There are still a number of blacklisted persons who are defying the order of the new régime, but most of them are not in Shanghai. They are Kuomintang officials working for Chungking or those who are closely affiliated with General Chiang Kai-shek. Some of them are reported to be going to and fro between Shanghai and Hongkong.

Searches Carried Out In Hongkew

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

With strict searches being carried out in the International Settlement and French Concession by the two police bodies, and Japanese lorry patrols combing the western district for persons in possession of fire arms, Japanese military authorities in the area north of the Soochow Creek have also tightened precautionary measures in that district.

Sentries on the Garden Bridge stopped all Chinese leaving Hongkew and carried out minute searches not only of their persons, but of their belongings as well, while soldiers on duty at the Fearon Road bridge stopped cars and other vehicles, and made the occupants go through the routine of being searched. Rickshaws did not escape the ceremony, the passengers being asked to alight and the vehicles themselves being searched. At one time, shortly after noon, traffic came to a standstill on the Hongkew Creek bridge, where a truck was held up for more than five minutes by the Japanese sentries.

Although it is not known for certain why these searches have been ordered, it is believed that these measures have been taken for the same reason as those in the foreign areas of the city and the western district. Recently, numerous crimes, from armed robberies to murders, have been committed in the Japanese-occupied district north of the Creek, and it is presumed that these have forced the Japanese to pay more attention to the situation.

Police Chiefs of City Meet at Luncheon

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

The cordial relations existing among the law enforcement officers in Shanghai, some of whom met recently and decided to take concerted action in combatting the local crime wave, were emphasized at a luncheon yesterday in the Council chambers.

The informal gathering was called by Major K. M. Bourne, Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police who recently returned from a vacation in the north. Among those present were Commandant L. Fabre, Director of the Police of the French Concession; General Lu Ying, Commissioner of Police of the Greater Shanghai Municipality; Col. Hayashi, head of the local Japanese Gendarmerie or military police; and Mr. Hatori, chief of the Japanese consular police.

While no statement was issued by the Council regarding the ceremony, it is understood that the affair will be the forerunner of other gatherings and meetings of police heads in Shanghai, who at an initial meeting recently decided to cooperate by exchanging views regularly on the crime situation.

Trucks, Tools Handed To New Regime

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

Reports published by the leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai indicate that a case similar to that of the handing over of the Greater Shanghai land documents formerly entrusted to the care of the Shanghai Municipal Council by the Kuomintang officials before their withdrawal from Shanghai, to new Chinese authorities at Kiangwan has developed also in the French Concession here where scores of road-paving machines and trucks for transporting stones and sand for repairing roads belonging to the former Kuomintang city régime here are said to have been handed over to the new city régime at Kiangwan.

The machines and trucks, it is stated, were turned over to authorities of the French Concession here for safe-keeping prior to the withdrawal of Kuomintang officials and troops from the Shanghai area, because they were too clumsy to be carried away by the withdrawing Kuomintang officials. They were put in the care of officials of the Engineering Department of the French Municipal Council in Feng Ling Chiao near Route Ghisi bordering Nantao. When officials of the Shanghai Special Municipality recently knew what had happened, they negotiated with the Concession authorities.

The new Chinese officials, who are supported by the Japanese here, demanded that the machines and trucks be turned over to them. On Saturday, the reports allege, French authorities here allowed them to be taken away by the new officials. It is hinted in the reports that Mr. O. K. Yui, the Kuomintang Mayor of Greater Shanghai, will make strong representations against the procedure.

Canadian Government Raises New Loan

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

The Canadian Government Trade Commissioner has received official cabled advice that a new War Loan is being issued by the Canadian Government and following are the terms:—

The amount of the Loan is Canadian $300,000,000 in 3 per cent. 12 year bonds, due October 1, 1952, and callable after October 1, 1949. The issue price will be 98.75 per cent. with accrued interest yielding 3.125 per cent. to maturity. Bearer bonds will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, and fully registered bonds in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, 10,000 and $100,000. The subscriber must make payment in Canadian or United States dollars and the principal and interest will be payable in Canadian currency. Subscriptions should be cabled to any Canadian chartered bank.

Birthday Greeting Cable From Peiping Banned

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

Questioned regarding a ban on cables to belligerent countries from North China yesterday, the Japanese spokesman stated that he had no knowledge of such action being taken by the authorities. An American correspondent said that he had received a communication from a friend in Peiping requesting him to send a cable to Canada to his mother, consisting of a birthday greeting. The communication stated that it was impossible to send any cable message to a belligerent country, and that his message had been returned by the authorities with a letter declaring this ban. There was no difficulty in sending the message from Shanghai, however, stated the correspondent.

Retiring Police Officer Honoured at Police Club

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

Detective Inspector H. C. Glover of the Municipal Police force was honoured at a gathering of police officials including Major K. M. Bourne, Police Commissioner, at the Police Club yesterday morning when they met to bid farewell to Mr. Glover who is leaving the Force to join the British forces.

Mr. Glover who has been attached to the Special Branch was the recipient of a suitable presentation in token of the esteem in which he is held by his brother officers. Terminating his service with the force yesterday he will leave Shanghai with his family for Malaya on September 23, preparatory to joining a fighting unit.

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Familiar Voice Reassures

Nazi Raids or No Nazi Raids London Comes On the Air and the World is Reassured

BY RALPH SHAW

Shanghai, Sept. 12

"THE main impression of London today is 'Carrying on as usual'". As I listened to those reassuring words, calmly spoken by a British Broadcasting Corporation announcer in the London studios at 1 a.m. yesterday morning (Shanghai time) I realized that Britain was going to win the war despite all the fury of Hitler's air attacks. Only about one hour before the broadcast there had been the second raid of the day after three days of indiscriminate bombing, but was the announcer's voice filled with terror? Was there any sign of fear as he read out his reports? There was not. It did the heart a lot of good to hear the familiar "This is London calling in the overseas service of the British Broadcasting Corporation." It proved to the world at large that the announcer's "Britain can take it" was indeed the truth.

There was no fear or panic among London's teeming millions as the fury of German air attacks raged over the capital. When Mr. Churchill visited the scenes of devastation, the announcer calmly told his listeners, he was met by cheering throngs of men, women and children. "Are we downhearted?" one man in the crowd shouted. Immediately the whole crowd took up the cry "No!" Again came a voice "Are we going to win?" To this there was one deafening shout of "Yes!" That is what the Germans have done to British *morat*.

Tales of Heroism

Overseas Britons, fearful lest the result of the raids would be demoralization, heard tales of heroism as Londoners worked amid crashing bombs in rescue work. To the members of the London Fire Brigade, of which my brother is a professional member, to the civilian A.R.P. workers, to the police, to the Auxiliary Fire Service members and to countless others, the announcer voiced the thanks of Britain for the heroic way in which they had carried out their onerous and tragic duties. It was inspiring to see the way they worked, often in total darkness as bombers sped over overhead, he said.

Speaking of Hitler's threat to bring ruin such as Warsaw and Rotterdam saw, the announcer's "We can take it," must have caused some misgivings over in Germany where the people are not made of the same stuff as the folks in that little island across the Channel. "London is ready for it," the announcer stated and the world knew that the devastating raids of the past few days had not weakened the country one whit. Rather had they *strengthened* Britain's will to resist and to fight on until victory comes.

There was no fear or panic but a steadily growing anger among the population, listeners heard as the same calm, well-modulated voice went on speaking to the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. And the world knew then that Hitler had made his biggest mistake in sending his aerial legions over Britain to try and demoralize a people who cannot be demoralized by such tactics.

Raids on Berlin

A few moments later listeners heard of the *devastating results of* British raids on Germany during which British losses were infinitesimal when compared with German losses over England. British raids on Germany will continue and listeners in the Empire will hear about them as London continues on the air long after the Berlin radio has been silenced because of the presence of British planes somewhere round the capital. Bombs or no bombs, London gives out its news and does not disguise it in any way.

Rather a different tale may be told of the German stations which minimize the results of R.A.F. raids to such good effect that the world knows the damage wrought has been vast before the first few sentences are out. As long as London is on the air the truth will be told as it was told yesterday morning. It was good to hear old London telling the world about its raids and about its damage. It will be on again tomorrow morning—Nazi raids or no Nazi raids.

S.M.C. Officials Assume New Post September 15

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

Coincident with the impending departure for Malaya before joining the British forces at home of Mr. T. W. Gubb, deputy secretary of the Municipal Council, it was learned yesterday afternoon that his resignation from the Council would be effective from Saturday, September 14.

It was also learned that Messrs. E. T. Nash and J. W. Allan, who have been appointed acting deputy secretaries of the Council, would assume their new posts from September 15.

The appointment of two acting deputy secretaries, it was announced recently, was necessitated by the addition of work resulting from staff reductions.

Shipping Route is Diverted

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

Coastal vessels lying idle in port, holds empty, engines silent, in consequence of the Japanese shipping ban on coastal navigation may be diverted shortly to a new route from Shanghai to Ping Yang, an insignificant and little heard of inland port on the east Chekiang coast near Wenchow.

Closure of Fukien ports and Wenchow to shipping owing to Japanese military operations has brought Ping Yang into prominence and many coastal "tubs," mostly those flying the German and Italian flags, have found it paying to call on Ping Yang whence Fukien and Wenchow consignees are sending their cargo for shipment to Shanghai. Ping Yang is reported to be engaged also in the export of tea.

A small inland village port, Ping Yang was in pre-war days a calling place for motor junks. Today it is playing an important part in coastal shipping, having risen from comparative obscurity to a full-fledged port, said to have been first utilized since the shipping ban by German and Italian shipowners. Today big coasters are plying the Shanghai Ping Yang run and business is reported to be brisk.

At the beginning of the Sino-Japanese hostilities coasters gave Ping Yang a wide berth owing to its remoteness from producing centres, but the exigencies of the shipping situation have wrought many changes in past months.

High Rates Earned

It was learned from a shipping man yesterday that attractive freight rates ranging from $200 to $250 per ton were earned on the Ping Yang to Shanghai run, compared to the mere twenty dollars of former days. The informant pointed out, however, that sight must not be lost of the fact that $20 per ton was the freight charged in former days from Ping Yang to a large port on the Fukien coast or Wenchow, from where consignees have to pay additional freight for transhipment to Shanghai.

Like other coast ports the shipping business with Ping Yang is confined almost exclusively to exports, as there is very little doing in imports to Ping Yang owing to the multifarious restrictions imposed on imports by the Chinese authorities, and even goods made in Shanghai have been reported to have been placed under the ban of war-time luxuries. All Shanghai-manufactured goods almost have fallen under this category, it was learned.

Consignees have been willing to pay high freight rates to export their cargo to Shanghai, as currency cannot be exported from coast ports and the sale of the goods here would result in the payments made in Shanghai being deposited safely in one of the big banks. Another reason for the suspension of the import business is the scarcity of ready cash in coast ports.

Passenger Business Flourished

While little cargo is destined for coast ports from here, passenger business has been flourishing and reports have filtered in of Chinese passengers paying $60, $50 and $40 for first, second and third class passages respectively to some ports nearby. In some instances as much as $200 have been paid by intending passengers who were privileged to leave Shanghai for a certain coast port, although the accommodation offered has not been on any grandiose scale. Passengers and consignees of cargo have *unhesitatingly paid all charges* demanded by shipping agents without haggling over levies.

It has also been reported that owners of coastal "tubs" who now have cause to lament have made quite good profits and that it was not uncommon for a boat to net as much as $15,000 clean after a few days absence with all expenses deducted.

Off to Join the British Forces

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

The first port of call, Hongkong, on the trip home to join the British forces has been reached by one of the first volunteer contingents which left Shanghai on August 26. Mr. John A. Davis, a local boy and only son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Davis, has written his first letter to his parents here from the British colony. The missive is replete with novel experiences of the trip south and describes the war-time precautions prevailing on a British vessel. Young Davis was formerly a lance-corporal

Mr. J. A. Davis

in "B" Company of the S.V.C. and has taken a keen interest in volunteer sporting activities in Shanghai. Extracts from the letter follows:

"We are now approaching Hongkong, after having had a very pleasant voyage, although the ship has been rolling for the last twelve hours. We are travelling second class, and the food is excellent and plentiful. By the way, this is not a transport but a passenger ship, and we are free to do as we please, with nobody in charge of us. We get P. T. every morning.

Treated Like Lords

"I am in excellent health, although suffering from sunburn. We have a "put-up" swimming pool on board. The bunch of men I am with are very nice, and the people on board treat us like lords. After this sort of life we shall find it hard in the army!

"At night we are completely blacked out, and you know what that entails—no smoking on deck, all portholes clamped down and covered over, doors covered with thick blankets, with partitions outside, etc., etc. We zigzag day and night. All in all it is a novel experience. There are look-outs posted at night at the bow of the ship."

Nantao Becomes Second "Badlands"

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

Rivalry among the various gambling gangs in Nantao, which is quickly becoming the second "badlands," became more evident than ever on September 8, when a stout gambling den guard was brutally shot and chopped with axes by a rival gang of several men near his establishment. He died shortly after 1 p.m. in the Paulun Hospital yesterday.

The dead man, Liu Yung-hwa, was employed by the Pung Sen Gambling House in Lo Hsiang Yuen Road near the Old North Gate. He was murderously attacked shortly after 10 p.m. on Sept. 8, while he was walking in the street. He was held tightly by several men while several other men shot him and chopped him with axes. He shouted for help but no one came to his rescue, and the attackers escaped.

Bus and Tram Collide On Nanking Road

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

Traffic was jammed on Nanking Road near the Chocolate Shop last night following a collision between Bus No. 15063 of the China General Omnibus Company and tramcar B-67 both of which were proceeding east towards the Bund. The tramcar was derailed, but no passengers of either vehicle sustained any injury.

Traffic was suspended for a while as a result of the accident in consequence of which the left front iron gate of the tram and right rear body of the bus were damaged to some extent. A Chinese constable on duty nearby notified the traffic office of the Central police station who conducted an investigation into the case.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

Balance Brought Forward $1,139,000

MONTHLY CONTRIBUTIONS

Brown,G.Gordon	20
Marsh,Mr/Mrs.J.W.P.	50
Marshall & Partners—Drs.	100
Jamieson,Mr/Mrs.J.	15
Latimer,Miss D.P.	50
Miss M.M.Malone	20
Pemberton,I.C.M.	20
Miller,Mr/Mrs.H.H.	10
Pratta,Mr/Mrs.G.S.	10
Murray,Mr/Mrs.J.Maxwell	10
Sinclair,Mr./Mrs.A.C.	20
Smith,Mr/Mrs.S.J.	10
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.—The	200
Non-British Staff of the Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	70
Bourke,Mr/Mrs.H.P.	10
Edelsten,Mr/Mrs.R.M.	15
Moore, & Co., Ltd., L.	25
Some of the British Members of the Staff of the Imperial Industries (Ch.) Ltd.	1,359
Members of the Foreign Branch Shanghai Municipal Police	412
Morris,Mrs.G.H.A.	10
Clarke,Mr/Mrs.G.E.	10
Some of the Foreign Staffe Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co., Ltd. (Thorburn Road Branch)	107
Members of the Staff of Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd.	206

J.F.E.M.	20	Scobie,J.K.	25
Charters,W.	10	Palmer,E.J.	5
Clobbet,.A.M.	50	Monitor 27	10
A.H.A.	75	H.M.	50
Carson,W.I.	20	Perriam,C.B.	50
Brooke,J.T.W.	25	A Welshman	500
Beeching,R.	10	Ramsden,H.C.	25
F.S.C.	50	Morcher,J.W.	100
W.V.K.C.	10	Roko	15
Banham,H.G.	50	Anon	15
E.M.A.	40	Wolfe,S.W.	50
Anon	10	Exsigs	10
Deitch,R.	25	Ward,W.J.	20
W.B.P.	10	Stevenson,G.	25
Aiers,Thos.A.	15	J.S.	10
Cobb,A.H.K.	100	O.S.	50
Dickson,W.N.	20	Sinclair,I.G.	25
Crickmer,H.A.	10	W.A.W.	10
Gimson,A.F.	25	R.C.T.	10
Dearn,J.W.	20	Smith,J.C.	15
Anon	20	Stanley,Miss R.	40
G.F.D.	15	Tweedie,S.	20
Day,J.	25	A.W.	25
Connelly,H.	10	Tucker,G.H.	30
Hall,B.Foster	100	Stewart,E.M.	25
Harrison,G.	30	H.W.	20
Harvey,A.H.	15	Henry,J.	10
Cowe,G.M.	10	Anon	100
Harman,A.	100	Anon	30
Juno	5	J.C.B./M.L.B.	25
Harding,A.	30	Anon	10
Goodwin,R.H.	20	Cleland,H.R.	100
Hall,A.C.	50	Anon	10
Howe,W.G.T.	5	Anon	75
King,Chas.F.	20	R.L.C.	5
Anon	20	Anon	50
Malmar	25	E.F.D.	20
Gray,F.S.	50	Gray,A.T.	3
H.G.K.	50	Anon	25
Jenson,G.W.	10	Anon	75
Kimber,C.S.	10	Anon	100
Jackson,Sr.—F.	10	Anon	75
Anon	20	Karanjia,S.P.	5
David	10	Keating,D.	50
Hutcheon,R.R.	25	Mr/Mrs.A.T.L.	50
Mr/Mrs.J.L.	50	Lynch,Miss K.	5
F.J.H.	25	R.F.C.M.	100
Loach,T.H.	10	Anon	50
Hicks,S.J.	20	Orr,H.E.	50
Anon	20	Pether,H.E.	25
Rosslyn	100	Anon	75
Robertson,Jas.	25	S.C.R.	100
Pettitt,A.V.	50	Anon	50
Anon	10	Anon	100
Rothwell,J.	5	D.W.	50
Miller,J.	10	Wellsted,Mrs.M.	5
Piper.E.A.H.	20	Woodward,L.A.	25
J.S.P.	30	Watt,A.	50
Harry Boy	20	H.T.	50
Anon	5	Faulkner,Miss E.	10
Anon	20	Sterling,E.M.	10
Sennitt,A.V.	20	Anon	50
Neil,W.D.M.	50		

QUARTERLY CONTRIBUTIONS

Davies,Mr/Mrs.G.O.	10		
P	75	Gillett,T.H.	50

DONATIONS

Some of the British Nursing Staff of the Country Hospital	95
McIlwain,Florence	100
Mike,Eric and Sammy of "The Tower" Orchestra	75
Proceeds of Entertainment Country Club	53
Vitenson,Mrs.Sophie	10
Manning,Miss Alice	100
Aronovsky,Mr/Mrs.D.	100
Wilson,Mr/Mrs.A.	20
Green,Mr/Mrs.A.	25
Nazer,Mrs.Florence	500
Paynter,Miss Emily	15
Fisher and Goldie	15
Belbin,Mr/Mrs.A.B.	50
Union Church Special Service 8/9/40 (British Red Cross Funds)	526
Mayes,Miss Estelle	50
Hotchkiss,Mr/Mrs.H.R.	5
Boyd,Mr/Mrs.L.C.	100
Dumbarton,Noreen	10
Raffle of Two Patch Work Red Covers	10,000
A parting gift from various Members of the Police Force to Sub-Inspector J. Furness	174

Dreggs,C.O.	30	Kearton,W.A.	100
Brinkman,F.L.	100	Sloan,Mrs.Annie	500
Mr/Mrs.D.S.C.	50	Anon	40
Erin Amerikaner	25	Bobjohn,Mrs.E.	20
D.B.	50	Cheetham,C.S.	50
Mr.S.G.C.W.	35	D.M.R.	50
Anon	100	C.F.D.L.	25
Anon	350	Purcell,R.H.	50
M.M.	20	J.A.B.	50
Woods,A.	1,000	Beryl	5
Cormack,Geo	100	Shibbeth,M.	500
Wright,L.	50	M.M.	100
Matthews,A.H.	100	A.E.F.	500
Knightly,F.J.	30	Parrott,E.H.	70
Malcolm,John	25	Tata,B.D.	1,000
Anon	5	Tata,P.H.	150
An American	300	Tata,S.B.	100
Ellis,Mrs.N.L.	10	Mehta,B.P.	100
Shekury,Ena F.	25	Bhedwar,F.B.	100
Ma Jackson	10		

IN MEMORY OF J. O. TATTUM

Swayn,J.	20

IN MEMORY OF MR. A. M. CANNAN

Shanghai Club—The

Dutch Bowling Club	160
Wednesday Bowling Club	150
Friday Bowling Club	105
Tuesday and Thursday Bowling Club (balance)	30
Marshall,Mr/Mrs.G.V.T.	20
Hayim,Ellis	25

IN MEMORY OF BULCIE

Auntie Cissey	5	Auntie Clara	5
Grandma	10	Ailsa and Phyl	10
Auntie Elsie	5	Auntie Flo	5

IN MEMORY OF LANCIE

Grandma	10	Phyl and Ailsa	10
Auntie Elsie	5	Auntie Mae	10
Auntie Clara	5	Auntie Flo	5

IN MEMORY OF OWEN GANDER

Gibson,Mr/Mrs.H.L.	20

Precautionary Steps Bring Good Results

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

Barring almost all the streets leading one to Avenue Edward VII and Avenue Foch has brought good results in the French Concession, as this measure and strict searches carried out by police patrols forced criminals to forego their life of crime, and no major cases have been reported to the police since the institution of these measures a week ago.

Continuous armed robberies and terroristic activities forced French police officials to adopt a stricter attitude towards the situation and smaller thoroughfares along the Concession-Settlement boundary were barricaded as a first precaution. This measure enabled the police to carry out stricter searches of cars and pedestrians entering the Concession.

This good work, however, has had its bad side, and there have been many protests from the public against the closure of these streets. In a recent letter to the editor of the "North-China Daily News," a complaint is made against the barricading of the streets, the writer stating that these precautionary measures have so far been of little use, at the same time causing inconvenience to many pedestrians.

The French police maintain, nevertheless, that not only has crime been on the decrease in the past week, but that no armed robberies, holdups or murders have been committed since the barricading.

Presentation Made to Council Official

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, secretary and commissioner-general of the Council, and members of the staff of the Secretariat assembled in Council chambers yesterday morning to bid farewell to Mr. T. W. Gubb, deputy-secretary of the Council who recently resigned to join the British forces. He was the recipient of silver presentations made by his colleagues of the secretariat.

The toast of the departing official was drunk and several speeches were made paying tribute to the personal esteem in which Mr. Gubb is held by his colleagues, and expressions of regret were tendered to him upon his impending departure from Shanghai

Mr. Gubb replied and expressed the hope that at some future time he might find it possible to return to Shanghai where he had made a wide circle of friends.

His resignation from the Council after four years of service will be effective from September 14, after which date he will leave for Malaya before joining the British forces.

Aurora University's New Course

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

Providing for the necessity of the preparation of a specialized staff for the future wants of financial and economical institutions, Aurora University has introduced in its economical section a new course: "Financial Mathematics."

Mr. J. Seba, Secretary of the French Price Control Committee, professor of this branch, opened yesterday his conferences under the Presidency of Rev. Father Bonichon, Dean of the Law Faculty of this University.

According to the number of Chinese and European students having given their names, one gets the impression that the present youth show a great interest in this particular course.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. GERTRUDE MARY CLEMENTS

D.O.M.E.	20
	$1,165,061

STERLING

Forward	£20,306 17. 2
Stafford & District Comfort's Fund	7. 6
Steel,Rev.C.M.	2. 2. 0
Urquhart,A.L.Pollard	5. 0. 0
Stokes,Miss N.F.	4. 9
Brown,Miss D.A.	10. 8
Graham,Mr/Mrs.J.F.	5.11
Breakley,Miss M.	1. 3. 6
Cox,Rev.F.J.E.	11.10
FrancisC.G. and M.H.	10. 8
Jay,Miss M. E.	3. 2. 4
Squire,Miss L.O.	3. 2. 4
May,Rev.K.W.	3. 2. 4
Joan and Sandy	10. 0. 0
Harman,A. 3. 0. 0	Muir,F.A. 3. 6
Atkinson,G.B.5. 0. 0	Perrett,P. 1. 3. 6
Luckie,A.R. 5.17. 8	Joyce,R.A. 1. 3. 6
Simpkin,W.F. 11.10	Harrison,E. 1.11. 2
Gunn,A.G. 5.11	An American 2.14. 2
Muir,D.A. 3. 6	Judah S.A. 6. 5.11

MONTHLY CONTRIBUTIONS

Cook,Mr/Mrs.H.J.M.	1. 0. 0
Some of the British Members of the Staff of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.	19. 5. 0

Broom,W.	1. 0. 0	Fletcher,C.	1. 0. 0
Rosser,P.M.	1. 0. 0	Anon	1. 0.11
Anon	1. 0. 0	G.F.	1. 0. 0

QUARTERLY CONTRIBUTIONS

Brown,Mr/Mrs.J.B.	6 0 0
	£20,397.13 7

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SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

High Conviction Percentage

Diminution of Prosecutions for Month of August Municipal Advocate Report Discloses

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

A DIMINUTION of 548 cases prosecuted by the legal department of the Municipal Council in August compared with the previous month is shown in the report of the Municipal Advocate for August. The number of private criminal prosecutions for the month under review was 122 being 24 more than in July. The high percentage of 92.8 was registered in the total number of convictions in the Shanghai First Special Area District Court and the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court in the Settlement. The report of the Municipal Advocate follows:

"The Municipal Advocate in his report state that a total number of 11,312 cases were prosecuted in the Shanghai First Special Area District Court and the Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch, during the month of August, as compared with 11,960 cases in July. Out of the total number of cases prosecuted during August, 9,716 were Administrative Cases and 1,596 were Criminal Cases.

Out of the total number of Administrative Cases brought to trial, 5,159 persons failed to appear and their bail was confiscated and 15 cases were withdrawn, as compared with 5,665 cases in which bail was confiscated and 23 cases withdrawn in July. 4,542 Administrative Cases were prosecuted to completion, out of which number 4,541 persons were convicted and one acquitted. 110 Criminal Cases were withdrawn and 1,486 were prosecuted to completion, out of which number 1,380 persons were convicted and 106 acquitted.

The total number of Administrative and Criminal Cases prosecuted to completion was 6,028 as compared with 6,157 cases in July. 5,921 persons wese convicted and 107 persons were acquitted, as compared with 6,006 persons convicted and 151 persons acquitted in July.

In addition there were 122 Private Criminal Prosecutions, as compared with 98 in July.

Percentage of Convictions

92.8 per cent. of the persons charged in Criminal Cases and 99.9 per cent. of the persons charged in Administrative Cases were convicted, making a total percentage of convictions for the month of 99.3 per cent. as compared with 94.6 per cent. for the month of July.

Appeals (a) By the Council

Three appeals were made during the month of August to the High Court. Two appeals were concluded during the month. The total number of appeals by the Council pending on August 31, was as follows:—In the Supreme Court, 2; in the High Court, 3.

(b) By Defendants

87 appeals were perfected during the month, 12 to the Supreme Court and 75 to the High Court. 102 appeals by defendants were concluded and dealt with as follows:—

Cases not entertained	1
Accused found not guilty	3
Appeals dismissed	68
Appeals withdrawn	17
Sentences reduced	13

There were 242 appeals filed by defendants pending on August 31, as follows:—In the Supreme Court, 55; in the High Court, 187.

Cases Pending

On August 31, there were pending in the High Court and District Court, 72 cases, which, together with 247 cases on appeal, make a total of 319 cases. In addition to the above, there were 23 cases in which the accused were held on writs of detention.

Gold Watch Presented To Police Officer

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

The second police presentation of the day took place at the Pootoo Road police station at 6 p.m. yesterday when many friends and colleagues of Mr. R. H. A. Grubb, a probationary sergeant in the Shanghai Municipal Police, gathered there to wish him bon voyage and the best of luck in the British Army, which he is joining shortly.

A beautiful gold wrist watch was presented to him by Inspector E. E. Williamson, officer in charge of the station, who eulogized Mr. Grubb's work in the Police and pointed out that the departing officer was not only an efficient policeman, but that in his three years with the Police he had made many friends among his colleagues.

Mr. Grubb responded and said that he was sorry to leave his friends and that he would remember them not only for the beautiful gift they had given him, but also for the kindness that they had shown him during his stay in the Police.

Traffic Control Battered Here

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

Police vigilance over traffic in the Settlement has not relaxed but in traffic regulation, a police official stated yesterday, a constable on his traffic post, cannot deal with many cases simultaneously as these would necessitate him leaving his post. Owing to the crime situation he pointed out, the police are engaged on other posts besides traffic, which suffers slightly in consequence. He emphasized that after all crime suppression is the main function of a police force.

The following statistics obtained from the Traffic Office of the Municipal Police show the number of accidents and monthly averages for the past six years:

Year	No. of Accidents	Monthly Average
1935	9,632	803
1936	9,550	793
1937	6,601	550 (a)
1938	8,729	727 (b)
1939	9,159	763 (c)
1940	5,506	688

(a) Outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities and abnormal conditions prevailing.

(b) Abnormal conditions still prevail. Tram and bus services confined to south of the Creek with consequent shortening of ruins and resulting in added congestion of such vehicles on their various routes. Refugee problem acute owing to general confusion.

(c) General increase in number of licensed vehicles of all descriptions and over-crowding of refugees still in evidence. Serious increase in number of accidents during first half year. "Safety First" week inaugurated in June resulting in big reduction in accidents. This decrease subsequently was steadily maintained.

The figures above show that despite the existing difficult conditions prevailing, that there is a definite general improvement in traffic control and education.

The official stated that special attention is being paid by the police during rush hours on all routes extensively used, to assist motorists and other road users to get to and from their destinations, with the minimum of delay. The police are drawn from other duties to cope with the regulation of traffic during these short periods.

The following table shows the number of tram and bus accidents for the past two years:

	Year	Trams	Busses
January to August	1939	793	409
January to August	1940	569	275

A decrease of 28.24 per cent. for tram and 32.76 per cent. for bus accidents are recorded.

The number of prosecutions brought by the police against owners of motor trucks for overloading offences for the past three years are revealed in the following table:

	year	number of prosecutions	speeding cases
Jan. to Aug.	1938	363	4
Jan. to Aug.	1939	398	71
Jan. to Aug.	1940	1,238	33

Local Chinese Celebrate Autumn Festival

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

Chinese holiday crowds thronged the city's thoroughfares and amusement centres yesterday when they celebrated the Mid-autumn Festival in a most care-free manner as Municipal organizations, banks and many public bodies and commercial houses were closed for the day. In the evening the full moon was worshipped by many Chinese with moon cakes and by burning sandalwood and incense sticks.

Shops selling incense sticks and other sacrificial articles and moon cakes did booming business with the celebrants, but many people saved their festival expenses for buying winter uniforms for Chinese soldiers. The funds are being collected by Chinese newspapers here. It is reported that there were some bad debts among Chinese merchants and that they passed the settlement day with difficulty.

Chinese Rice Body Hold Conference

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

The consumption of rice in Shanghai is about 10,000 zars daily, it was learned from an authoritative source, which disclosed yesterday that local stocks of the cereal would suffice for the next two months, while accumulated stocks in Pootung would ensure the rice supply beyond that period.

The concern felt in local Chinese circles over the recent increase in the price of rice resulted in a meeting being called yesterday afternoon of the Chinese rice price investigation committee composed of members of the rice guild. The conference was held on the second floor of the Miscellaneous Cereals Exchange Market Building, 15 Avenue Edward VII. The committee from time to time settles the price of rice for the rice market. Their settlement is based on what they generally consider to be a fair price for the cereal after a thorough investigation into the local rice situation.

It was learned that the committee will exert its efforts to bring about an improvement in rice prices with the collaboration of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council.

No Shortage Feared

An authoritative source stated yesterday afternoon that local rice stocks did not justify any apprehension regarding a possible shortage of the cereal in the near future. Stocks in the International Settlement and French Concession yesterday were 532,000 zars, of which approximately 21,000 zars were said to be *kan mee* or domestic rice, and 511,000 zars Saigon rice.

On Sept. 9, 3,000 bags of foreign imported rice arrived in Shanghai. The price of rice yesterday morning was $67 to $74 per zar of *kan mee* and $58.50 to 61.50 for Saigon rice, according to prices prevailing in the rice market.

Rice officials of the Shanghai Municipal Council and French Municipal Council have been awaiting further news from Mayor Fu Siao-en regarding the date for the next meeting of the joint rice committee of the three areas here, which he was responsible for organizing and which held its first conference in the Kiangwan civic centre on Tuesday, July 16, which was attended by representatives of both councils and the mayor.

It was decided at the meeting to appoint a committee to advise the several administrative authorities here in order, so far as possible, to alleviate the rice and flour situation here.

On July 20, Mayor Fu was officially notified that the nominees of the Municipal Council were Sir Robert Calder Marshall and Messrs. W. Mellor and T. Beesley of the Council's secretariat.

Yen Racket Blooms In Shanghai

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

The inauguration of a Japanese-sponsored bus service in the area north of the Soochow Creek some two years ago, employing inexperienced drivers, brought many calamities to Shanghai apart from the almost daily accidents, often followed by injuries to people.

The chief of these calamities is the sale of Japanese military notes by Chinese in the vicinity of every bus stop, and all along the Bund, from Nanking Road to the Garden Bridge. The sale of these notes has been undertaken by hundreds of enterprising Chinese, both male and female, from youngsters of ten to old women of sixty.

The refusal of the Central China Omnibus Company, the concern operating the buses north of the creek, to accept Chinese national currency at the fixed rate of exchange, has afforded these money-sharks a golden opportunity to cash in at the expense of their ignorant countrymen, and the laziness of some foreigners, who prefer to overpay rather than change the money at the licensed exchange shops.

The bus company accepts Chinese notes at a rate of $2 for a yen, whereas the present exchange is only $1.30. With this difference in their minds, money-peddlers do flourishing business by selling a yen for $1.50.

Scores of these money-changers are being daily detained by the police, but neither the fine imposed upon them nor the confiscation of their money has cooled their ardour to earn some easy money, and they are in the streets, doing the same business, a few minutes after their release.

Rice Prices Top Previous Costs

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

The rice situation in Shanghai has again become so serious as to cause members of the Shanghai Rice Price Fixing Committee to question the necessity of their existence as a body in view of the fact that merchants have refused to sell rice at the price fixed by the committee. It is learned that the committee on September 13, petitioned authorities of both foreign areas here for advice.

During the past few days uneasiness prevailed among the Chinese here over the unchecked increase of rice prices. With prices of Saigon and native rice fluctuating round $72 and $80, respectively, the poor have been desperate and do not earn enough to buy their rice. The serious situation has been the topic of household discussions even in well-to-do families.

Disregard Official Quotations

Recently rice merchants increased their prices on the pretext that the tense situation in Indo-China rendered it difficult to transport rice to this city but the resumption of shipping between Shanghai and Haiphong did nothing to improve the local situation. The committee has been trying its best to fix prices at a reasonable level but merchants prefer to trade outside the market, speculating instead of following the official quotations.

The committee frankly admits that the situation is beyond its control and official reaction is keenly awaited by all Chinese here. At a meeting held on Sept. 13, members of the committee even decided to petition the authorities to prevail upon Mr. Yu Ya-ching to sell the 100,000 bags of Saigon rice which he bought for relieving the people in Ningpo and Shaoshing so that more ready stocks may be available locally. It was also decided to request public bodies here to buy as much Saigon rice as they can afford. Indications are the price will continue to follow an upward trend if no remedy can be found.

Official Help Asked

Sept. 16.

It is unanimously urged by the leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai that authorities of the foreign areas here should lose no time in coping with rice profiteering in Shanghai, as official prices fixed by the Shanghai Rice Price Fixing Committee are no longer followed by unscrupulous merchants, one of whom has just been punished by the court in the Settlement.

The Committee, it will be recalled has petitioned the authorities for advice and will not hold meetings to fix prices unless they can secure official help. It is admitted that Chinese merchants ignore the committee's decisions and also the regulations enforced against profiteering by the Ministry of Economics at Chungking, and that in view of this, foreign authorities here should quickly carry out effective measures to cope with the situation, it is said.

Merchants are urged to obey the regulations. Quoting a well known Chinese, the "National Herald" states that the authorities should increase the strength of the committee by sending more representatives to participate in its deliberations.

Sub-Insp. J. Furness Feted by S.M.P.

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

A splendid donation was made to the Central British War Fund by Sub-Insp. J. Furness of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who has been invalided from the force and who asked that the money, subscribed by members of the S.M.P. for a souvenir, be donated to the War Fund.

Many friends of the departing officer gathered at Hongkew Police Station at 5 p.m. yesterday to bid him *bon voyage* and the best of luck. The receipt for the $174 donated to the Central War Fund was presented to him by Supt. D. B. Ross, who described Mr. Furness's career in the police. The outgoing officer joined S.M.P. over sixteen years ago and had been attached to various stations, mainly to Hongkew and the Reserve Unit. Mr. Ross expressed regret that he had to leave Shanghai soon and wished him, on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the best of luck.

In replying, Mr. Furness said that he was sorry to leave his friends and thanked those present for honouring him with their presence.

He is expected to leave the city in the first boat sailing for England and hopes that he will be able to offer his services at Home.

Pools Organized For Spitfires

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

Come on you sports! Here is a sporting appeal to join in any one of five pools, each of which is sponsored by six people who guarantee to pay into the Voluntary War Contribution Fund a certain sum *each day* they open their newspaper to read that London has been bombed, and they guarantee to do this until September 30.

Who will join them?

What You Have to Do

You can choose whichever pool suits your purse and your maximum liability is limited to the number of days London is bombed up to September 30 so that in:—

Defiant Pool A. maximum liability is $100—a day up to September 30.
Hurricane Pool B. maximum liability is $50—a day up to September 30.
Spitfire Pool C. maximum liability is $25—a day up September 30.
Gloucester Pool D. maximum liability is $10—a day up to September 30.
Hawker Pool E. maximum liability is $5—a day up to September 30.

Any day London is not bombed it costs you nothing, but on each day that you read of an air raid on London you *immediately* send a cheque, or the cash, for the required sum nominated in the pool you have chosen, to the Chartered Bank or the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, labelling your contribution as account "Defiant Pool A." or whichever pool you are joining.

Of course once you are in a pool you must stay in until it closes on September 30.

Sponsors

The following have sponsored the various pools:—

Defiant Pool A.$100:—G. E. Marden, W. J. Keswick, C. N. Arnhold, A. C. Leith, A. S. Henchman, and E. Hayim.
Hurricane Pool B.—$50:—J. K. Brand, A. F. Clark, G. H. Stacey, S. H. Ash, R. Gordon, and F. A. Pollock.
Spitfire Pool C.—$25:—H. Moore, H. C. Hopkins, J. R. E. Barter, W. C. Cassels, F. S. Gibbings, and T. C. Kelly.
Gloucester Pool D.—$10:—H. W. Maxted, G. Pollock, N. Shibbeth, W. B. Rigden, B. W. Talbot, and J. C. Kyle.
Hawker Pool E.—$5:—Mrs. G. E. Marden, Mrs. A. C. Leith, Mrs. B. W. Talbot, Mrs. G. A. Johnston, Mrs. W. S. Turner, and Mrs. D. W. Mortlock.

F.M.C. Chairman Leaves Shanghai

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

M. Jean Brediam, chairman of the French Municipal Council since February 8, 1935, left Shanghai for France yesterday after a stay of thirteen years in China. Health and family reasons forced him to annul the contract with the Council and return to France, where he has not been for the past seven years.

Born at Brest in 1893, M. Brediam went through the first Great War, first in the artillery and then in aviation, leaving the army as a captain. He was also made Officer of the Legion of Honour for services rendered in the war. After the demobilization, he reentered l'Ecole Polytechnique to finish his eduction, and graduated in 1920. From that time until 1927, M. Brediam took part in constructing many canals in France, while in Morocco he built the port and the power station of Casablanca. In 1927, he joined the Banque Franco-Chinoise and was attached to its agencies in Paris, Saigon and Peiping until 1935 when he was appointed technical director of the French Municipal Council. In 1938, he was appointed chairman.

When France declared war against Germany in September 1939, M. Brediam asked to go on active service, but was refused.

An expert technician and a model administrator, M. Brediam was respected by his subordinates and managed, in spite of the over-crowding of the French Concession and other difficulties experienced by the Council authorities in keeping the Concession on a regular footing, to direct the municipal services in a most brilliant manner. For this, he was awarded the Municipal gold medal.

In France, M. Brediam expects to regain his health and to offer his services to the French Government.

SHIRTS

TOYO MURAKAMI
270 KIANGSE ROAD
SHANGHAI

OBJETS D'ART
KIMONOS PEARLS

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$100,000 Stolen in Daring Hold-up

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

The daring of Chinese law-breakers, who have recently terrorized the population of this city and baffled the police forces of the foreign areas, was amply demonstrated yesterday morning when one of the biggest hold-ups in the history of Shanghai, involving a theft of $100,000, was staged at 11.15 a.m. in one of the most congested parts of the International Settlement.

Although hold-ups and armed robberies have now become daily occurrences, none so far can compare with the daring of the criminals involved in yesterday's crime, committed in the vicinity of a police station and within a few steps from several policemen on traffic duty at the intersection of Yu Ya Ching and Nanking Roads.

The victims—a trio of Chinese employees of the Sun Department Store, one of the largest stores in Shanghai—were given yesterday $60,000 in cash and a cheque for $40,000 to be taken to a bank. Just as the trio left the store, they were stopped by three Chinese. The hold-up men, two of whom were armed with pistols, whipped out their fire-arms and ordered their victims to deliver the money. Intimidated by the sight of the pistols, the employees of the Sun Company complied with the gunmen's order. The latter, taking the money and the cheque, disappeared by mingling with the large crowds always in evidence at the corner of Yu Ya Ching and Nanking Roads.

No arrests have been made by the police, but investigations are under way, and belief had been expressed that the crime was made possible by some one inside the store supplying information to the bandits, for, although hundreds leave and enter the store continuously, no sooner had the three employees left the premises that they were stopped by the bandits. This fact led the police to believe that some one working in the store had tipped off the hold-up men.

French P.W.D. Coolies Return to Work

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

More than 200 French P.W.D. coolies returned to work early yesterday morning, after being given an increase of $4.50 a month, terminating a four-day strike which started shortly after 2 a.m. on Sept. 9, when the P.W.D. depot at 742 Rue Brenier de Montmorand was the scene of a free-for-all, resulting in two men being sent to hospital for treatment.

The strike began as a protest against the pay the coolies were receiving, while another reason was stated to be the refusal of the workers to pay $6 for damage done to the carts.

A forman and a carpenter were seriously injured when they attempted to pacify the strikers and persuade them to return to their work. Both were taken to the Ste. Marie's Hospital. The arrival of the French Police put an end to the fracas, the workers were evicted from the premises and the place put under police guard.

Japanese Firm Victim of Morning Robbery

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

Nagaoka & Co., a Japanese firm dealing in ginseng at room 105 in the Liza Hardoon Building on Nanking Road, was invaded yesterday morning by five Chinese, three of whom were armed, who perpetrated a daring daylight robbery in the place after tieing up two Japanese and three Chinese in the room with wires. The robbers made a thorough search of desks in the office and the pockets of their victims and made off with Yen 400 and three boxes of ginseng.

One of the victims succeeded in freeing himself shortly after the robbers decamped and immediately informed the Central Police Station. Detective Sergeant Suga and other officers visited the place and conducted an enquiry.

American Lady Robbed

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

A foreign lady was victimized by two robbers, one of whom was armed wih a pistol yesterday shortly afternoon in Lucerne Road within the Bubbling Well district. She was robbed of her American passport the number of which was unknown and some other personal belongings, the value of which could not be officially ascertained. At about 8.45 p.m. another armed robbery was staged in a Chinese residence at House No. 26, Lane 759 Tiendong Road. Four men, two armed, broke into the house and after applying the usual methods of intimidation they stole $800 and fled.

Huge Loot Taken By Bandits

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

With detectives working hard on the $100,000 robbery committed three days ago when two Sun Company messengers were held up and robbed of the money they were taking to a bank, Louza police station was yesterday faced with another problem, this time involving $200,000 in yen and gold bars.

The crime was reported to Louza station, where investigations revealed that five robbers, four of them armed with mauser pistols and one with a hand grenade, entered office 429, situated on the sixth floor of the Chinese Stock Exchange at 429 Kiukiang Road, at 1.30 p.m. and threatening to throw the grenade, forced the occupants to give them thirty gold bars, each valued at $6,000, and 20,000 yen. The criminals then fled, leaving no clues except that they spoke Shanghai dialect.

Another hold-up occurred in the morning when two young apprentices of a Chinese garage were robbed of $660 they were taking to a native bank. The crime was committed in Soochow Road, near Amoy Road, and the apprentices were held up by three unarmed men who demanded the money. The miscreants decamped after taking the money and leaving their victims to go and tell their sad story to their employer.

Alarm Raised in Time

An armed robbery was averted at 11.10 a.m. when the inmates of a Chinese house in Wuchow Road raised an alarm, attracting the attention of F.P.S. 858. The police officer managed to arrest one robber, seizing a pistol and six rounds of ammunition.

At 2.15 a.m. a proprietor of a cigarette stall in Ward Road, near Ningkuo Road, awoke to find himself being tied up by several bandits, who then proceeded to take money and cigarettes, the total estimated at $63. The robbers had no difficulty in making their escape in the darkness.

Chinese Broker Shot At His Home

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

Another murder, believed to have been committed on political grounds, took place yesterday when Mr. Lieu Ying, a Chinese broker, was shot dead by an unidentified Chinese gunman at 9.10 a.m.

Mr. Lieu, who was 37 years old and a native of Szechuen, was in bed when two Chinese, pretending to be his friends, entered his home at 6/360 Woochang Road. One of them remained outside, while the other went to Mr. Lieu's room. Upon ascertaining that the man in bed was Mr. Lieu, the gunman pulled the trigger and shot him in the head.

Bleeding profusely, Mr. Lieu was taken to the Shanghai Sanitarium Clinic in an emergency ambulance, but died before reaching it. Both of the gunmen escaped.

Chinese circles believe that the murder has a political back-ground, since the victim has been known to be connected with some political organization.

Earlier in the morning, a young Chinese silk filature coolie was mortally wounded by an unknown person in Hart Road.

The crime took place at 8 a.m. and Wei Yao-sing, the twenty-year-old coolie, was walking along Hart Road when the assassin opened fire at him. The victim fell to the ground, while the murderer took to his heels and disappeared.

An S.F.B. emergency ambulance was called out and the wounded man, with the bullet lodged in his chest, was taken to the St. Luke's No. 2 Hospital in Brenan Road, where, notwithstanding all the measures taken by the doctors to save his life, he died at 2 p.m.

Detectives investigating the case knew of no motive for the murder and expressed their belief that the man was shot out of revenge.

Strange Disappearance Of Factory Owner

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

Mystery surrounds the strange disappearance yesterday afternoon of Hong Ziang-kiang, a factory owner who left his home at 285/7 Rue Eugene Bard in his car bearing Municipal licence 6181 to go to his factory at 984-50 Changping Road. He did not reach his destination and has not been heard of since.

Some time after he left his home his machine was found abandoned on Keswick Road near Tunsin Road and enquiries made by the police at the factory elicited that he had not been there in the afternoon. Up to a late hour last night detectives of the Bubbling Well station were investigating the case.

Chinese Police Seek Armed Robbers

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

Colonel Lu Ying, chief of the Chinese police attached to the Shanghai Special Municipality, has issued an order to his force requiring his men to arrest as soon as possible the bandits who have been operating in the extra-Settlement road areas in the western district and who were so daring as to have shot and killed a Chinese detective who was sent to the scene to investigate following a recent bus hold-up.

According to the "Central China Daily News" the detective, Liu Cheng-ming, was shot while riding in a rickshaw on September 9. When he was nearing a Chinese funeral parlour in Avenue Haig, two gunmen in ambush fired two shots from behind. One of the bullets pierced his head, but the rickshaw puller, not realizing that his customer had been shot, went on until he was stopped by a watchman who saw blood gushing out from the victim's forehead.

Gunmen Vanish

The two gunmen disappeared, one of them on a bicycle. The coolie pulled his customer, already dead, to the Chinese police headquarters in Siccawei where he was detained for questioning. A party of Chinese police later went to the scene of the shooting but the gunmen were nowhere to be seen.

The dead detective, it is stated, was responsible for the arrest of a number of criminals operating in the extra-Settlement road areas, and the murder is said to be definitely an act of revenge on the part of the bandits.

He met his death while investigating an armed robbery committed on September 9, shortly after 11 a.m. in a No. 7 bus of the China General Omnibus Company. When the bus stopped in Avenue Haig in front of the China Funeral Bureau, five robbers boarded the vehicle and robbed most of the travellers of cash. When the Chinese police in Siccawei were informed of the crime Liu was sent to investigate the case.

Bus Robbery in Downtown Area

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

While armed robberies in buses often have been reported in the western district, near Chinese territory, bus robbers last night, apparently desperate owing to the approach of the Mid-Autumn Festival settlement day tomorrow, became so audacious that they staged a hold-up in the downtown area.

A male Chinese travelling in the Route 4 bus along Bubbling Well Road, near Park Road, was victimized by three men who forced him to surrender his diamond ring worth $300 inside the vehicle. This happened at about 8.35 p.m. when there were fewer travellers than usual in the bus. The desperadoes decamped in a leisurely manner when the bus stopped.

Two armed crimes were reported in the Gordon Road police district between 8.30 and 9 p.m. Three men, one of whom was armed, broke into a Chinese residence at 158 Changping Road and got away with $25 later. Half an hour later three other men, one armed, victimized another Chinese residence at 643 Ferry Road to the extent of $70. At 9.20 p.m. yet three other robbers visited a house at 979 Tonquin Road and decamped with $220.

Definite Formula to Stop Terrorism

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

A definite formula was decided upon at a recent meeting of chiefs of the various police units of Shanghai for coping with the terrorist situation here, but details of its execution will have to be discussed at another meeting to be held by the end of this month, states the "Central China Daily News."

The report referred to the luncheon party held several days ago in the Police Club by the law enforcement officers of the various municipalities of he city, including Col. Lu Ying, chief of police of the Shanghai Special Municipality.

Although the decision was not officially announced the report says that information obtained from "related" quarters indicate that at that meeting the first step towards co-operation between local Chinese and foreign police authorities in coping with the crime wave was completed. A definite formula was decided upon, the report asserts.

Any difficult question on which those attending such meetings cannot agree will be referred to the Consular Body, the highest advisory group of the meeting, the report states.

Woman Killed For Resisting

Shanghai, Sept. 14

Resisting armed robbers does not always pay and this was clearly demonstrated last evening when a young Chinese woman paid with her life for refusing to part with her finger rings when confronted by three desperadoes.

The crime took place shortly after nine o'clock in the evening at the corner of Connaught and Yenping Roads. The victim was walking home when she was stopped by three men. One of them, armed with a pistol, demanded her rings, but she attempted to resist and the armed man, angered by her refusal to part with her valuables, pulled the trigger and shot the unfortunate woman through the head.

The woman's cries for help, and later the shot, attracted the attention of a C.P.C. on duty near the scene of the hold-up. The lawkeeper rushed to the place, but the bandits ran into Yenping Road and disappeared in the Chinese territory. Unable to pursue them there, the C.P.C. returned to the scene, called out an emergency ambulance and reported the case to Gordon Road police station.

Taken to the St. Luke's No. 2 Hospital in Brenan Road, the woman succumbed to her wound before reaching it.

The difficulties met by the International Settlement police in combatting crime have been explained by a police official recently, who stated that as long as there is no agreement on the extraterritorial roads, many crimes will go unsolved since the Shanghai Municipal Police are barred from entering the territory. In the recent weeks, many robberies, hold-ups and other crimes have been committed in this area, but in each instance the Settlement police is confronted with the same difficulty.

The establishment of a joint police force in the outside roads, said to be a question of the next few days, should be able to cope with the situation and it is expected that fewer crimes will be perpetrated once police stations are instituted in the area.

"Black Friday" Passes Calmly on Crime Front

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

Friday the 13th passed very quietly on the criminal front in Shanghai and no major crimes were reported to the police. Some have said that the criminals of Shanghai are superstitious, but the Shanghai Municipal Police maintains that stricter searches carried out in the International Settlement has been responsible for the sharp decrease of armed robberies and other criminal cases.

For the first time in two years, no crimes of any importance, apart from the theft of several bicycles, were committed yesterday morning. The first case was reported a few minutes after noon when a foreign lady, walking along Edinburgh Road, was held up by three Chinese, one of them armed with a pistol, and robbed of her purse. The three miscreants must have been rather disappointed for their loot amounted to only $20.

Fifteen minutes later another case was reported to the police by a Chinese drug shop at 393 Honan Road, where robbers took $500 in money, finger rings and ear rings. With this crime committed within such a short period of time after the first, it seemed as if the bandits were all out to prove the superstition of "Black Friday." Nevertheless, quiet reigned in the Settlement for several hours before another case was reported to the police.

This time it was another hold-up in a bus travelling in the western district. A Chinese couple, riding in route No. 2 bus were robbed of money and jewellery by three armed men just as the bus was nearing the intersection of Bubbling Well and Tifeng Roads. The loss was estimated by the victims at $120.

Owner of Exchange Shop Shot by Robber

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

The master of an exchange shop at 184-6 Tsitsihar Road was shot and wounded by one of five armed robbers who invaded his shop long after the closing hour last night. He was taken in an emergency ambulance to the Yangtzepoo Hospital, where it was believed his condition was not serious.

The robbers, armed with pistols, entered the shop after 11 p.m. and covered the victim and his two sons, who were the only occupants of the place, with their weapons. Before they were able to steal anything, the shop-owner raised the alarm.

One of the intruders immediately fired two shots at him, one missing its mark while the other lodged in his body. He collapsed, while the robbers took to flight. His sons immediately notified the Yulin Road police station and detectives went to the scene of the crime, but no arrest had been made up to late hour last night.

COMPARATIVE FOOD PRICES

Average prices obtaining on Sept. 13 1940. H.—Hongkew Market and shops in Hongkew District W.—Seymour Road Market and shops in Western District F.C.—Markets and shops in the French Concession.

	Unit	H.	W.	F.C.
BEEF				
Rib roast	lb.	1.80	2.00	1.80
Rump steak	,,	2.20	2.20	1.80
Sirloin roast	,,	2.30	2.20	2.70
Soup meat	,,	1.00	1.00	1.00
Suet	,,	0.80	1.20	0.80
MUTTON				
Lamb chops	lb.	1.20	1.30	1.25
Gigot	,,	1.30	1.30	1.30
PORK				
Lard	lb.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Leg	,,	1.50	1.10	0.80
Cutlet	,,	1.50	1.20	1.25
Shoulder	,,	1.20	1.10	1.30
VEAL				
Cutlets	lb.	1.80	2.00	2.70
BUFFALO				
Rump steak	lb.	1.00	1.50	1.40
Soup meat	,,	0.70	0.75	0.90
Goat	lb.	—	1.44	1.50
PREPARED MEAT				
Bacon	lb.	1.60	1.80	1.60
Ham (local, foreign style)	,,	1.40	1.40	2.00
Ham (Chinese)	,,	1.60	1.60	1.60
Salted pork	,,	1.50	1.28	1.2[illegible]
FISH				
Carp	lb.	—	0.65	0.90
Carp (alive)	,,	1.00	1.20	1.20
Cod	,,	1.20	1.40	0.80
Eel (alive)	,,	0.75	1.20	1.20
Mandarin	,,	1.40	1.60	1.20
Prawns	each	0.22	0.22	—
Salmon	lb.	0.90	0.90	0.70
Soles (Ningpo)	,,	0.80	0.80	0.65
Whitebait	,,	0.50	0.80	—
Yellow	,,	0.50	0.70	0.50
SALTED FISH				
Herring	lb.	0.60	0.45	0.65
Ribbon fish	,,	0.50	0.55	0.50
Salmon	,,	0.70	0.85	0.75
POULTRY, GAME AND EGGS				
Chicken (dressed)	lb.	1.40	1.40	1.40
Duck approx. 4 lbs.	each	2.75	4.00	2.60
Eggs	doz.	1.20	1.60	1.20
FRUIT				
Apples (Far East)	lb.	0.50	0.50	0.30
Bananas	,,	0.60	0.50	0.40
Lemons	each	0.60	0.65	0.55
Oranges	doz.	6.00	6.00	—
Pears (Far East)	lb.	0.50	0.70	0.39
VEGETABLES				
Bamboo shoots	lb.	0.70	1.00	0.70
Beans (French)	,,	0.40	1.00	0.25
Beetroot	,,	0.10	0.15	0.08
Cabbage (fresh) ord. Chinese	,,	0.10	0.25	0.15
Cabbage (fresh) local foreign	,,	0.25	0.30	0.20
Cabbage (salted)	,,	0.15	0.18	0.15
Carrots	,,	0.20	0.40	0.30
Onions (ordinary) dry	,,	0.15	0.15	0.12
Potatoes (ordinary)	,,	0.15	0.16	0.14
Potatoes (sweet)	,,	0.15	0.15	0.14
Spinach	,,	0.20	0.20	0.20
Tomatoes	,,	0.15	0.20	0.12
Turnings	,,	0.15	0.20	0.20
GROCERY				
Coffee (loose)	lb.	2.40	2.00	2.80
Flour (American)	,,	0.42	0.45	0.40
Flour (Chinese)	,,	0.38	0.30	0.36
Macaroni (foreign)	,,	0.70	0.70	0.72
Noodles	,,	0.32	0.32	0.32
Salt (table)	,,	0.30	0.23	0.20
Salt (coarse)	,,	0.18	0.16	0.18
Sugar (Taikoo)	,,	0.75	0.85	0.85
Sugar (Holland)	,,	0.63	0.65	0.55
Tea (Chinese)	,,	3.50	3.15	3.40
OIL AND BEAN CURD				
Bean curd	each	0.15	0.20	0.10
Salad oil	lb.	0.68	1.35	0.70
Soya oil	,,	0.63	0.68	0.70
MILK, BUTTER AND BREAD				
Milk, fresh, grade "A" (T.T.)	pint	0.77	0.88	—
Milk, fresh, grade "A"	,,	0.70	0.84	0.65
Milk, fresh, grade "B"	,,	0.40	0.48	—
Milk (condensed) 14 oz. tin	tin	1.90	2.65	2.40
Butter (Australian)	lb.	6.30	6.10	6.10
Margarine (local)	,,	1.75	1.70	1.70
Bread (family)	,,	0.41	0.41	0.41
SOAPS				
Toilet	each	0.28	0.45	0.40
Washing	lb.	0.31	0.46	0.34
RICE				
Chinese (Kan Mee)	lb.	0.43	0.44	0.43
Foreign (st grade)	,,	0.36	0.37	0.37
COAL AND FUEL				
Anthracite (Indo-China)	ton	210	218	226
Kitchen coal	,,	175	190	220
Briquettes	ton	6.80	7.00	6.50
Charcoal	,,	20.00	19.60	13.00
Firewood	bundle	0.50	0.50	0.50
Kerosene	liter	0.85	0.85	0.[illegible]

Hangchow Train Blown Up by Mine

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

A Shanghai-bound train from Hangchow struck a land mine between Wangtien and Shenshih on September 8 and the locomotive and six coaches of the train were destroyed by the ensuing explosion, states the "Sin Wan Pao." A section of the track measuring about 20 feet in length is said to have been destroyed also, but no casualties are mentioned in the report.

It was the first passenger train destined for Shanghai. The mine is stated to have been buried there by guerillas on the previous night. After the explosion, Japanese troops from Hangchow and Kashing were sent to the place to investigate, it is stated, but no results were obtained.

Reports from Kinhwa, wartime capital of Chekiang, reveal that Japanese 'planes have kept up their activities in east Chekiang, bombing a number of districts. On September 9, 10 bombs were dropped in a village near the provincial capital, but five of the missiles did not explode. No details of damage caused are mentioned. Japanese 'planes also flew to Chuchi, dropping 13 bombs causing slight damage, it is stated.

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SHANGHAI NEWS (con.)

WEDDINGS

Fairbairn—Broad

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

The wedding took place quietly in Holy Trinity Cathedral yesterday afternoon of Mr. John Edwin Fairbairn, son of Mr. W. E. Fairbairn, former Assistant Commissioner of Police, and Mrs. Fairbairn, formerly of Shanghai, and Miss Aileen Audrey Broad, daughter of the later Mr. W. E. Broad and of Mrs. E. M. Broad, of Mayfield, Sussex. Dean Trivett officiated.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. C. J. Cole, wore a dress of pinkish-mauve French albene, cut on princess lines. Her toque was of the same material and her accessories were brown. She carried a posy of pink carnations and tuberoses. The matron of honour was Mrs. V. Bogie. Her dress was of navy and powder blue georgette. With it she wore a turban to match and her accessories were navy blue. Mr. R. MacNeil was best man.

McKenna—Morgan

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

The wedding took place in Hongkong on September 5 before the Registrar, Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, of Mr. John Grey McKenna, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McKenna, of Hongkong, and Miss Mabel Anne Morgan, youngest daughter of Mr. R. P. Morgan of Shanghai and the late Mrs. Morgan.

The bride wore a princess frock of white rayon, the front opening and sleeves being scalloped. The row of tiny buttons down the front was imprinted with pink roses. Her picture hat of white straw was trimmed with veiling and white flowers. The witnesses were Mr. T. McKenna and Mme. Sophie Costides. After the ceremony a reception was held at 4 Conduit Road.

Berglof—Adam

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

The wedding took place yesterday afternoon at the Church of Christ the King of Mr. John Leonard Berglof, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. E. Berglöf, of Shanghai, and Miss Joyce Lilian Adam only daughter of the late Mr. John Adam and of Mrs. E. R. Adam of Shanghai. The Rev. L. F. McGreal officiated.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. C. A. Adam, wore a dress of white lace, made with a high neckline, long sleeves and widely flared skirt. Her short veil was fitted to the head in a coronet round which was a wreath of orange blossom. She carried a bouquet of white carnations and tuberoses. The matron of honour was Mrs. D. Dissmeyer and Miss C. Law was the bridesmaid. Their frocks were of blue lace made with heart-shaped necklines and short sleeves. Their little flower hats were to match, and they carried posies of pink carnations mixed with blue blossoms. Mr. R. G. Berglöf was best man and Mr. S. T. Berglöf acted as usher (both brothers of the bridegroom).

The bride's mother wore a dress of lavender lace with a small hat trimmed with flowers to match.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the American Women's Club.

Early Morning Blaze at Silk Weaving Factory

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

The Fire Brigade was called out early yesterday morning to combat a blaze which broke out at the Chung Hwa Silk Weaving Mill, 15 Brenan Road, and raged for two hours before being extinguished. The office and staff quarters of the mill were badly damaged.

The fire started in the office and fanned by a steady breeze, rapidly spread to an adjoining building housing the staff quarters of the mill. Two engines of the Shanghai Special Municipality fire brigade assisted the Settlement fire brigade to get the fire under control.

Paper Stocks Destroyed In Canton Road Fire

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

Large quantities of paper and advertising materials were destroyed during a fire in a store-room at 137 Canton Road last night. The fire, although of short duration, blazed fiercely for about fifteen minutes until the S.F.B. came on to the scene and extinguished it. The premises, belonging to the Mee Yen Handels Company, were deserted at the time of the fire, which began at 8.05 p.m. and the doors to the store-room had to be forced open before the firemen could obtain entry.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Wedding of Mr. J. E. Fairbairn and Miss Aileen Broad

On September 14, the wedding took place very quiety (owing to the bridegroom's coming departure on war service) in Holy Trinity Cathedral of Mr. J. E. Fairbairn, of the Finance Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council and son of Mr. W. E. Fairbairn, former Assistant Commissioner of Police, and Mrs. Fairbairn, formerly of Shanghai, and Miss Aileen Broad, daughter of the late Mr. W. E. Broad and of Mrs. E. M. Broad of Mayfield, Sussex. Mrs. V. Bogie was matron of honour and Mr. R. MacNeil acted as best man.

OBITUARIES

Mr. Leonard Arthur Lyall

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

It will be with regret that Shanghailanders will read of the death in London of Mr. Leonard Arthus Lyall at the age of 72, as he formed a link with the past of the city, having been in China for forty years in the service of the Chinese Government. He was a member of the Chinese Customs Service from the age of 19, steadily working his way up until in 1913 he was made a Commissioner of Customs. He worked under Sir Robert Hart in Peking shortly after his arrival in this country.

After coming to China in 1886 he immediately went to Peking to master the language, and was soon recognized as an expert Mandarin linguist. He served successively at Wuhu, Swatow, Takow (Formosa) Foochow, Shanghai, Hangchow, Shasi, Dairen and Szemao. At the time of the 1911 Revolution he went to Peking as Assistant Chinese Secretary, and was promoted to the post of Chinese Secretary two years later.

Mr. Lyall represented the Chinese customs at the Tariff Revision Conferences in 1919 and 1921, having been made a Commissioner in 1913. At the 1921 Conference he was Vice-President of the Chinese Commission, being appointed by Presidential Mandate. He was a member of the Civil Rank, 4th. Class under the Manchu regime, and held several decorations bestowed by the Republican Government.

Mr. Lyall's ability as a translator was proved by his English text of the "Lun Yu" or "Sayings of Confucius." At the time of leaving Shanghai he was engaged on a translation of the "Chung Yun," in collaboration with a Chinese scholar.

He resigned from the Customs service in July, 1927, and took up a post as Assessor to the Opium Commission under the League of Nations, which was offered him owing to his knowledge of the Far Eastern situation.

Bishop J. W. Nichols

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

News was received yesterday by cable from New York of the death of the Right Rev. J. W. Nichols, D.D., retired Suffragan Bishop of Shanghai, on September 10.

He was the son of the Right Rev. William Ford Nichols, D.D., former Bishop of California.

He came to Shanghai as a member of the American Church Mission in 1902.

The first years of his missionary life were largely spent in Soochow and Wusih. In 1917 he was transferred to Shanghai and resided at St. John's University. Among his other duties he was Dean of the School of Theology of St. John's University and Chaplain of St. Mary's Hall.

He was consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Shanghai on November 1, 1934, as assistant to the late Bishop F. R. Graves.

After his consecration he developed tuberculosis and on account of the break-down in his health, was obliged to return to the United States in 1937 and to resign his jurisdiction.

He was beloved by all his associates and all who knew him were attracted to him on account of his many gifts, intellectual and social, but especially by his genuine spirituality. His withdrawal from China was a great loss to the Church and his passing will be mourned by all who had the privilege of knowing him.

Mr. James Augustus Thomas

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

The many former friends of Mr. James Augustus Thomas will be sorry to hear of his death at White Plains, New York, on September 10, at the age of 83. He came out to China from America in 1897, to organize the B.A.T. in the Far East. His ability was such that he established the company all over the Orient, in China, India, the Straits Settlements, Siam, Java and Ceylon. He was a director of the B.A.T. Co. Ltd. London, and also of the Shanghai branch at the time of his retirement from the company. In 1919 he retired from the B.A.T. and went to America for a while, returning some years later to China.

When he came back to Shanghai in 1921 he became associated with the Chinese American Bank of Commerce, of which he was vice-president. Later, in 1927, he was connected with the Peacock Motion Picture Corporation, of which he was chairman.

Mr. Thomas was born in 1862 at Lawsonville, North Carolina, and was married twice, his first wife dying after only six months. He was a popular club-man, belonging to the American, Columbia and Country clubs in Shanghai, besides others in various parts of the world. He was an early S.V.C. member, being extremely popular with the Corps.

Mr. Bjoern Thams

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

Mr. Bjoern Thams, the Norwegian shipbroker, died in Shanghai yesterday at the age of 50, following a heart attack at his home. He was a popular and esteemed member of the community here, both among Norwegians and Britons, being well-known for his integrity and kindliness. His death will be regretted by numerous friends in all walks of life throughout the city. Mr. Thams was born in Oslo in 1891, his father being a colonel in the Norwegian army, and he came out to China nearly thirty years ago, to join Arnold, Karberg & Co. in Tientsin and Peking.

In 1922 he started a brokerage firm and remained in this business until his death. His sole dependent was his mother in Sweden, who is understood to have been provided for.

A popular clubman, Mr. Thams became a member of the Shanghai Club in 1916, and was also a prominent member of the French Club and the Race Club. He was a keen horseman, joining the S.V.C. Light Horse. He was one of the original members of the French Police Specials. Tribute was paid to Mr. Thams yesterday when it was said that "he was a straight and honest business man."

Funeral

Sept. 16.

The Bubbling Well Chapel was filled to overflowing on September 13, when many friends and prominent business men gathered to pay their last respects to the late Mr. Bjoern Thams, for twenty-eight years a prominent and popular shipbroker of Shanghai. The funeral service opened with a string quartet under the direction of Mr. Leo Itkis playing a Norwegian melody. Rev. H. R. Trump, Chaplain of the Fourth United States Marine Corps, conducted the religious service, following which Mr. Otto Kildal, Acting Consul-General for Norway, laid a large wreath of flowers from "The Royal Legation and Consulate-General of Norway" at the foot of the casket, speaking a few well chosen words of esteem for the deceased. Dr. R. Sundsbak then laid a wreath from "The Norwegian Association in China" beside the casket as a token of respect from the Norwegian Community. Chaplain Trump said the committal and pronounced the benediction. The service concluded with a selection by the string quartet. Mr. Thams had no family in Shanghai but is survived by his mother at Stockholm, Sweden, from whom a beautiful spray of her favourite flowers rested on the silver metallic casket, over which was draped the national flag of Norway. The deceased's remains will be cremated and sent to his mother.

Mr. Richard Charles Aiers

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

It was with regret that Shanghai read of the death in Bovey Tracey, Devon, of Mr. Richard Charles Aiers at the age of 58. He came to China over forty years ago and on June 26, 1900, joined the Shanghai Municipal Police as a Third Class Constable when he was only 18 years of age. In 1904 he became a Third Class Sergeant and continued to rise through the grades—Inspector in 1917, Superintendent in 1926, Assistant Commissioner in 1927, and Deputy Commissioner in 1930. He took charge of the Central Registry, Captain Superintendent's Office, in 1911. The following year he received the Watch Committee's commendation on a report on work at Liverpool. He was further commended by the Council, in 1918 and 1919, for action taken during the Rickshaw Riots and for work in connection with the repatriation of enemy subjects.

In 1920 he was decorated by the Chinese Government with the Order of Chia Ho (7th Class) and again in 1931, with the Military, Naval and Air Force Medal (first class "A"). He also held the S.M.P. Long Service Medal with several stars. His most recent honour, the Famine Relief Commission Pao Chang gold medal, was conferred in 1937.

One of the outstanding achievements of Mr. Aiers in the Force was the introduction of the card-index system. He was successively in charge of the Central Registry, the Crime Branch, Crime and Special Branches, Armed and Training Reserves, and Divisions.

Besides being one of the most efficient members of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the late Mr. Aiers was a keen sportsman and took part as a cricket player with the Police Club for 25 years. He also took an active part in the Shanghai Football Association where he was a member of the Committee. At one time he played tennis, football and was an expert at billiards.

It was with deep regret that Shanghai parted with him when he left the city on May 2, 1938, but the feeling was still deeper when news of his death, on September 6, reached his many friends and ex-colleagues of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Tsae-seng Sing, D.D.

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

The Holy Trinity Cathedral was filled to capacity yesterday afternoon when funeral services were held for the late Bishop Tsae-Seng Sing, D.D. Preceding the main service, a private family service was held at the Chapel of the International Funeral Directors by the Reverend T. S. Chow, of Hangchow. At the Cathedral the service was presided over by Bishop John Curtis, of the Chekiang Diocese assisted by Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, President of St. John's University, Rev. Y. Y. Yao, pastor of St. Paul's Church, and Rev. E. S. Yu, pastor of St. Peter's Church. Among the several other clergyman present clad in their vestments were Dean A.C.S. Trivett, Rev. E. J. Ottewell, Rev. M. H. Throop, Rev. T. Y. Tai, Rev. T. Y. Zee, Rev. Y. Y. Chen, Rev. Y. H. Chen, Rev. S. P. Wei, Rev. Chu Li, Rev. S. Y. Kwei and others. The ushers were Messrs. J. H. Pott, P. B. Sullivan, E. N. Tucker, D. Roberts, D. C. Jui, K. F. Chang, C. K. Woo and O. Z. Li. At the conclusion of the service the casket, upon which rested a beautiful cross of flowers from the deceased's son, was carried to the motor hearse by eight eldest sons of Bishop Sing's families. The cortege, led by police escort, proceeded to the Hungjao Road Cemetery where interment took place. The committal was said by Bishop Curtis. The chief mourners were the deceased's widow, his son, Wm. Z. L. Sung, and two daughters, Mrs. J. S. Wong and Mrs. Y. L. Tsang.

PERSONAL NOTES

MRS. Julean Arnold left on Sept. 12, for San Francisco in the ss. President Coolidge.

MR. C. D. Culbertson left for San Francisco on Sept. 12, in the ss. President Coolidge.

MR. and MRS. C. V. Starr were passengers on Sept. 12, in the ss. President Coolidge for San Francisco.

MRS. R. E. O'Bolger and two daughters left on Sept. 12, in the ss. President Coolidge for San Francisco.

REV. Father E. Gherzi, director of Zi-ka-wei Observatory, left on Sept. 12, in the ss. President Coolidge for Yokohama.

THE following arrived in ss. President Coolidge on Sept. 10: F. J. W. Focken, William P. Hunt, G. Lowe and G. F. Steed.

DR. and MRS. Dahl have returned from their holiday in Japan and the former has resumed his practice as from September 15.

MESSRS J. W. P. Marsh, A. Denbigh and C. C. Chapman were passengers on September 12, in the ss. President Coolidge for Yokohama.

MR. and MRS. G. F. Richardson, Miss R. D. Ferguson and Mr. C. F. Crown, left for Honolulu on Sept. 12, in the ss. President Coolidge.

ADMIRAL Sir Percy Noble was relieved as Commander-in-Chief of the China Station by Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton on September 12.

M. JEAN Brediam, former chairman of the French Municipal Council, left on Sept. 12, in the ss. President Coolidge for San Francisco, en route to France.

THE American Consulate General at Shanghai will appreciate the receipt of information as to the present whereabouts of Mr. J. M. P. Hermanns.

MESSRS O. C. Lockhart, Randall Gould and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Emmons, left on September 12, in the ss. President Coolidge for Kobe.

A NUMBER of persons were on the Customs Jetty to say goodbye to Mr. R. L. Evans at midnight on Sept. 15, when he went aboard ship en route to India to join H. M. forces.

MR. J. van Reekum, who is a managing director of the Paper Company Van Reekum organization, arrived at Shanghai on Sept. 12, from New York on one of his regular trips to the Far East.

MR. A. Y. Tait, of the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Mrs. Tait and daughter left on September 8, for Victoria, B.C., intending to spend a six months' holiday in Canada and the United States.

THE Municipal Council has been notified that Mr. A. Lohmus, Acting Consul, has taken over charge of the Estonian Consulate, upon the departure from Shanghai on holiday of Mr. P. Rumberg, Consul.

MR. A. H. George, British Consul-General, called at 11 a.m. on Sept. 10, on Major-Gen. Miura, commander of the Japanese Gendarmerie. This was purely a courtesy visit, with a view to continuing liaison formerly maintained by the commander of the British forces in Shanghai, which have now been withdrawn.

MR. A. H. George, British Consul-General, at 11 a.m. on Sept. 11, paid a visit to Rear-Admiral Seiichi Takeda, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party. He was accompanied by Major Hunt, British Liaison Officer, and Mr. H. H. Thomas, Consul for Japanese Affairs. The visit was a courtesy call to maintain liaison with the Japanese authorities following the withdrawal of British troops, this duty having been taken over by the Consulate-General.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

British War Methods:

A Leaderette Regretted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Along with many of your readers, I regret the publication of the leaderette "Take The Gloves off" in which you state "'An eye for an eye. A tooth for a tooth.' This is what Britain has got to take as an answer to the German slaughter of women and children in England during the week-end."

In a recent letter from England. Dr. J. H. Oldham states, "Those who can say 'Let *their* children have a taste of it,' or let such a remark pass unchallenged, have gone over to Nazi paganism."

In a recent speech Lord Lloyd said: "Grim as is the struggle there is something splendid in it if we realize always that to our hands has been entrusted the defence of nothing less precious than the cause of Christian civilization—that is a cause which may well stir our hearts and steel our resolution."

We know from experience in China that frightfulness does not succeed. Frightfulness is frightful, but foolish. The cause of Christian civilization cannot be served by unchristian and uncivilized methods but only by the spirit of sacrifice, endurance and devotion.

HARRY T. SILCOCK.

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

Need to Go All Out

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—No doubt many of your readers will agree with me in deploring the kind of sickly sentiment, not to say wrong thinking, displayed by your correspondent HARRY T. SILCOCK in his letter which appeared in your issue of September 12. The sooner we British cut such cackle and go all out to destroy the enemies who are already all out to destroy us, the sooner we shall gain the victory that alone can restore the world to sanity and civilization, and, in the long run, the greater will be the saving of human life. It was maudlin sentiment of the kind voiced by MR. SILCOCK that saved those same enemies in the last war from receiving the lesson they so badly needed, and made it possible for them to bide their time and strike again with greater ferocity than ever, hence the destruction now going on in London and the mass-murder of British women and children after similar mass-murder in Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg and France.

Does MR. SILCOCK actually mean to suggest that war can be conducted along Christian lines? Does he think that killing by slow starvation is any more Christian than killing by bombs? He deplores the idea of British airmen deliberately dropping bombs on German women and children; but is this not more merciful, since quicker, than starving them to death?

War is war, not a game! It is entirely contrary to Christian teaching, and cannot possibly be Christianized. Of course the Germans, who actually started this war, no matter what the causes leading up to it may have been, are bombing London. What else could be expected? And of course our British airmen must and will bomb Berlin. What else will suffice? When one fights a ruthless enemy one strikes him in his most vital and vulnerable spot, if one wishes to end the fight quickly. In boxing it is not one's opponent's fists that one goes after, but his solar plexus or chin, that is to say, not the weapons he fights with, but the spots in his body which if damaged are most likely to cause his collapse. But in boxing the antagonists are supposed to keep to certain rules as to where they hit their opponents. But, when two men get into a fight for their lives, Marquis of Queensberry Rules do not apply, and each, quite rightly, seeks to inflict the greatest damage upon the other by any and every means at his command. No blows or holds are barred. The man who gets into such a fight with a burglar or a highwayman or a primitive savage and tries to stick to the sportsmanly rules of the boxing ring is just a plain fool, and is liable to pay the penalty with his life. So it is when two nations go to war. One is always the attacker, and that nation's object is to defeat the other. It is, and always must be, a life and death struggle, unless one is willing to submit to the other's will without much of a fight, which is seldom the case.

In war, ancient or modern, the weakest and most vital part of the opponent has always been the objective of each belligerent. Anything else is silly.

The Germans know this and have acted accordingly, and they must expect to receive the same treatment that they have meted out to others, in several instances the people of countries with whom they had no quarrel, but who were unfortunate enough to happen to be in their way. The Italians are following suit, as evidenced by their recent raid on Tel-Aviv in Palestine. Is it remotely fair or just that they and their women and children should be spared the torment they have inflicted on these innocent people?

For us British to strike them where they are most vulnerable and can be hurt most is not reverting to Nazi paganism. It is just common sense.

In a war like the present every objective is military. It is only a matter of its relative importance whether or not it should be attacked. In a war such as the one started by Germany any and every weapon is justifiable from a military point of view. The only reason why poison gas has not so far been used in the present war is because the Germans are too afraid of this deadly weapon being turned against them if they should begin its use.

Nursing a spirit of revenge may be an evil that should be avoided, but failure to teach bullies what their brutality means to their victims by giving them a dose of their own medicine is a folly that, as now, inevitably brings about dire consequences. It is only by such means that bullies can be taught to refrain from bullying. The very fact that the Germans have resorted to the kind of warfare they have turned loose on the world is proof that they can understand no other language. Showing them consideration is interpreted by them as a sign of cowardice and weakness, not of nobility. It is only a chivalrous foe who can understand and appreciate chivalrous treatment.

It is one of the unspeakable ironies of this whole sorry mess that, in order to save the world from Nazi barbarism and savagery, those who are defending civilization must resort to savagery, perhaps an even greater savagery, if they are to succeed. But since the Germans and Italians chose this means of getting what they want, let them have the consequences in full measure. Surely they do not expect anything else?

But in the name of logic and reason, MR. SILCOCK, prate not of Christian principles unless you are prepared to practice Christianity and follow the dictates of its founder by turning the other cheek to him that smites you!

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY.

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

"Proper" Answer to Bombing

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Re your leaderette "Take The Gloves Off" of some days ago and Mr. SILCOCK's letter in today's issue, may I ask that in your very responsible position as Editor of our leading British newspaper you refrain from incitements to "hate."

Your paper nowadays speaks with two voices: we get at times the "take the gloves off" spirit, and at times you applaud those leaders of our nation who exhort the nation to fight this war with clean hands (in so far as hands can be clean in this hateful business of war).

The last war might have ended war if the high ideals for which so many fought and died had not been swamped at the "Peace" Conference by hatred, and party spirit and sheer greed.

This spirit of "hate" receives its loudest utterance as a rule from those most removed from the actual fighting—it was the exception rather than the rule amongst our own men actually engaged in the last war; remember the comedy they made of the "Hymn of Hate!"

The proper answer to indiscriminate bombing is surely more and better shelters and evacuation.

Let us have our High Command free to concentrate on what seem to them proper military objectives and not try to stampede them into a tit for tat campaign.

We believe in the high *moral* of our people, then let us carry on despite these heartrending happenings in London and elsewhere.

Let us look forward after victory to a Peace Conference which will be a continuation of our war for peace and freedom and goodwill, and let us strive by our example now, as we suffer, to produce confidence that the good of all men is our aim in this dreadful struggle and not merely victory over our foes now driven mad by their evil teaching.

The proper issue of our Day of Prayer is daily prayer that God's Kingdom will come and His will be done, and the only way this can be brought about is by men and women and children of all nations and kindreds and peoples and tongues obeying Our Lord's command "that ye love one another as I have loved you" and in their own hearts fighting down greed and hatred and all that tends to produce war.

JOHN CURTIS.

Hangchow, Sept. 13.

***There can surely be no question of preaching "hate" in suggesting that action against the Germans indiscriminately bombing and slaying hundreds of British civilians shall be positive, instead of the very negative method suggested by Bishop Curtis in his fifth paragraph. If the heart of London, free from military objectives, is bombed then also should the heart of Berlin. Fortunately that has been done.—ED.

Let the Gloves be Off

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As touching some correspondence relative to your leaderette "Take The Gloves Off," may I add a few comments.

First: As I understand the Bible, war can be carried on by Christians. Defensive war is not opposed, but is in accord with the teachings of the Bible. Moreover, to teach men to hate sin and to punish wrong with rigour, is not to teach "hate." Any person who is not willing and ready to fight as a soldier in defence of his home and native land, does not deserve either. And all should hate aggression.

Second: God established governments on this earth, and put the authority to conduct government in the hands of men, and He means that men uphold and defend their governments with the sword. Paul, as moved of God, wrote:

> The powers that be are ordained of God. (The ruler) is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain: for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. (Rom. 13: 1-4).

God expressly puts the sword into the ruler's hands, and requires that he execute wrath upon the evil-doer.

Jesus taught the same in His own words. He said to Pilate:

> My kingdom is not of this world (as are our earthly governments): if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews. (John 18.36).

The plain teaching is, that in our governments which are of this world, when necessary we should fight against wrong. Defensive warfare is right and is in accordance with Christian teaching. Moreover, when an officer wrongly struck Jesus, Jesus did not turn to him the other cheek, which would have been to encourage wrong, but He did the only thing that lay within His human power (not exercising His divine power) to resist him. He rebuked the offender for his wrong (John 18: 22-23). Jesus' teaching to turn the other cheek, in view of Jesus' own action, can only be construed as a highly figurative statement of the principle that we should love our enemies and not hate them—only hating their evil actions, which all the Bible teaches we should hate.

Third: In government, the only thing that makes law effective is its penalty, sternly enforced, as God Himself teaches, without pity (Deut. 7:16; 13:8; 19:13). As I remember, in God's own civil government prescribed in the law of Moses for the Jews, there were thirteen death penalties. And so with us today. If robbers shoot down our people and police, the police, who are simply our hands, should shoot down the robbers without pity. If robbers, in an army, invade our land, our country, and destroy our homes and kill our people, such robbers should be shot without pity. All who feed, protect, or in any way support such robbers, thereby jointly participate in their crimes, and are equally liable to similar punishment.

The entire resources of the aggressor nations that are troubling the earth today are massed behind their soldiers, whom the peoples respectively, as peoples, send forth to prey upon and destroy other peoples. The people as a whole are so made fully and righteously responsible for their armies. And certainly such peoples, as people, and as a whole, may righteously be subjected to punishment similar in kind to that which as aggressors, through their invading armies, they are inflicting upon others. Let the gloves be off. May God strengthen England in her gallant struggle against the massed national aggression of the enemies of righteousness in this earth. And may such aggressor nations, as nations, as peoples, be speedily made to feel the righteous indignation that should oppose their so great wrong.

CHAS. W. RANKIN.

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

Tel-Aviv Bombing:

A Cowardly Attack

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your account in today's paper of the indiscriminate Italian bombing of Tel-Aviv is indeed a heart-rending one. To bomb a city which has absolutely no military value, is without doubt a most cowardly action. This latest outrage even surpasses their merciless and cowardly war against the hapless Ethiopians. Cowardice was also shown on their occupation of brave and helpless Albania. In all their actions the Italians seem to attack helpless people. As the war progresses, and with the Italians still in it, we can only pity their future victims. Their slaughter being quite successful, I wonder if the "brave airmen" are going to get any medals for their latest action.

REJINAH.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

Battle of Britain:

The Spirit That Liveth

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As we had made up our minds to indulge in nothing but the lightest vein of poetry, we have not ventured to encroach upon your valuable space since the War began in earnest. Lord Dunstany's verse, however, was inspiring, and it occurred to us that we might be permitted to try our hand at something worth while. So,

Up we sprang, with pen in fear
To improvise in nobler sphere.
And for our maddest little freak
Your hospitality bespeak.

With this short prelude, we venture to proceed:

SPIRIT THAT LIVETH!

And now, in fateful hour, we stand alone,
For France is severed from us, nerveless, rent,
The sands of her own freedom wholly spent
Where once the buoyant tricolor had flown!
So shall we stand, until the Nazis' throne
And Its imperious lord in twain are bent,
Even, as Lucifer, impenitent,
And spell of brutal might is overthrown
We shall be there when old Britannia calls,
We shall not waver if the shadow falls,
And with endurance new will ever fight
Against the vast totalitarian might.
Nor sue for grace, though mercy we may show
When we have crushed the star-deserted foe!

JACK AND JILL.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

Coastal Ships:

And the Japanese Navy

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I would like to say something about ships. Ships calling to areas prohibited by the Japanese Navy are politely turned back and detained for a month if the master refuses to turn back. Sometimes the master has no power to turn back as his orders are rejected by the ship's compradore and Chinese pilot. Such is the case of my Thunder Waif. Said vessel was told by the Japanese Navy to turn back, but owing to pressure from the compradore, the nominal master, a Russian, had to continue the voyage. The result? She was caught for a second time and has been detained for a month. We coastal officers must obey orders from a Navy regardless of nationality.

My vessel was detained by the Japanese Navy for a week and released only when I forwarded a letter of appeal to the I.J. Navy at Li-kong for release. I, too had to take orders from the compradore and pilot which resulted in our detention; after being released my compradore still insisted on taking another chance, I then threatened to let my fists fly. So everything was then under my control and we are now back.

CHARLES COLACO.

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

London Civilians:

Courageous Behaviour

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I beg to enclose cheque for $500 for the Central British War Fund. This small donation being the only way that I can express my admiration for the marvellous way the civilians in London are standing up to this fierce bombing which represents that foul thing called Hitlerism.

I am sending the cheque to you to be forwarded to Mr. Stacey, as I am perfectly certain that there are many British in Shanghai who would like to express their sympathy for these courageous people who are making things so much easier for the Air Force, the Navy, and the Army.

I can visualize that gross specimen Goering inventing new medals for himself for every fifty women and children killed by his bombers, but I hope he leaves enough room on the seat of his pants for Winston Churchill to pin the final decoration on him.

W. E. O'HARA.

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

France's Distress:

And Medical Supplies

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—You write under the heading "France's Distress" (N.C.D.N. September 12): "It is but natural the first thought would be to support any scheme which would insure adequate supplies being sent into unoccupied France to alleviate sufferings....even the most hardened persons would wish to see everything possible done to minimize it." But the armistice can be denounced at a moment's notice and there is no guarantee that supplies would not then be seized by the Germans. That is your argument.

It is not expected that food or medical supplies would be sent in quantities such as would allow accumulation, but only a little of what is needed monthly by the French population. These supplies would be consumed or distributed as soon as they arrive. If at any time the armistice was denounced, there would be nothing left to be seized by the Germans.

As for a guarantee of the distribution: In 1914—1918, a Committee of Neutrals functioned in territories occupied by the German army to operate or supervise the distribution of supplies from abroad to the population. The French Government has applied to England through the United States Government to allow the constitution of such a committee, the members of which would be approved by London. The German Government has accepted in principle and pledged itself not to touch such supplies. At least this could be tried. If the Germans did not keep their promise, supplies could then be stopped.

If, as you say, the most hardened persons would wish to alleviate the suffering of the innocent population....

ALICE LIAGRE

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

Gayda's Naivete:

Italy and Mediterranean

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A naive statement attributed by Transocean to the loquacious Signor Virginio Gayda, Mussolini's mouthpiece, claims that "Italy's position in the Mediterranean is still undisputed."

Yes, there is certainly no room for argument as to Italy's position in the Mediterranean.

Apart from a couple of "boat races" when they incontinently streaked for home when British cruisers hove in sight, units of the Italian navy have been conspicuous by their absence in Italy's so called *Mare Nostrum*.

It is reported that the R.A.F. planes which escorted the gigantic convoy of British liners, packed to the gunwales with troops from all over the British Empire, which nonchalantly passed through the Mediterranean and safely reached port yesterday, failed to spot a single Italian craft, either on the sea or in the air.

Signor Gayda also proudly declaims that Italian submarines are now in the centre of the Atlantic. Quite! They probably feel safer there. He might have added that there is a considerable number at the bottom of the Mediterranean.

LATEX.

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

Nuisance in Concession:

Near Cercle Sportif Francais

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In comparison with Edinburgh Road conditions depicted in "J.N.'s" letter of today, I would also draw the attention of the Public Health officials of French Municipal Council to the ordure cells existing in the passage along the western boundary of Cercle Sportif Français or more specifically adjacent to the court where Roper Cup tennis games are played and Carson-Wong singles final of the men's tennis championship will be fought out this afternoon.

These cells were brought into existence by the unthoughtful villagers only two days ago, presumably as a result of the recent strike of French P.W.D. coolies. Constituting a menace to public health, they have caused the inhabitants in the vicinity intolerable inconvenience. While the southerly wind is having its way, the writer residing in the immediate west of the said passage, has been the foremost sufferer for the past two days. Should westerly winds prevail this afternoon, the undesirable smell carried by breezes may warrant the game to be called off or all those present will at least join me in the same unpleasant experience for two hours.

E. K. H. CHANG.

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR (continued)

Shakespeare v. Bacon:

Is Controversy Settled?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Some time ago General Cartier, former chief of the Bureau of Ciphers, published in Paris a book entitled "Un problème de Cryptographie et de l'Histoire." In this book we find the text *in extenso* of the autobiography of Francis Bacon, famous British philosopher, which he himself had ciphered in the texts of his numerous literary and scientific works.

This autobiography presents by itself an immense historic interest as it contains sensational revelations, destroying many of the existing myths, up to the present believed to be historical facts. At the same time it settles once and for all the long-standing controversy regarding the authorship of the dramatic works, supposed to have been written by Shakespeare.

In 1605 Francis Bacon published his work entitled "Advancement in Learning," in which he speaks, in general terms of a system of cipher invented by him. In the edition of 1623 of the same work, considerably enlarged (nine books instead of two) is found a more detailed description of his cipher with the examples of how to use it.

During 300 years the ciphered parts of the text of Bacon's works remained unknown to historians. It required extremely rare coincidence of favourable conditions under which the Bacon's autobiography was deciphered and revealed to the world. Colonel Fabyan, the American cipher expert, happened to be in a possession of the complete 1623 edition of Bacon's works. It happened also that he and Mrs. Gallup, another cipher expert, were greatly interested in historical research.

The ciphered text of Bacon's autobiography was scattered in a number of literary and philosophical works, signed not only by Bacon's name, but also—which is extremely interesting—by other names such as: Timothy Bright, Robert Burton, Robert Greene, Ben Jonson, George Peele, W. Shakespeare and Edmund Spenser. It appears that all these names were *noms de plume* of Bacon himself.

As I stated above, the autobiography of Bacon, deciphered mostly by the efforts of Mrs. Gallup with the participation and expert advice of the American Cryptographic Bureau, is of great interest not for historians only but for the general public as well. It contains sensational revelations and establishes new historical facts hitherto unknown. In the first place it destroys the myth of "Virgin Queen," because Francis Bacon was her own son. Queen Elizabeth was secretly married to Robert Dudley, Lord Leicester. She had another son Robert, Earl of Essex. Queen Elizabeth's relations with Essex were the object of many scandalous court comments, which entered official history too, but which appear now to be simply nonsense, as they implied existence of love relations between Queen Elizabeth and Earl of Essex, that is between mother and her son!

It was the same Earl of Essex who later on plotted to arrest the Queen. His mother ordered him to be tortured and executed.

Bacon's autobiography, containing ten chapters, cannot be read without great emotion. It is a voice of the famous philosopher speaking from his grave, imploring the unknown decipherer to reveal to the world the truth about him and restore his rights for the works written by him, but which he, under the threat of death, could not sign himself.

"I am, indeed, by virtue of my birth, that royal, though grossly wronged son to our most glorious, yet most faulty Queen Elizabeth, of the stock that doughty Edward truly renowed. Of such stock Henries the Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth, historic battle kings, came, like branches sent from the oaks.

"My true name is Tudor. Sir Nicolas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, was only foster parent to my early youth, yet was as loving and kind to me as to his own son, careful of my education, and even aspiring to my high advancement. But to Lady Anne Bacon, his wife, ever quick with her sympathy and wise to advise, do I owe the greater or warmer gratitude, since she did much more truly and constantly guard, guide, protect and counsel me.

"More over, to her do I owe my life. For though she did but rear me not being, *de facto*, my mother, it was by her intervention that the hour of nativity did not witness my death. Her majesty would truly have put me away privily."

"To many women, no gift could be so great as this—a child of the preferred sex. To a sovereign so great as Elizabeth, it was not. Little princes are, of all infants, peculiarly favoured. So was not I. But she who bore me, even in the hour of my unwelcomed coming, outraging every instinct of a natural woman, in the pangs and perils of her travail, cherished one infernal purpose. "Kill Kill" cried this maddened woman. "Kill"....."Queen Bess dit likewise give her solemn oath o' bald-faced denial of her marriage to Lord Leicester, as well as her motherhood (stated Lady Anne to little Francis).

Bacon explains then the reason why he published his works under other people's name:

"I masked many grave secrets in my poems which I have published now as Peel's or Spenser's, now as my own, then again the name of authors, so called, who placed works of mixed sort before a reading world, prose and poetry. To Robert Greene did I entrust most of that work—rather his name appeared as author; therein you may find a large portion that belonging truly to the realm of poetry, would well grace verse, yet it did not then seem fair matter for it."

"Marlowe is also a pen name employed ere taking Wm. Shakespear's as my mask or vizard, that I should remain unknown, in as much as I, having worked in drama history that is most vigorously suppressed, have put myself so greatly in danger that a word unto Queen Elizabeth, without doubt, would give me a sudden horrible end—an exit without re-entrance. Prudence hath as good counsels in times of danger as sadder experience, and I list only to her voice when my life would be a speedy, ay, instant forfeit."

Bacon's story contains ten chapters followed by an appeal to unknown decipherer, who would reveal his story. In this part he speaks mostly about his literary works.

"Take, read! It is sore necessity that doth force me to this very dry and also quite difficult cipher as a way or method of transmission."

"All that learn that I, who account the truth better than wicked vanity, published many late plays under other cognomens will think the motive some distaste of the stage. In no respect it is true, yet I shall make known to him who can read cipher writing, a motive stronger than this, were it such, since man hath a greater desire to live than he hath to win fame, and my life had four eager spies on it, not alone by day but by night also. My stage plays have all been disguised."

"Greene, Spenser, Peele, Shakespeare, Burton and Marley, as you may somewhere see it, or as it is usually given, Marlowe, have thus far been my masks, which have caused no marked surprise because they have familiar names on the title page—not fancied, but of living men, at least of men who have lived." (Here is the reference at Shakespeare, some of whose plays have been published after his death.)

"My plays are of divers kinds, history, comedy and tragedy. Many are are upon the stage, but these already put forth in Wm. Shakespeare's name, we do nothing doubt, have won a lasting fame.—comedy, the historic drama and tragedy are alike in favour."

"The next volume will be under W. Shakespeare's name. As some which have now been produced have borne upon the title page his name though all are my own work, I have allowed it to stand on many others which I myself regard as equal in merit. Having put forth a number of plays in his theater, I shall continue so doing since I do make him the thrall to my will. My name never accompaneth any play, but frequently appeareth plainly in cipher for witty minds to translate from Latin and Greek." ....."Several comedies, which be now strangers, as might be said, bearing at the most such titles amongst the players as they would remember, but the authors name in disguise, if it be seen at all will, as soon as may be found toward and propitious, be published by Shakespeare, that is in his name, having masked thus many of my best plays that we have been able to produce. To these we are steadily making additions, writing from two to six stage plays every year."

"By following our good friend's advice we have not lost that mask though our Shakespeare no longer liveth, since two others, fellows of our play actor,—who would, we doubt not, publish those plays—would disguise our work as well."

Then Bacon makes appeal to the future unknown decipherer:

"Thus, my just though invisible friend, set them free from error, be cloud them under no borrowed though honored title. They must bear my own name, as also my own proper title which should be now as we' (no doubt somewhat better) recognized by my decipherer."

Bacon concludes his ciphered story by the following:

"When many authors receive the reward of their application at or mine awaits man's future: but 'tis the future of time and posterity must make just amends for my present want. The future peoples of a distant shore will prove true the word which saith: "A man is not without honour save in his own country." Since they be true, today, here, for us who dwell where the Divine footsteps have never trod, as they were sixteen hundred years ago in Palestine, I await that day. Francis Bacon."

The controversy of who was the author of the plays published under Shakespeare's name is long-standing. The contention that the plays and poems ascribed to Shakespeare were, in fact, the work of Bacon rested so far on negative assumption that Shakespeare was incapable of producing them. With the publication of the above deciphered story of Bacon himself, the controversy should be regarded as definitely closed.

There is one question which might be asked; to what extent is the published story authentic? To this I must state that I omitted to mention here all technical details of ciphering, given by General Cartier, but which leave no doubt about this authencity. As far as I can judge decoding was made by highly qualified experts under the most favourable conditions. Their good faith is unquestionable. They worked for the sake of science and not for their personal interest.

D BRAIKOVSKY.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

Szechuen Road:

Bad Traffic Conditions

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I do not know whether you have much occasion to use Szechuen Road, but if you do not, may I recommend that you should inspect that thoroughfare during the tiffin hour one day. The comparatively narrow thoroughfare with its bottle neck near the back of the Customs, is used as a car park throughout the day, car occupying space which should be available for moving traffic.

Horn-blowing is indulged in to the maximum, until the street sounds like a regular bedlam. I wonder someone has not made a strong complaint to the authorities before this. Trucks are permitted to manoeuvre back and forth across the road negotiating the narrow entrances of alleyways, traffic being held up by self-constituted controllers.

And added to all this there are the buses. This tiffin-time I saw a bus drawn up practically in the middle of the thoroughfare to pick up passengers, while the traffic piled up behind it. It could not have drawn into the kerb, because of parked cars, but even then it was stopped in such a position to inconvenience the whole of the southbound traffic. It is a common practice in Szechuen Road and should be put a stop to.

A similar criticism can with justice be applied to manner in which the buses are handled outside the Palace Hotel. Invariably they are at a greater distance from the kerb than they should be, and the general impression is created that the roads of Shanghai were built for the buses alone, that they come first, and the rest of the traffic has to shift for itself as best it can.

ONE WHO PAYS FOR THE ROADS.

Shanghai, Sept. 11

Shanghai Traffic:

More on Inefficient Control

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A letter from one of your readers, published today, deals with traffic conditions on Szechuen Road. I feel that any intelligent observer will support your correspondent, but why refer only to Szechuen Road? There has been a general deterioration in traffic conditions throughout the International Settlement for some years, caused almost solely by inefficient, ineffective and, frequently, complete absence at any attempt at control.

It is axiomatic that traffic conditions are as good or as bad as the authorities in control permit them to be, and slovenly traffic control is frequently indicative of and or the cause of slackness in other sections of police activities.

A tour of the International Settlement leaves the impression that with the exception of certain busy road intersections attempts at control have been practically abandoned. In the case of Foochow Road this does not apply as efficiency of traffic control during certain periods of the day is striking. Traffic constables stationed every few yards in addition to those at street intersections. But as soon as the motor cars of the various high police officials have passed, chaos is again restored and holds sway for the greater part of the day, in line with practically all other thoroughfares in the International Settlement.

Possibly there is something to be said for the fact that the traffic department is understaffed, but even so, that should not prevent the existing staff from carrying out their duties efficiently. It is no use increasing the numbers of traffic constables if they are to be allowed to carry out their duties in the same inefficient manner as they are doing at present.

Undoubtedly the chief offenders are the drivers of railless trams (I give them priority) and buses. These rarely if ever comply with traffic regulations when stopping to let down or take up passengers. Frequently they stop five or more feet from the kerb, with no obstacles in their way. Furthermore the dangerous manner in which they pull out from the roadside into the traffic stream is a potential if not actual cause of serious accidents. Almost invariably rickshaws and motor cars are forced to give way, being lighter and weaker vehicles, at considerable risk to themselves. Then again railless trams and buses hold the crown of the road unnecessarily.

We have to tolerate the antique vehicles of the Tram Company, owing to the protection they get from their franchise, but that should not protect them in the case of traffic offences.

The next important contributors to existing chaos are motor trucks, which are usually so heavily laden as to be able to move (invariably in the centre of the road) at a speed which holds up the traffic stream, or if light or empty, at a speed which frightens all other traffic into the roadside.

Hand trucks, rickshaws and cyclists career all over the roads, cutting corners, and disobeying traffic signals and regulations generally.

Private motor cars are not by any means free from blame, but it must be said that they show better traffic discipline than any other road users which is as it should be, because of the higher speed of private vehicles, but motor cars are called upon to bear more than their share of traffic discipline as the result of the deterioration in traffic control.

MOTORIST.

Shanghai, Sept. 12

Road Hogs:

By an Authority

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have read the letters appearing in your columns on the subject of traffic control and think that a word on the subject of Road Hogs would not be out of place.

There is a certain type of driver, in nearly every case foreigners, whose sole ambition is to pass the car in front. However fast the stream of office-going traffic is moving, these hogs persistently cut in on the car in front, frequently to the great danger of not only themselves but of the car they are passing and traffic coming in the other direction. On Nanking Road passing is prohibited; why not a similar rule everywhere, anyway during the rush hours. Avenue Joffre is particularly bad in this respect.

This morning I was travelling by Weihaiwei/Race Course Road when one of these hogs overtook me in a most dangerous manner forcing his way between me and the next car and narrowly missing my mudguard. This seemed to me not good enough, so I passed him again, and from then on a tussle ensued, he using every possible device to get by me on either side. Once when trying to pass me on the inside he narrowly missed a rickshaw and had to stop with screeching brakes; this still did not satisfy him and he continued to try and force me off the road. I may say at the time he first passed me the stream of traffic was well closed up and moving at a more than usually good pace. I am glad to say that we arrived in town with him still eating my dust.

Why not some regulation under which pests of this nature can be brought to book?

Anyway, if the hog in question should chance to see this let him take note that I have his number and if I see him misbehaving again I shall see what can be done about it.

10 H.P.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

***Of course you were not misbehaving yourself, were you?—ED.

Hit and Run?:

Death of a Scottish Terrier

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I wonder if any of your readers witnessed the deliberate running over of a Scottish Terrier in Bubbling Well Road, between Carter and Majestic Roads at about 8.45 a.m. on September 11. If so, I shall be very grateful if they can give the number of the car. I was too busy trying to help the dog to take the number. It died in great agony. It ran out into the middle of the road and sat down, obviously quite bewildered by the traffic, the car stopped and the dog remained sitting, but instead of getting out to move the dog, the chauffeur suddenly started up and ran over it, presumably by order of his master who was sitting in the back. After hitting the dog, the car did not stop. The dog ran to the pavement and slowly died. Did anyone take the number or notice who was in the car?

DOREEN LENNON.

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

Desire to Prosecute

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Another hit and run driver killed a dog, a male Scotch terrier, on Bubbling Well Road, near Majestic Road, about 8.45 a.m. today. It was reported to me that the chauffeur stopped when the dog ran in front of the car, but was told to drive on, and consequently the dog was run over. I should be grateful if any of your readers who may have witnessed the incident and obtained the number of the car would kindly communicate with me so that Court action can be taken. Occurrences of this kind are becoming much too frequent.

EDWARD POSKITT,
Secretary, S.S.P.C.A.

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

Edinburgh Road:

Complaint About Conditions

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I would like to bring to the notice of our City Fathers, that be, the disgraceful condition of Edinburgh Road. From a traffic point of view the road is almost impassable, from a sanitary point of view it is a disgrace and a danger to public health. The side channels are in such a state that pools of evil-smelling fluid remain stagnant day and night.

The whole road from Yu Yuen Road to Great Western Road is nothing but a public market. One would think that stalls and other obstructions would have to be removed by a certain hour, but instead obstructions are allowed to remain day and night. Two-thirds of this road on the East side is completely blocked to wheeled traffic from early morning to almost noon, leaving one-third of the road for two-way traffic, with the result that when two cars or trucks meet one or both may have to stop, seeking an opportunity to pass. The writer being a Scotchman would suggest renaming this road Market Street, West.

During my forty years in Shanghai I have never witnessed any road in Shanghai allowed to be in such a state as the one just mentioned, even the worst streets in Hongkew in days gone by could never be compared with Edinburgh Road.

Just for what are we living in the outside road district paying this 50 per cent. surcharge for? Certainly not for road maintenance nor police protection.

J. N.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

F.M.C. Barricades:

A Plea for Removal

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It seems to me more than time that the attention of the higher French Police authorities, should be drawn to the present very unsatisfactory position created by the barricades across the French Bund.

Pedestrians seeking to enter the French Bund are compelled by the police to cross over to the water front and no arrangement is made to stop the road traffic.

If the idea is to search pedestrians, surely that can be done on the pavement on the Concession side, at present blocked up.

In my humble opinion, the present arrangement serves no useful purpose, and subjects the public to inconvenience.

PEDESTRIAN.

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

Drama at the Nanking:

Witticisms of Youth

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to express my admiration of the superb drama current at the Nanking Theatre.

I am contemplating seeing this magnificent film a second time for a reason which many will be able to understand. I refer to the obnoxious presence of a certain type of week-end movie-goer whose distasteful manners and complete disregard for the comfort of fellow human beings often spoils the effect of heavy drama.

This peculiar category has more female than male members and is largely composed of European students of school-leaving age. At this particular performance on Saturday afternoon at 5.30 p.m. I was completely surrounded on all sides by such persons and was subjected throughout to caustic comments and earthy witticisms. At a poignant period of this film when Mr. Essex was being informed by a manservant of his wife's death in an automobile accident, the servant declared:—"Your wife has been—(here he paused quite dramatically). At this point some ingenious young upstart burbled "raped" much to the ardent admiration and amusement of his companions.

Added to this uncalled-for interruption was the unpleasant experience of hot air tickling the back of my neck, said hot air emanating from the mouths of a group of young "ladies" behind me—veritable "babes and sucklings."

I would like to say to these misguided individuals who must have known the type of picture they had come to see:—"If you cannot appreciate drama why burden yourselves with the tiresome task of sitting through such a film? Why not take your money and yourselves to a film which would be more appealing to your intellects—viz "Lillian Russel"?

V. C. T.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

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The Propagandists:

And Amusement Value

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I now own a radio, for the very first time in my life, and, the other evening, twiddling the knobs I came across some wonderful singing—*tempo di marcia sostenuto ma non troppo*. The words "*Wir lieben die Freiheit*" were prominent in the song. *Freiheit*, by the way, does not mean "Free heat" but is the name given to a particular form of government in which Number One Man has charge of the *Freiheit* while all the rest hold up their hands and say "Hell" (or think it even if they don't say it). However, it was really good singing and so on another evening I came back for some more. I twiddled the knob until I got to No. 3 Great Western Road, but this time they had no Freiheit in stock but a little talk on newspapers was being given. This interested me because I like a really good newspaper, in fact I have just paid my six monthly subscription to the N.C.D.N. with a smile and forty-two bucks thrown in. But the particular journal to which prominence was given in this discourse was the "Ost-Assy-wochamaycallit Lloyd," alias "Noon Extra," alias the "Shanghai Punch," etc. etc., But the main matter of interest to me lay in the fact that your goodselves were mentioned as the "North-China Daily News," alias the "Snooze," alias "The Old Lady of the Bund." When I heard that bit says I to myself says I "Now I know where we are—truly birds of a feather do flock together."

Just one more word about the said "Noon Extra." It is quite a useful journal. In fact there is the story of a British skipper who was sailing for Singapore and who took quite a number of "Noon Extra" on board saying they would come in very useful at Singapore in case any of his crew wanted to go bathing in those shark-infested waters. It appears that the bather wraps a couple of "Noon Extras" around his body before diving into the water and so can enjoy his bathe without danger from the sharks. The "Noon Extra" contains things which even a shark could not swallow.

There has been some conjecture as to the real editor of the "Noon Extra" and an intelligence test has been proposed, thus:—

> The Editor of the "Noon Extra" is (a) An Englishman who wishes to amuse the English speaking community of Shanghai (b) An American Isolationist who wants to convince his fellow countrymen that there is not the slightest danger of Britain losing the war (c) A Hongkew refugee who wants to get his own back on Hitler (d) a German who has been out in the sun too long (e) Just a Nazi.

I noticed your item some days ago that copies of your journal had been stolen. This is a distinct compliment to you for they must think it worth stealing. Has any attempt to steal the "Noon Extra" been made?

FREIHEIT

Shanghai, Sept. 11

Daylight Saving:

The Dominating Factor

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have read all your published correspondence on this subject and heard many private opinions expressed.

To try and summarize the reasons given for and against continuation of daylight saving: these are as follows:

For

1. Saving costs of lighting (This is obviously important and will do good for the great majority).

2. More time for evening and weekend games. (Beneficial in a limited way but probably only to the minority).

Against

1. Telegrams—newspapers don't like daylight saving because it is difficult to get their last wires in. This may also apply to banks and merchants.

2. The riding gentry find their early morning pleasures curtailed.

3. Curtailment of pre-dinner drinking hours (this is a very powerful motive for the majority of abolitionists of my acquaintance, though few have confessed to it).

To my mind the saving of money for the prior majority far outweighs all the arguments against continuance of the system. We may get our milk a little later (though I don't), but if so, does it really matter? You will notice that all the arguments I can think of for abolition appear to affect the wealthier classes. Even merchants (the *raison d'être* of *Shanghai*) do not appear to be suffering particularly from daylight saving now and in any case it is the same for all. This must apply equally to newspapers and banks.

I suggest that if the Council does abolish daylight saving before Christmas it will be pandering to the rich at the expense of the poor.

AMATOR SOLIS.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

PUTTING ON AN ACT

By J. NORMAN LYND

Boon or a Nightmare

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Daylight saving is a boon to all those who indulge in sports, but to those who do not (and there must be thousands), it is a nightmare.

DAWSON

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

Not Wanted in Winter

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It is all right for people who start office at 9 o'clock to advocate the continuation of day-light saving—they do not think of those persons who have to be at the office daily at 8 a.m., which means 7 a.m., if Summer Time is to be in force also during the winter months. It is far too early to be at the office at that hour and I am sure people who are in the same position as I favour the abolition of summer time during the winter months.

REASONABLE.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

A Vote Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I may as well go straight to the point, that the majority of the inhabitants of this city are in favour of Daylight Saving. It's about time the underdogs, who are without pay in U.S. Dollars or pounds sterling, had their say. We like to donate to the War Fund as much as possible. Through saving some money, which is so vastly important nowadays, we can donate, however small the amount, instead of feeding the big shots or money-grubbers. We cannot ride horses in the morning, although we would like it very much, like someone who wrote in the other day. But we are not going to abolish the D.S.T. just because some hob-nob wants to go riding, oh no! Let's put this business to a vote and see who wins. It's the case of the reds against the whites again, isn't it?

BOURJOIS-D.S.T.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

Pandering to the Rich?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—When reading the opinion of one of the "Riding Gentry" in regard to Daylight Saving Hours, I felt the urge to write very strong against the reversion to old hours, but decided to wait and see if the Council will show the Public that they really have the welfare of the City's poor at heart. However, the thought of the riding individual, which recurs quite frequently, prompts me to write this letter as I have been asking myself how many of us are there in these trying times who can afford a pony. If I had one, I would sell him to buy butter for my family instead of eating margarine as we have to do, or, if I did not have to worry about the price of butter I would consider the sale just the same and offer the price obtained to the needs of some orphan of the War which is now raging so devastatingly in Europe, instead of attempting to sway the Council from doing its obvious duty by paying heed to the plight of the thousands of Shanghai's poor. I understand all England is advocating Daylight Saving Hours for the duration of the War, why not here in Shanghai?

AMATOR SOLIS has written far more ably than I, but perhaps I may be permitted to endorse his opinion regarding the "pandering to the rich at the expense of the poor."

ANOTHER LOVER OF THE SUN.

Shanghai, Aug. 13.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Weekly Share Report with Opening Quotations, Sept. 13, 1940

REPORT No. 37/1940 for week ending September 13 (Friday), compiled by the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Comparative Opening Cash Prices — Quotations in Chinese Dollars unless otherwise stated • H'kong $

STOCKS	This Friday Morning September 13, 1940: Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nom.	Last Friday Morning September 6, 1940: Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nom.	Business Recorded During Week Closing Thursday: Highest	Lowest
Banks, Finance Companies										
Central Properties, Ltd.	15	....	16.90	....	....	....	17.00	....	17.00	16.90
China Bond & Shares Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	12	....	....
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	....	1.36	1.36	....	....	....	1.30	....	1.41	1.30
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	....	....	....	1,310	....	....	....	1,180	....	....
Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd.	22¼	22½	22¼	....	21¼	21½	21½	....	24½	21.00
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	27½	28	27½	....	26	26½	25½	....	29.00	26.00
Union Mobiliere	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	20	....	....
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	13.60	13.70	13.80	....	13.40	13.60	13.30	....	15.30	13.20
Shanghai Securities, Ltd.	5.55	5.80	5.60	....	5.65	5.70	5.65	....	6.30	5.50
Insurances										
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	23	....	26	....	21	26	26	....	....	....
Asia Life Insurance Co.	....	....	....	200	....	....	....	200	....	....
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	....	....	....	90	....	....	....	90	....	....
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	....	....	15	....	10½	....	12½	....	15.60	12.90
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	....	....	*382.00	....	....	....	*365.00	....	....	....
Lands										
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	180	....	....	....	180	....	....
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	2.50	....	....	....	2.50	....	....
China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	8.55	....	8.60	....	8.55	8.70	8.50	....	8.80	8.55
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	....	....	....	254	....	....	....	254	....	....
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	....	....	9.30	....	....	....	9.30	....	....	....
do. "B"	....	....	9.30	....	....	....	9.30	....	....	....
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	....	....	....	9.00	....	....	....	9	....	....
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	12.40	12.60	12½	....	13.70	13.80	13.40	....	11.00	12.30
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	99½	....	....	....	99½	....	....
Docks, Wharves and Transport										
Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd.	....	....	34½	....	35	35½	34½	....	37½	34.00
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	....	....	417	....	405	....	400	....	420.00	405.00
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	76	76½	77	....	78	78½	77½	....	82½	76
Utilities										
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	....	....	20½	....	....	....	22	....	23½	20½
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	19.70	....	19.80	....	18.80	18.90	18.90	....	21½	18.70
Shanghai Telephone Company Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	45½	46½	45½	....	....	....	44	....	47.00	42½
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	....	....	....	51	....	....	....	51	....	....
do. "Bear"	....	50	48½	....	....	....	47½	....	49.00	48.00
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	....	....	845	....	....	....	845	....	900.00	900.00
do. "B"	....	....	38	....	....	....	38	....	....	....
do. "C"	37	40	37	....	37	40	40	....	....	....
Miscellaneous										
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	20	25	21	....	....	....	21	....	21	21
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	19	....	19	....	....	....	19	....	19	19
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	....	....	23	....	....	....	23	....	....	....
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	45	45½	45½	....	46½	47	46½	....	48½	45½
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	44	....	45	....	....	46½	46½	....	47	45
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	....	45	44	....	....	....	44	....	....	....
Champ Course Francais French	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	20	....	....
(French Race Course) non-French	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	20	....	....
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	....	....	31	....	....	....	31	....	....	....
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	....
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	11	....	....
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	20	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....
Metal Industries of China, Ltd.	31½	31¾	31¾	....	31¾	32	31¾	....	34	31½
Millington, Ltd.	....	....	8	....	....	....	8	....	6.00	6.00
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	26	26½	26¼	....	24½	24½	24½	....	28½	23½
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	....	....	4.25	....	....	....	4.25	....	....	....
Union Brewery, Ltd.	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....
Bonds and Preferences										
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	....	....	....	120	....	....	....	120	....	....
do. Cum. Pref. 7%	....	....	....	115	....	....	....	115	....	....
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	14	....	....
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	....
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref	....	....	160	....	....	....	....	160	160.00	160.00
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	....	....	136½	....	136¼	137	136½	....	137½	136½
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., 7% pref	....	....	....	73	....	....	....	73	....	....
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	....	....	14.20	....	....	....	....	15	....	....
do. 6½% cum. pref.	....	....	....	13½	....	....	....	13½	14.20	14.20
Cottons										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	39½	39½	40	....	41½	41½	40½	....	43	39½
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	....	....	182	....	....	185	187	....	182.00	180.00
Tung Yih Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	....	85	80	....	....	....	80	....	....	....
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	....	....	75	....	....	....	75	....	....	....
Plantations										
Alma Estates, Ltd.	....	....	49	....	....	....	46	....	50.00	47.00
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	....	19½	20	....	20½	....	21½	....	22.00	20.00
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	....	36	36½	....	39	39½	38½	....	40.00	36½
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	....	....	7.50	....	....	....	7.50	....	....	....
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	....	....	1.48	....	1.46	....	1.58	....	1.58	1.48
Buto Plantations (1913), Ltd.	....	....	6.90	....	....	....	6.90	....	....	....
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	2.50	....	2.77½	....	2.70	2.85	2.80	....	2.95	2.77½
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	0.85	0.95	0.90	....	0.93	0.95	0.93	....	0.96	0.90
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	....	7.00	6.90	....	6.80	....	6.80	....	7.10	6.90
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	....	....	10	....	....	....	10	....	10.00	10.00
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	....	....	....	62	....	....	....	62	....	....
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests., Ltd.	....	....	3.70	....	....	....	3.65	....	3.70	3.70
~~Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.~~	....	....	18.00	....	....	....	18	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd.	5	....	5.45	....	5.40	....	5.20	....	5.65	5.35
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	....	3.00	2.55	....	....	2.90	2.80	....	2.87½	2.55
Langkat	....	....	27½	....	....	....	30½	....	31½	27.00
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	....	....	2.65	....	....	....	2.60	....	2.75	2.65
Permata Rubber Ests., Ltd.	....	....	1.30	....	....	....	1.30	....	1.30	1.30
[illegible] Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STOCKS	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value (or Face Value)	Fin. Year ends	Last Dividends, etc.	Paid or due	Business Done Year 1939: Highest	Lowest	Business Done Year 1940: Highest	Lowest	Total No. of Shares Done for: Last Week	This Week	Total Amount of Sales Reported: 1939	12-9-40
Banks, Finance Companies														
Central Properties, Ltd.	5,000,000	180,000	$10	Dec.	Special Int. $2.00 a/c 1940	9-5-40	18 Jan	14 Feb	25¼ May	12 May	1,110	1,200	53,000	125,450
China Bond & Shares Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	200,000	120,000	$10	Dec.	Fin. Div. 6% (Mkg 10% a/c 1939)	12-3-40	10 Jan	10 Jan	12 Mar	12 Mar	....	....	21,000	500
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Spec. Tax Div. $0.05½ on record 31/12/1939	11-3-40	0.50 Dec	0.20 July	3.60 Jan	65 May	22,500	30,000	26,000	1,385,210
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	400,000	160,000	H $125	Dec.	Int. Div. £2.10-0 a/c 1940 Less I/T	10-8-40	1,445 Mar	1,310 Oct	1,520 Apr	975 June	....	....	788	449
Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Fin. $1.50 a/c 1939-40	6-6-40	11.10 Dec	2.37½ Feb	39¼ May	8.60 May	169,600	241,900	1,828,855	3,715,508
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Int. $1.00 a/c 1940	9-8-40	15 Dec	5 Sept	41½ May	10.40 May	122,650	114,400	1,301,258	2,389,822
Union Mobiliere	100,000	100,000	$20	Dec.	4½% a/c 1939	8-5-40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	Div. $1.50 a/c 1939-40	6-6-40	10.10 Dec	4.72½ Sept	24½ Apr	7.05 June	152,450	218,100	928,365	3,412,724
Shanghai Securities, Ltd.	1,000,000	875,000	$5	Dec.	....	....	....	....	8.50 May	3.00 May	223,044	385,294	....	1,878,588
Insurances														
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40. a/c 1939	3-6-40	3.25 Nov	3 Jan	26 Sept	5 Jan	1,416	....	7,400	5,931
Asia Life Insurance Co.	100,000	40,000	*U.S. $5	Dec.	Div. 10% = G $0.50, 1938	11-9-39	70 Jan	70 Jan	....	....	....	....	200	....
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	Div. 5%, 1938	10-5-39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	933,333	280,000	10/-	Dec.	Div. $0.30, 1933 (Nil 1939)	18-5-34	11.20 Oct	7.50 Apr	19.70 May	8.90 Jan	4,833	10,266	85,873	968,134
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£6	Dec.	Fin. 12/6d (Mkg. £1.5.0 a/c 1939)	3-5-40	480 Mar	365 Oct	520 Apr	345 July	2	....	1,020	1,141
Lands														
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Fin. Div. $6 (Mkg. $8 a/c 1939-40)	5-4-40	200 Dec	120 Sept	200 Jan	200 Jan	....	....	366	100
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final 2% = $0.28 (Mkg. 6% 1933) (Nil 1939)	5-5-34	2 Dec	1 May	5.10 Feb	1.80 June	....	....	72,500	35,650
China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	1,250,000	1,236,327	$10	Dec.	....	....	1 Jan	0.23 Aug	10.90 Jan	6.80 May	53,305	51,707	461,581	3,218,556
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	Int. Div. $15.00 a/c 1940	30-6-40	180 Mar	180 Mar	275 Feb	275 Feb	....	....	48	605
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	} 500,000	39,800	T10	Sept	Int. Div. $0.40, a/c 1940	15-7-40	8 Dec	4.20 Feb }	15.70 Feb	9 Jan	....	{	12,380	114,996
do. "B"		155,018	T10	Sept	Int. Div. $0.40, a/c 1940	15-7-40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	805,007	T10	Mar.	Int. Div. $0.60 a/c 1939 (Final Nil)	23-12-38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	2,386,800	2,386,800	($7) T5	Dec.	Fin. 4% = $0.28 (Mkg. Tls. 0.50 1934) (Nil 1939)	25-4-35	13 Dec	7.50 Aug	20¾ Feb	8.80 May	195,960	196,900	1,248,107	2,926,367
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	64,281	$50	Dec.	Final 2% (Mkg. 15% 1938)	15-2-39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Docks, Wharves and Transport														
Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd.	2,000,000	1,125,000	$10	Sept.	Int. Div. $1.00 a/c 1940	1-7-40	....	....	75 May	19.10 June	215,316	198,450	....	1,545,074
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T100	Dec.	Int. $17.00 a/c 1940	29-8-40	270 Dec	170 Jan	560 May	267 Jan	80	120	11,914	7,781
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	478,720	T10	Mar.	Fin. Div. $5 (Mkg. $11 a/c 1939/40)	30-8-40	76.50 Dec	28 Sept	272 Apr	38 July	127,670	94,480	724,907	1,209,032
Utilities														
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. $0.70 (Mkg. $1.26 a/c 1938)	20-4-39	32.25 June	18.50 Aug	37 May	15 June	26,200	20,400	119,712	616,061
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	700,000	700,000	$10	Dec.	Div. $0.80 1939	30-4-40	12.40 Dec	8 Feb	37 May	12.30 Jan	29,325	36,675	25,667	509,571
Shanghai Telephone Company Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	2,000,000	1,151,420	$10	Dec.	Div. $0.60 a/c 1939	27-12-39	23.75 Dec	10.60 July	55 May	23 Jan	47,860	67,240	410,280	890,939
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	} 700,000	670,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% a/c 1939 Coupon 57	30-4-40	{40.50 July	36 Sept	54 Apr	42½ Jan	....	....	8,274	4,880
do. "Bear"							44.75 June	36 Sept	69½ May	40 June	5,950	4,000	275,900	276,600
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Int. 4/- a/c 1940	Pending	830 Oct	620 Jan	1,250 May	797 Aug	10	5	3,600	1,013
do. "B"	359,280	{108,505	£1	Dec.	Int. 2/4 a/c 1940	Pending	33.50 Aug	26 Apr	46 Feb	32¼ Jan	....	....	9,705	1,380
do. "C"		{250,000	£1	Dec.	Int. 2/4 a/c 1940	Pending	33.50 Oct	26.25 Mar	50 Mar	32½ Jan	....	....	7,771	7,265
Miscellaneous														
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	118,500	$8	Dec.	Int. Div. $2.00 a/c 1940	27-6-40	15 Dec	8.50 May	23½ Feb	16 Jan	2,000	3,000	24,920	9,305
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	50,000	49,703	$10	Dec.	Tax. Div. $1.50 on record 31/12/39	6-3-40	17.20 Dec	11 Aug	23½ Mar	19.00 Aug	....	395	15,607	3,495
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $2.50 a/c 1939	30-4-40	15 Dec	11 Mar	28 Apr	22.25 Jan	....	....	7,715	13,428
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	500,000	231,803	T10	Feb.	Fin. $4.00 (Mkg. $6.50 a/c 1939-40)	24-5-40	39.50 Dec	19 June	81 May	30 May	31,500	25,500	22,753	457,284
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Div. 7½% a/c 1938/39 Free of I/T Coupon 46	15-3-40	48 Dec	22.25 Jan	72½ May	40 May	4,500	5,000	175,625	99,146
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	750,000	725,000	£1	June	Div. 1/-(Mkg. 1/9d. 1937) Less Tax (Nil 1939)	15-1-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.50 a/c 1939	12-4-40	30 Oct	19 Jan	42 Apr	35 Aug	....	....	450	5,432
Champ Course Francais French	30,000	30,000	$20	Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1939)	1-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(French Race Course) non-French				Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1939)	1-3-35	80 Mar	80 Mar	....	....	....	....	100	....
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,312	$20	Feb.	Div. 5% = $1, 1934-35 (1938-39 Nil)	30-5-35	15 Dec	8 Feb	34 Aug	25 Feb	10	....	1,328	1,506
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,193,867	H $7.50	Dec.	Div. H. $0.60 a/c 1938	15-3-39	5 Apr	5 Apr	....	....	....	....	500	....
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	Fin. Div. $1.00 (Mkg. $1.50 a/c 1939-40)	10-7-40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. $1.50 (Mkg. $5.50 a/c 1939)	12-3-40	12 May	12 May	....	....	....	....	200	....
Metal Industries of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	250,000	$5	Dec.	Fin. Div. $3.00 a/c 1939	31-5-40	18.90 Nov	4.50 Sept	55 May	17.70 July	88,900	104,610	1,251,680	2,338,785
Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	$4	Dec.	Div. 10% = $0.40 a/c 1939	26-4-40	2 Mar	1.40 Oct	8.00 Mar	6.00 Sept	....	500	11,310	2,095
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T8.50	Dec.	Div. $1.00 a/c 1939	26-6-40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	716,699	T2.50	Dec.	Int. $0.60 a/c 1940	Pending	9.50 Nov	4.50 Aug	34 May	8.60 Jan	261,300	359,190	1,748,925	6,446,905
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	301,765	T1	Dec.	Div. 10% 1939	12-6-40	2 Dec	1 Apr	435 Apr	1.90 Jan	....	....	38,600	19,278
Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.25, a/c 1933 (Nil 1939)	27-5-34	....	....	10.80 Apr	4.25 Mar	....	....	....	29,725
Bonds and Preferences														
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% for ½ year ended 30 June 1940	29-6-40	10 Apr	10 Apr	120 Sept	85 Apr	37	....	2	262
do. Cum. Pref. 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½ = $4.89 for ½ year ended 31-3-35	1-4-35	50 Feb	10 Apr	115 Aug	75 Feb	60	....	290	270
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 8% = $1.12 for 1939	30-4-40	14 Mar	13 Nov	11 Feb	12 Jan	....	....	2,795	950
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	600,000	205,125	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1938	30-12-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Div. Tls. 8 = $11.19, 1938	27-4-39	155 Mar	140 July	160 May	160 May	10	70	708	148
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	2nd qr. Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.0979 (Mkg. $1.1958 a/c 1940)	1-7-40	134 June	112 Aug	137½ Feb	120 May	391	1,109	41,467	30,295
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., 7% pref	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1.75 = 3½% a/c 1939	29-3-40	62.50 Dec	50 Aug	....	....	....	....	590	....
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½ = $0.49 for half year ended 30-6-40	Pending	15 May	13.50 June	15 May	13½ Apr	....	....	2,240	2,400
do. 6½% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3¼ = $0.45 for half year ended 30-6-40	Pending	14 Apr	12 Aug	14.20 Sept	14 Feb	....	850	7,075	2,350
Cottons														
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,350,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. Div. $1.00 (Mkg. $5 a/c 1939)	2-5-40	28 Dec	15.60 Jan	82 May	27 July	179,720	158,012	2,844,561	1,119,713
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	240,000	240,000	$50	Apr.	Fin. $5.00 & Bonus $2.50 (Mkg. $10.50 a/c 1939-40)	30-5-40	173 Oct	101 Feb	244 May	155 May	....	700	7,675	6,584
Tung Yih Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	400,000	255,000	$10	Dec.	Div. $5 & Bonus $5 a/c 1939	3-4-40	43 July	40 July	80 Aug	80 Aug	....	....	200	100
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	$10	June	Div. $7.50 & Bonus $7.50 a/c 1939-40	Pending	46 Nov	42 Mar	75 Aug	47 Jan	....	....	1,000	3,906
Plantations														
Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	(Tls. 9)£1	Sept.	Int. Div. $3.00 (Mkg. $3.00 a/c 1939-40)	22-5-40	39.75 Dec	18 Feb	61 May	35 June	1,200	600	20,300	21,814
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s	Dec.	Int. Div. $1.50 a/c 1940	6-8-40	19.60 Dec	8.60 May	31 Feb	8.80 July	37,454	16,000	178,529	426,083
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s	Dec.	Int. Div. $3.00 a/c 1940	23-7-40	41 Dec	13.80 Feb	61 May	18.20 June	86,735	46,225	418,837	892,015
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.20 1939-40	2-4-40	6.75 Dec	3.65 June	11.70 Aug	4.25 Aug	500	....	27,761	35,497
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.07 a/c 1939	3-4-40	1.86 Dec	0.87 Nov	2.90 Feb	81 May	14,000	12,500	665,775	1,086,146
Buto Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	Int. $0.30 a/c 1940	8-8-40	9.50 Dec	3.10 Jan	15 Feb	6.00 May	650	....	177,195	172,440
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	956,804	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. Div. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.20 a/c 1939)	4-4-40	2.90 Dec	1.13 May	5.20 Feb	1.55 May	40,325	19,000	746,946	1,213,192
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Div. $0.06 a/c 1936-37 (Nil 1938-39)	13-10-37	0.92 Dec	0.35 Sept	1.74 Jan	0.50 May	149,009	72,000	1,108,938	1,144,460
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	484,837	2/-	Dec.	Int. $0.35 a/c 1940	22-8-40	8.40 Dec	4.10 May	14.50 Feb	4.95 May	15,620	6,000	282,352	434,067
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Int. $0.50 a/c 1940	8-8-40	11.60 Dec	5.90 Apr	19.00 Feb	8.95 May	5,500	500	127,410	147,388
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% 1938 Less I/T (Coupon 35)	6-4-39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests., Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Int. $0.25 a/c 1940	30-7-40	5.55 Dec	2.07½ [illegible]	7.70 Feb	2.15 July	29,000	2,000	1,025,155	780,771
~~Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.~~	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.50 (Mkg. $1.50 a/c 1937) (Nil 1939)	21-3-38	24.50 Dec	[illegible]	40 May	18.00 July	....	....	3,383	3,300
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd.	500,000	461,804	T0.75	June	2nd Int. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.45 a/c 1939-40)	12-6-40	5.90 Dec	[illegible] Apr	10.10 Feb	4.00 May	34,600	6,300	529,960	515,577
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.25 a/c 1940	26-7-40	3.37½ Dec	1.13 Jan	4.70 Feb	1.30 June	127,200	66,000	1,971,250	3,410,060
Langkat	300,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Int. Guilders 0.14. Fin. Guilders 0.18 a/c 1939	14-5-40	28.75 Dec	8 Feb	47½ May	12.50 July	91,750	53,300	348,387	1,254,180
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Fin. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.44 a/c 1939-40)	20-8-40	3 Dec	0.94 Apr	5.20 Feb	1.68 June	21,300	3,000	438,250	677,250
Permata Rubber Ests., Ltd.	350,000	317,219	$1	Oct.	Int. Div. $0.08 a/c 1939-40	27-6-40	1.90 Dec	0.73 Mar	3 Feb	0.90 May	350	1,000	92,550	303,850
[illegible] Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

										Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.														
....	....	1.48	....	1.46	....	1.58	....	1.58	1.48	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.07 a/c 1939	3-4-40	1.86 Dec	0.87 Nov	2.90 Feb	$1 May	14,000	12,500	665,775	1,086,116
....	....	6.90	....	....	....	6.90	....	....	....	Buto Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	Int. $0.30 a/c 1940	8-8-40	9.50 Dec	3.10 Jan.	15 Feb	6.00 May	650	....	177,195	172,440
2.50	....	2.77½	....	2.70	2.85	2.80	....	2.95	2.77½	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	956,804	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. Div. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.20 a/c 1939)	4-4-40	2.90 Dec	1.13 May	5.20 Feb	1.55 May	40,325	19,000	716,946	1,213,192
0.85	0.95	0.90	....	0.93	0.95	0.93	....	0.96	0.90	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Div. $0.06 a/c 1936-37 (Nil 1938-39)	13-10-37	0.92 Dec	0.35 Sept	1.74 Jan	0.50 May	149,000	72,000	1,108,938	1,144,460
....	7.00	6.90	....	6.80	....	6.80	....	7.10	6.90	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	484,837	2/-	Dec.	Int. $0.35 a/c 1940	22-8-40	8.40 Dec	4.10 May	14.50 Feb	4.95 May	15,620	6,000	282,352	434,067
....	....	10	....	....	....	10	....	10.00	10.00	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Int. $0.50 a/c 1940	8-8-40	11.60 Dec	5.90 Apr	19.00 Feb	8.95 May	5,500	500	127,410	147,388
....	....	....	62	....	....	....	62	....	....	Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% 1938 Less I/T (Coupon 35)	6-4-39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	3.70	....	....	....	3.65	....	3.70	3.70	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests., Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Int. $0.25 a/c 1940	30-7-40	5.55 Dec	2.07½ [illegible]	7.70 Feb	2.15 July	29,000	2,000	1,025,155	780,771
....	....	18.00	....	....	....	18	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.50 (Mkg. $1.50 a/c 1937) (Nil 1939)	21-3-38	24.50 Dec	[illegible]	40 May	18.00 July	....	....	3,383	3,309
5	....	5.45	....	5.40	....	5.20	....	5.65	5.35	Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd.	500,000	461,804	T0.75	June	2nd Int. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.45 a/c 1939-40)	12-6-40	5.90 Dec	[illegible]	10.10 Feb	4.00 May	34,600	6,300	529,960	515,577
....	3.00	2.55	....	....	2.90	2.80	....	2.87½	2.55	Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.25 a/c 1940	26-7-40	3.37½ Dec	1.13 Jan	4.70 Feb	1.30 June	127,200	66,000	1,971,250	3,410,060
....	....	27½	....	....	....	30½	....	31½	27.00	Langkat	300,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Int. Guilders-0.14. Fin. Guilders 0.18 a/c 1939	14-5-40	28.75 Dec	8 Feb	47½ May	12.50 July	91,750	53,300	348,387	1,254,180
....	....	2.65	....	....	....	2.60	....	2.75	2.65	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Fin. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.44 a/c 1939-40)	20-8-40	3 Dec	0.94 Apr	5.20 Feb	1.68 June	21,300	3,000	438,250	677,250
....	....	1.30	....	....	....	1.30	....	1.30	1.30	Permata Rubber Ests., Ltd.	350,000	317,219	$1	Oct.	Int. Div. $0.08 a/c 1939-40	27-6-40	1.90 Dec	0.73 Mar	3 Feb	0.90 May	350	1,000	92,550	303,350
....	....	1.28	....	....	....	1.32	....	1.38	1.28	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.11	29-4-40	1.56 Dec	0.73 Mar	2.60 Feb	0.81 July	17,000	23,000	370,858	1,840,180
....	....	9.90	....	10.40	10.50	10.30	....	10.80	9.90	Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	1,082,000	T1	Sept.	Int. $0.60 a/c 1939-40	29-5-40	8.60 Dec	2.20 Feb	16.30 May	6.20 July	94,176	34,200	756,025	1,564,083
....	....	1.74	....	....	....	1.78	....	1.78	1.70	Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,000	T0.10	Sept.	Int. Div. $0.15 (a/c 1939-40)	21-5-40	2.30 Dec	0.75 Feb	3.55 May	1.28 June	18,000	10,050	271,575	755,325
....	....	1.66	....	....	....	1.68	....	....	....	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.09	17-1-40	1.82 Dec	0.74 May	3.10 Feb	0.85 May	13,000	....	455,180	631,995
....	....	1.60	....	1.66	....	1.70	....	1.74	1.60	Senawang Rub. Ests. Co. (1921), Ltd.	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.	Fin. Div. $0.05 (Mkg. $0.08 a/c 1939-40)	11-6-40	2.10 Dec	0.85 May	3.60 May	0.99 July	135,500	51,100	1,276,586	2,556,168
....	....	10.00	....	10.00	....	10.30	....	10.50	9.80	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Int. $0.45	19-4-40	11.70 Dec	5.20 Mar	18½ Feb	6.55 June	9,600	6,500	98,461	130,330
0.96	1.04	1.04	....	1.02	1.04	1.00	....	1.12	1.00	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	1,400,000	1,400,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.04 (Mkg. $0.06 a/c 1939)	7-5-40	0.97 Dec	0.34 Apr	1.78 Jan	0.62 June	179,000	173,000	2,251,394	5,063,087
....	....	50	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	S'hai Malay Rub.) ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. $2.50 (Mkg. $3.00 a/c 1939)	29-4-40	30 Dec	12 May	55.00 Mar	35 Aug	900	....	2,895	6,073
....	....	70	....	....	....	70	....	....	....	Ests., Ltd.) 8% cum. part. pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.		29-4-40	42 Sept	30 Dec	70 Aug	30 Jan	....	....	110	1,014
....	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	5.20	5.00	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	300,000	235,900	T1	June	2nd Int. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.40 a/c 1939-40)	4-6-40	6.45 Dec	2.10 Jan	10.50 Feb	2.90 July	10,300	4,000	123,590	347,180
....	....	2.40	....	....	....	2.40	....	2.45	2.40	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.25 a/c 1939	17-5-40	3.15 Dec	1.60 Mar	4.95 Feb	1.52 July	11,000	17,090	113,825	279,657
....	....	30½	....	....	....	30½	....	....	....	S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Fin. Div. $2.25 (Mkg. $3, a/c 1938-39)	15-3-40	31 Dec	11.75 Mar	48 Mar	21.00 Aug	300	....	31,798	39,129
....	....	1.80	....	....	....	1.90	....	1.90	1.80	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.15 a/c 1939	3-4-40	2.45 Dec	1.59 Oct	4.25 Feb	1.50 June	5,000	4,200	76,720	99,040
....	....	7.80	....	....	....	7.80	....	....	....	Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	180,000	180,000	T1	Mar.	Fin. Div. $0.80 (Mkg. $1.20 a/c 1939-40)	3-6-40	8 Dec	5.05 Feb	14.40 Feb	5.40 May	570	....	17,111	165,074
....	....	66	....	....	....	66	....	....	....	Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	(T8.50)£1	June	2nd Int. $3.00 (Mkg. $4.50 a/c 1939-40)	4-6-40	62 Dec	32 Feb	89 Mar	49 June	400	....	9,867	14,135
....	....	3.50	....	3.60	....	3.65	....	3.85	3.50	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Fin. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.45 a/c 1939-40)	14-8-40	3.80 Dec	1.63 Apr	6.05 May	2.25 May	97,000	38,000	928,618	1,669,086
....	....	1.66	....	1.76	....	1.74	....	1.80	1.66	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000	T0.10	Jan.	Fin. Div. $0.09 (Mkg. $0.12 a/c 1939-40)	11-6-40	1.80 Dec	0.80 Feb	3.05 May	0.98 July	255,000	66,000	1,715,869	5,912,886
....	22½	23½	....	....	26	25½	....	26½	23.00	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s	Dec.	Int. Div. $1.50 a/c 1940	8-8-40	29.50 Dec	13 Feb	43½ Feb	12.00 July	35,000	21,100	163,966	390,543

Rubber Output Statistics

COMPANY	Agents	Paid up Capital $	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lbs.)	Provisional Assessments of Standard Production for 1940	Output for month of July 1940 (lbs.)	Total output this financial year (including July 1940) (lbs.)
Alma	W	881,119	30-9-39	436,717	695,800	55,500	519,789 (10)
Anglo-Dutch	W	2,202,797	31-12-39	1,265,118	—	174,824	1,085,763 (7)
Anglo-Java	W	2,927,288	31-12-39	3,200,556	—	367,728	2,499,797 (7)
Ayer Tawah	G	469,229	31-12-39	395,000	—	56,000	500,000 (10)
Batu Anam	W	134,266	31-12-39	360,700	528,400	43,400	274,000 (7)
Bute	B	494,682	31-12-30	473,613	795,500	57,815	335,203 (7)
Chemor United	W	133,819	31-12-39	526,283	778,000	47,638	346,962 (7)
Cheng	W	147,054	30-6-39	167,000	—	22,932	22,932 (1)
Consolidated (1914)	B	562,844	31-12-39	760,879	1,405,500	96,286	624,063 (7)
Dominion	B	279,720	31-12-39	471,812	770,700	56,604	327,596 (7)
Gula-Kalumpong	—	£,665,000	31-12-39	—	—	—	—
Java Consolidated	W	909,249	31-12-39	587,306	—	27,337	549,165 (7)
Kapayang	W	206,993	31-12-39	16,000	188,900	15,290	90,637 (7)
Kota Bahroe (1921)	B	481,410	30-6-39	442,346	917,900	63,729	63,729 (1)
Kroewoek	W	307,692	31-12-39	1,076,719	—	104,718	730,163 (7)
Langkat	M	2,552,448	31-10-39	857,000	1,689,211	119,000	906,500 (9)
Padang	B	699,301	30-4-40	204,688	448,800	34,900	100,900 (3)
Permata	F	317,219	31-10-39	76,260	130,700	8,850	73,725 (9)
Repah	W	188,811	31-12-39	386,820	629,000	42,269	284,633 (7)
Rubber Trust	W	1,513,287	30-9-39	1,240,184	1,332,785	92,136	1,382,121 (10)
Samagaga	W	141,399	30-9-39	303,646	555,700	38,960	391,510 (10)
Semambu	W	125,874	31-12-39	269,531	510,100	32,892	205,232 (7)
Senawang (1921) {Ord. / Pref.	W	206,913	31-1-40	403,400	677,000	50,700	262,800 (6)
Shanghai Kedah	B	419,580	30-9-39	519,064	978,097	62,456	597,932 (10)
S'hai Kelantan (1935)	T	195,804	31-12-39	218,358	360,675	25,178	174,380 (7)
Shanghai Malay {Ord. / Pref.	W	802,517	31-12-39	420,234	737,100	51,769	323,664 (7)
Shanghai Pahang	B	329,930	30-6-39	315,223	626,300	43,023	43,023 (1)
Shanghai Seremban	W	454,545	31-12-39	182,892	309,000	21,625	129,218 (7)
Shanghai Sumatra	M	538,154	31-10-39	470,000	910,019	71,000	492,301 (9)
Sua-Manggis	W	377,622	31-12-39	149,399	259,100	14,500	99,110 (7)
Sungala	G	252,000	31-3-40	301,640	—	30,600	114,580 (4)
Sungei Duri	B	475,524	30-6-39	436,130	695,400	53,000	53,000 (1)
Tanah Merah (1916)	B	1,818,182	31-3-40	827,000	1,327,680	88,000	319,000 (4)
Tebong	W	559,441	31-1-40	1,006,881	1,459,100	104,172	547,750 (6)
Ziangbe	W	1,440,619	31-12-39	1,172,654	—	119,269	954,891 (7)

*Numbers in brackets indicate the number of monthly outputs included in said totals
B—A. R. Burkill & Sons, Ltd., 20 Canton Road
F—Frost, Bland & Co., Ltd., 190 Kiukiang Road
G—Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., 61 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
M—George McBain, 1 The Bund
T—Turner, Sturrock & Brown, 9 Av. Edward VII
W—J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., 49 Szechuen Road

Rubber Prices

September	7th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th
London Spot (Buyers)	12.3/16d	—	12.5/16d	12.1/4d	—	—
October	12.3/16d.	—	12.5/16d	12.5/16d	—	—
November	12.1/4d	—	12.7/16d	12.1/4d	—	—
Jan./Mar.	12d	—	12.1/4d	12.1/8d	—	—
Apr./June	11.3/4d	—	11.15/16d	11.7/8d	—	—
Market	Steady, firm	—	Improved on demand	Dull	—	—
Singapore Spot	37¼	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¼	37½
Oct./Dec.	36¾	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Jan./Mar.	35½	35½	35½	35½	35	35½
Market	Quiet	Steady, quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
New York						
September	19.25	—	19.18	19.06	19.00	18.95
December	19.21	—	19.18	19.06	18.97	18.92
January	19.18	—	19.15	18.95	18.86	18.89
March	19.10	—	19.11	18.85	18.80	18.82
May	19.00	—	19.03	18.75	18.70	18.72

Debentures

OPENING PRICES Sept. 13th, 1940			Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nominal	Loan amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	Last Done: Price	Last Done: Date	Business Done 1940: High	Business Done 1940: Low	Total amount of sales Jan. 1—Sept. 12 1940
S'hai Mun. Council	6% 1926 (10/30)	Tls.	..	..	90	..	Tls. 4,880,000	June-Dec.	90	5-9-40	92	88	326,900
" " "	5% 1934 (10/30)	$	76	77	77	..	$10,404,700	do.	77	16-8-40	81½	74	1,354,100
" " "	5½% 1936 (10)	"	..	..	..	85	$5,000,000	do.	81	18-4-40	85	81	252,500
" " "	5% 1937 (10/30)	"	76	77	77	..	$9,000,000	do.	77	6-9-40	77	74½	414,900
" " "	6% 1940 (1/10)	"	..	90½	90	..	$16,000,000	do.	90	11-9-40	95	90	882,000
French Mun. Council	6% 1911 (10/30)	Tls.	..	..	..	93	—	do.	—	—	—	—	—
" " "	5½% 1914 (")	"	..	..	..	83	151,500	do.	91	28-2-39	—	—	—
" " "	5½% 1916 (")	"	..	..	..	88	125,300	do.	91¾	9-2-39	—	—	—
" " "	8% 1921 (")	"	..	..	96	..	1,454,000	do.	96	21-6-40	101½	94	17,300
" " "	6% 1923 (")	"	..	90	..	..	618,000	May-Nov.	90	12-1-40	90	88	12,200
" " "	7% 1924 (")	"	..	..	94	..	660,400	Mar-Sept.	90	15-8-40	97	90	2,400
" " "	6½% 1925 (20/30)	"	..	92	..	..	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	92½	13-3-40	93½	92½	13,500
" " "	6½% 1925 (")	"	..	92	..	..	1,000,000	Jan.-July	96	7-5-40	96	92½	102,400
" " "	6% 1930 (10/25)	"	..	88	92	..	1,760,000	Apr.-Oct.	92	23-7-40	92	92	8,000
" " "	6% 1931 (")	"	..	88	90	..	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	90	23-7-40	90	90	7,500
" " "	6% 1933 (10/30)	"	..	90	..	..	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	94	5-5-40	94	94	500
" " "	5% 1934 (")	$	..	..	..	77	$5,000,000	Jan.-July	73	21-3-40	75	73	114,100
" " "	6% 1936 (10/15)	"	..	90	..	..	$2,500,000	May-Nov.	91	5-4-40	94	88	407,000
American Club	4% 1930 (13)p	"	..	..	50	..	$1,040,230	June-Dec.	50	8-8-40	50	50	2,000
" "	4% 1930 (14)p	"	..	..	50	..	—	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Anglo-French Land	6% 1931 (10/20)	Tls.	..	..	92	..	1,000,000	do.	92	11-6-40	96	92	15,700
Asia Realty Co.	6% 1930 (10/30)c	"	..	..	..	82½	1,360,200	1/3-1/9	80	8-3-40	80	80	6,000
" " "	6% 1930 (10/30)r	"	..	..	..	80	3,000,000	1/4-1/10	80	8-3-40			
Cathay Land Co.	6% 1930 (5/20)	"	..	..	..	60	3,000,000	June-Dec.	80	19-4-40	80	80	133,500
" " "	6% 1932 (10/20)	"	..	54	..	..	1,000,000	do.	80	10-1-40	80	50	11,500
" " "	6% 1933 (")	$	..	..	55	..	$1,500,000	do.	55	15-3-40	55	50	20,000
Central Properties	5½% 1934 (10)	"	..	89	89	..	$18,000,000	do.	89	6-9-40	91	89	753,000
China Transport	8% 1931 (4/20)	Tls.	..	..	..	70	600,000	June-Dec.	100	15-5-34	—	—	—
City Loan	7% 1932 (20)	$	65	..	56	..	$6,000,000	15/6-15/12	56	29-3-40	56	56	9,000
" "	7% 1931 (12)	"	..	..	..	40	$3,500,000	30/6-30/12	92	16-7-37	—	—	—
Columbia Country Club	7% 1933 (1/12-20)	Tls.	..	..	..	80	350,000	June-Dec.	93	5-7-37	—	—	—
Country Club	6% 1901 (Perpl)	"	..	..	..	70	122,100	do.	95	18-2-37	—	—	—
Fonciere et Immob.	6% 1930 (10/15)	"	..	..	95	..	1,984,000	do.	95	7-11-39	—	—	—
	6% 1933 (10/15)	"	..	..	95	..	1,730,000	do.	95	13-12-39			
Fonciere et Immob.	6% 1931 (")	$	..	..	95	..	$1,925,000	do.	95	23-4-40	95	95	374,000
French Club	7%	Tls.	..	60	..	..	500,000	do.	82	5-3-37	—	—	—
Int. Invest. Trust	6% 1930 (10/25)	"	85	90	85	..	1,951,600	1/1-1/10	85	11-9-40	85	75	14,100
" " "	6% 1931 (")	"	..	..	85	..	963,000	1/4-1/10	85	11-9-40			
G. E. Marden & Co.	6% 1930 (10/15)	"	96	..	95	..	415,000	June-Dec.	95	7-5-40	95	95	1,000
Metropolitan Land	6% 1933 (10/20)	$	80	..	80	..	$1,873,700	do.	86	21-6-40	80	80	24,500
Race Club	6% 1934 (10/25)	"	..	..	90	..	$2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	90	23-5-40	90	90	7,100
Shanghai Land Invest.	6% 1926 (20/30)	Tls.	92	..	92	..	1,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	91	12-4-40	94	92	20,000
" " "	5% 1930 (15)	"	74	..	76	..	5,000,000	May-Nov.	76	15-4-40	76	76	12,500
" " "	6% 1931 (10/20)	"	92	..	92	..	3,000,000	June-Dec.	92	5-9-40	94	91½	72,200
" " "	6% 1933 (5/20)	"	92	..	92	..	1,000,000	do.	91	23-5-39	94	94	2,000
" " "	5% 1934 (5/40)	$	74	..	76	..	$3,570,000	Apr.-Oct.	76	3-9-40	76	72	8,400
Shanghai Power Co.	5½% 1933 (10/40)	"	..	..	91	..	$88,000,000	10/2-10/8	91	12-9-40	91¾	82¾	7,773,500
Telephone Co. "A"	6% 1932 (10/25)r	Tls.	96	..	96	..	5,000,000	1/2-1/18	96	6-9-40	96½	93	511,000
" " "B"	6% 1933 (9/24)c	$	96	..	96	..	$10,000,000	1/2-1/8	96	4-9-40	96¼	93	1,169,500
" " "B"	6% 1933 (9/24)r	"	96	..	96	..		1/2-1/8	96	4-9-40			
" " "C"	6% 1937 (20)	"	96	..	96	..	$4,000,000	1/2-1/8	83½	10-1-39	—	93	—
Tientsin Land Invest.	7% 1929 (12/22)	Tls.	..	..	..	105	1,146,600	June-Dec.	103	22-12-33	—	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks	6% 1932 (10/30)	"	90	..	91½	..	2,800,000	do.	91	25-7-40	96	91	12,000
" "	5½% 1937 (")	$	84	..	85	..	$2,000,000	do.	85	6-9-40	85	85	2,000
" "	5% 1937 (")	"	..	77	77	..	$725,000	do.	77	5-9-40	77	77	28,000
Wing On Co. (S'hai)	7% 1936 (10)	"	..	..	..	95	$5,000,000	1/1-1/10	95	9-5-39	—	—	—

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGES: Hongkong & Shanghai Bank's Selling Rates (T/T) Closing Sept. 13th, 1940 (noon)
London £1 at Exch. 3-17/32 = Sh. $67.96 New York $1.00 (U. S. Currency) at Exch. 5-9/32 = Sh. $18.93

COMPANY	Address	Date of Meeting	Transfer Books Closed: From	Transfer Books Closed: To	Dividend
Exploration	1 The Bund	—	18-9-40	27-9-40	Int. $0.60
Zoong Sing	20 Ningpo Road	—	—	—	Fin. $7.50 Bonus $7.50
S.W.W. 7% Pref	—	—	16-9-40	27-9-40	Int. 3½%
" 6½% Pref	—	—	16-9-40	27-9-40	Int. 3¼%
" "A"	—	—	16-9-40	27-9-40	Int. 4/-
" "B"	—	—	16-9-40	27-9-40	Int. 2/4
" "C"	—	—	16-9-40	27-9-40	Int. 2/4
Shanghai Land 6% Debs.	100 Jinkee Road	—	23-9-40	30-9-40	—

Share Report

Share Market Report.—(Up to Thursday). The firmness of last week was continued at the beginning of the present period, since when news from Europe has caused prices to fall sharply. Rubbers have suffered worse than industrials, in which section some issues have revealed a firm undertone.

In the industrial section, there have been plenty of buyers, so that the turnover has been some 55½ million dollars, as against 52½ for the previous period, while in the rubber section the turnover has declined from 12 millions to 5½ millions.

In spite of the recent drop in prices, the daily average price of industrials on Thursday of the present week was 11.51 higher than that of Thursday of last week, while the same comparison of the rubber prices shows a decline of 7.29.

The following stocks have registered rises during the period under review:—Intasco-20%, Gas-12.7%, Permata-10.2%, Yangtsze Finance-9.3%, Exploration-8.7%, Alma-8.7%, Loans-7.4%.

The most popular stock has been Exploration, which has attracted a turnover of almost 9½ millions, Wheelock and Docks coming next with well over 7 millions each. The following list gives the volume of business done in the more popular stocks:—

	Shares	$
Exploration	359,190	9,441,000
Wheelock	94,480	7,717,100
Dockyards	198,450	7,244,700
Ewo	158,012	6,565,800
I. I. Trust	244,900	5,731,000
Metals	104,610	3,400,100
Loans	114,400	3,221,300
Telephone	67,240	3,039,700
Yangtsze Finance	218,800	2,983,300
Lands	196,900	2,559,900
Securities	385,294	2,242,800
Anglo-Java	46,225	1,730,500
Langkat	53,300	1,649,000
Lumber	25,500	1,193,400

Debentures.—There has been more activity on the debenture market, the following having been transacted:—

$285,300	S.M.C. 6% 1940	at 90
$166,300	Power 5½%	.. 90¾/92
$154,500	S.M.C. 5% 1937	.. 77
$ 89,000	Central Properties, 5½% 1934	.. 89
$ 1,900	Telephone 6% 1932	.. 96
$ 1,700	S.W.W. 5½% 1937	.. 85
$ 1,200	I. I. Trust 6% 1930	.. 85

Volume of Trade:—

Week ending	*August 30th*	*Sept. 6th*	*Sept. 13th*
Industrials	$33,367,400	$52,438,400	$55,652,100
Rubbers	8,872,400	12,134,200	5,489,200
Debentures	6,300	158,700	699,900
	$42,246,100	$64,731,300	$61,841,200

In the raw rubber market, London has advanced 1/8d. while New York has declined 35 points. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices:—

	London Spot	London Oct.	Singapore Spot	Singapore Oct./Dec.	New York Sept.	New York Dec.	New York Jan.
Sept. 6th	12¼d.	12⅛d.	37⅝	36¾	19.30	19.30	19.26
Sept. 13th	12¼d.*	12.5/8d.*	37½	36½	18.95	18.92	18.89
Market	Dull		Quiet				

*Sept. 11th.

Chinese Government External Bonds and Railway Loans:—

The following are the latest quotations:—

			London Middle Prices September 6th			September 13th		
Chin. Govt.	4½ per cent	Gold $ Bonds 1898	£30	0	0	£30	0	0
" "	4½ "	Gold Loan 1908 (Anglo-French)	£35	0	0	£35	0	0
" "	5 "	Gold Loan 1912 (Crisp Loan)	£12	0	0	£12	0	0
" "	5 "	Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, British Issue	£18	0	0	£18	0	0
" "	8 "	Sterling Treasury Notes (Vickers)	£ 8	0	0	£ 8	0	0
" "	5 "	Honan Railway Bonds 1905	£ 9	0	0	£ 9	0	0
" "	5 "	Hukuang Railway Bonds (L.P.N.Y. Issues)	£12	0	0	£12	0	0
" "	5 "	Lung Tsing U Hai Railway Bonds	£ 8	0	0	£ 8	0	0
" "	5 "	Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£12	0	0	£12	0	0
" "	5 "	Tientsin-Pukow Railway Bonds 1908	£ 8	0	0	£ 8	0	0
" "	5 "	" " " " 1910	£ 8	0	0	£ 8	0	0

The Information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable

Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify The Secretary of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, 16 Central Road, of any errors or omissions.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1940

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 11/32d.	$ 66.78
U.S. $100 @ 5 7/16	$1,832.35
Yen 22 15/16	$100
Guilders 97½	100
Rupees 19⅞	100
Pesos 10⅝	100
Hongkong $23⅞	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 23/32d.	$ 64.53
U.S. $100 @ 5 7/16	$1,839.00
London—demand, $1=	3 23/32d.
4 months' sight credits	3 25/32d.
4 months' sight docts	3 13/32d.
6 months' sight credits	3 13/32d.
6 months' sight docts	3 27/32d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S.$5 7/16
4 months' sight credits	U.S.$5 1/16
4 months' sight docts	U.S.$5½

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.04 U.S. $1=59.41d.

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling	3 9/16d. U.S. $5 9/16
Hongkong/London	1/23 5/32

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders Selling 97⅞

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying	U.S.$100=$1,860,465	£1=$66.206
Selling	U.S.$100=$1,904,761	£1=$67.965

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling Selling Rate	@ 6d	per H.H.$	1
" Buying	" @ 6 1/16	" H.H.$	1
U.S.$ Selling	" @ 8 13/16	" H.H.$100	
" Buying	" @ 9 1/16	" H.H.$100	
Local $ (Fapi) selling	@ 164	per H.H.$100	
buying	@ 169	" H.H.$100	

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing	$2.792
Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar	$4.719

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£ Highest 3 5/16 Lowest 3 11/32

U.S. G.$ 5 5/16 5 5/32

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING		BUYING
Sept.			Sept.
£ T.T.	3 5/16	4 m/s. l.c.	3 11/32
G.$ T.T.	5¼	4 m/s. l.c.	5 3/16
Rs. T.T.	19¾	15 d/s.	20¼

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	23⅞	23 5/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	62.10	—
Bombay offtake 25 bars.		

U.S. $/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for Sept. 16	4.04
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	3.56
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	3.58

With the gold bar market closed, and many Chinese operators still celebrating the mid-autumn festival, the local market was extremely quiet. Merchant buying and the absence of cover from either speculators or outports caused quotations to decline a little during the day, particularly in sterling. At the close the market was very quiet, with sellers at:—

3 5/16 sterling 5 5/16 U.S.$ Cash/Sept.
3 11/32 " 5 3/32 " Oct.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Sept. 17.	Bid Prices a.m. Closing	p.m. Closing
Atoks	.165	.17 S
Antamok	Unq.	.55 S
Baguio Gold	.1475	.15 S
Batong Buhay	.0075 S	.0075 S
Benguet Consolidated	4.30 '	—
Big Wedge	.19	.195 S
Consolidated Mines	.0021	.0021 S
Demonstration	.07	.07
East Mindanao	.0725	.075
I. X. L.	.25	.25
Hogen	.19 S	.19 S
Mashate Consolidated	.07 S	.07 S
Paracale Gumaus	Unq.	.165 S
Surigao Consolidated	.16 †	.16
Suyoc	.0925 S	.095 S
United Paracale	.165	.165
Mindanao Motherlode	.0925	.0925

Turnover for the Morning: 4,500 pesos.

Shares Index: (Morning Session) 51.40

S—Sales. *—Over counter. †—Ex Dividend.—Reuter.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Wheat .. per picul (50 kilos)	$24.65
Flour, local .. per bag (49lb.)	15.50 picul
Raw silk, Steamfil, 20/22 78%	$5,300 Nom.

July Rubber Outputs

	lb.
Anglo-Dutch (Java Plantations, Ltd.	174,824
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	367,728
Java Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Estates, Ltd.	27,337
Kroewoek (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	104,718
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	119,269

London Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

	Sept. 13	16
U.K. LOANS		
3½% War Loan, (Red.)	£100⅞	101
3% Defence Loan	101¼	101¼
CHINESE LOANS		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	30	30
4½% Anglo French Loan	35	35
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	12	12
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	18	18
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	8	8
5% Honan Rly., 1905	9	9
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	12	12
5% " " " (Ger. Is.)	11	11
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	8	8
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	12	12
5% T'sin-Pukow Rly. B.	8	8
5% " " G.	8	8
5% " " (Supl. Loan) B.	8	8
5% " " (Supl. Loan) G.	8	8
5% Canton Kowloon Rly.	7	7
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	38	38
JAPANESE BONDS		
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	33	32½
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	6½	6⅜*
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	67	67
" " (Col. Reg.)	72	72
Mercantile Bank of India	11 1/16	11 1/16
National Bank of India	24½	24½
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	20	20
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Bristol Aeroplane	9/-	9/1½
British American Tobacco	76/3	76/3
Dunlop Rubber	28/-	27/9
Imp. Chem. Industries	25/7½	25/3
United Steel	17/-	17/-
Woolworths	55/9	55/9
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	15/-	15/-
Chosen Corp.	4/-	4/-
Marsman Investments	8/9	8/9
Pekin Syndicate	2/-	2/-
Sub-Nigel	157/6	157/6
Western Holdings	9/-	8/9
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	28	28
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	13/9	13/9
London, Midland & Scot.	11¾	11¾
S'hai Elec. Construction	15/-	15/-
S'hai Waterworks "A"	13½	13½
Shell Transport & Trad.	36/10½	36/3

*—Ex dividend.

London Exchange Closing Earlier

London, Sept. 17.

The London stock exchange committee yesterday decided to close the exchange in the future at 2 p.m. instead of at 3 p.m.—United Press.

Trade Adjustment Conference Held

Peiping, Sept. 9.

A conference of inquiry and arbitration in trade and industry measures to be taken in view of the high prices in commodities in North China on the basis of policies which were decided upon in the recent conference of readjustment of trade in the Yen-block countries, was held at 10 a.m. yesterday in the North China Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board here.

The conference met to decide on general principles for price policies in North China by Providing for some appropriate standard prices for commodities imported, and with a view of maintenance of the value of Federal Reserve Bank notes. The object of the conference is further to unify and adjust various exporting associations, according to the category of merchandise imported and distributed.—Domei.

Shipment and Payment of Goods To N. E. I. Rules

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

The Bureau of Trade of the Department of Economic Affairs at Batavia (N.E.I.) has announced that:

1. The permits, issued by the Netherlands India Foreign Exchange Institute by which payment of foreign goods imported into the Netherlands Indies is allowed, may be used only for the importation of those goods which are covered by a Certificate of Origin.

2. For the issuance of Certificates of Origin exporters should apply to the Netherlands Consulate General or to the Java-China-Japan Line as regards goods shipped by the ships of that Company.

3. The above regulation will be enforced as from October 1, 1940.

Japanese Yen Declines In Hongkong

Hongkong, Sept. 9.

The Japanese yen depreciated to 106 at noon here today because of sudden official notification that the yen hereafter would be based on sterling, applicable in Hongkong only.—United Press.

New York Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

	Sept. 14	16		Sept. 14	16
Adams Exp	4⅞	5	Lockheed	27¼	27¼
Air Lud	20½	21	Loew's	25½	25½
Allis Chal	*32	32½	Loft Inc	20¼	20¼
Alum Ltd	78	80	Mack Trks	22	22½
Amer Can	96¾	97¼	Martin	30¼	30¼
Am Cyan	34½	35	Mck & R	*20½	*20½
Am For Pr	*1¼	*1½	Mont Ward	39	39⅝
" $7 pfd	*15	*15	Mountain	*3½	3½
Am Loco	13½	13⅝	Nat Avian	10½	*9½
Am Metal	16	*16	Nat City B	*23½	*23½
Am Radtr	7½	7	Nat Dairy	13½	13½
Am R Mill	11½	11½	Nat Lead	16½	17
Am Smltg	38	39¾	Nat P & L	*7½	7½
Am Sug R	*13	13½	Nat Sup	*5½	5½
Am T & T	162½	163	N Y Cent	14	14½
Am Tob B	76	*76	Niag Hud	4½	4½
Am Wtwrks	8½	8½	N A Avian	16½	16½
Anaconda	21½	21½	N Am Co	18½	18½
Atchison	*15½	16½	N Pacific	7	7½
Avcorp Cpn	4¾	4¾	O I Glass	54	53½
Bald Loco	*14	14½	Pac G & E	29½	29½
Balt & O	4	4½	Packard	3½	3½
Barber	*10	*10½	Pan A Air	14½	14½
Barns Oil	6½	6½	Paramount	5½	6½
Bendix	29½	30½	Penn R R	21½	21½
Beth Steel	76¾	77	P & R Coal	*0½	*0½
Bliss	13¾	*14	Phil Pet	35½	36½
Boeing	15½	16	P S of N J	*34½	*34½
Borg War	17¾	17¾	Pullman	19½	20
Briggs	21¾	22	Pure Oil	7½	7½
Budd	*4	4	Radio	4½	4½
Can Pac	3⅝	3¾	Reading	*13½	*13½
Case J I	48½	50	Rem Arms	*4½	*4½
Celanese	26	128½	Rep Avian	5	5½
Chase N B	*28½	*28½	Rep Steel	17	17
Ches & O	39¾	40½	Rev C & B	*8½	*9
Chrysler	75½	75½	Nat Dist	*20½	21½
Col G & E	5½	5¾	Rey Tob B	35½	35½
Col Credit	31½	31½	Safeway	*42½	44½
Com & Sth	1½	1½	Schenley	9½	10
Cen Edis	27	27	Sears Roeb	81	81¼
Cons Oil	6½	6¾	Shell U Oil	*8½	9
Cont Can	*38½	39½	Soc Vac	8½	8¾
Cont Oil	*17½	18½	Stthrn Pac	8½	9
Copld Steel	16	18	Sthrn Rly	19¾	20
Curtis Wr	7½	7½	Spicer	31	*31½
" A	25¾	25½	Std Brands	6½	6½
Deere & Co	16¾	16½	Std G & E	1½	*1½
Dist Cpn S	16¾	16½	Std Oil C	*18¾	18½
Douglas	74½	74½	Std Oil N J	34½	34½
Du Pont	167	169½	Stone & W	*7½	7½
E P Lead	*8	*8	Studebaker	7¾	7½
Eaton Mfg	30½	32	Swift Int	18	17½
Elec A Life	*34½	35½	Technicor	*10	10
Elec B & S	5½	5½	Tex Cpn	35½	35¾
" $5 pfd	*62½	*62½	Tex Gulf	*31	31½
" $6 pfd	71	*71	Timken	25¾	26½
Elec P & L	35½	36	Transamer	*4½	4½
Flintkote	*14½	14½	Tw Cent P	6	*6
Gen Am Tr	47½	*46½	Un B & G	11½	12
Gen Elec	33	33½	Un Carbide	71½	72¾
Gen Motor	47	47½	Un Pac	83½	83¾
Gen Rly	*11	12½	Un Air	39½	39½
Gen T & R	*11½	12½	Un A Line	15½	15½
Glidden	*13	13¾	Un Cpn	1½	1½
Goodrich	12¾	12½	" $3 pfd	36½	36½
" $5 pfd	*52	56	Un Gas	1½	1½
Goodyear	15½	16	Un G Imp	11½	11½
G N I Ore	14	*14	U S Ind	*18½	*18½
G t N Rly	25¾	26	U S Rub	22	22½
Gt W Sug	*20½	20½	" pfd	84	86½
Grey Cpn	10½	11½	U S Smelt	*57	57½
Her Pow	*80½	80½	U S Steel	54¾	54¾
Homestake	46	46½	Vanadium	30½	31
Int Nickel	26¾	27½	Vultee	*8½	8½
Int Paper	14½	14½	Walworth	4¾	4¾
Int T & T	*2½	2¾	War Br Pic	2½	2¾
Kennecott	27¾	28½	West Elec	103½	104½
Lak F & M	3¾	*3½	Woodward	20½	20½
Libbey O F	40½	41½			

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	48	48¼
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	30½	31¼
Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941	13¾	14
" " " 6½% 1957	*11½	*11½
Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt.	86¾	86¾
Erie 5s 1967	14⅞	14⅞
Int. Tel. & Tel.	31	31½
New England Elec.	65	65½
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	*40¾	41
Stand. Gas & Elec.	70½	70¾

*Bid. †Ex Div.

New Chinese Note Issue Rumoured in Hongkong

Hongkong, Sept. 15.

A sensation was caused today among Hongkong financial circles when the "Sing Tai Wan Pao," (Star Island Evening News,) a vernacular daily here, carried a special message from Chungking reporting that the Minister of Finance proposed to issue new legal tender in the form of 50 and 100 yuan denomination paper notes.

According to the report, the projected new legal tender is different from the notes of the four government banks issuing the present legal tender, insofar as the paper currency is disallowed for the purchase of foreign exchange.

Consequently the projected banknote issue forms special internal currency and is isolated from foreign trade or foreign payment.—Domei.

Tientsin Consolidated Tax Collections Up

Peiping, Sept. 16.

The consolidated tax for the month of July amounted to $4,367,165 breaking all the records of the Tientsin Consolidated Tax Bureau, according to the local Chinese press.

Another new record was set in the next month, August, when the Tientsin Consolidated Tax Bureau realized $4,581,678 in tax showing an increase of $310,000 as compared with that of the previous month, the same reports add.—Reuter.

Flour Imported Into Peiping for Festival

Peiping, Sept. 16.

To meet the greatly increased demand for flour during the Mid-Autumn Festival today, 30,000 bags of Hsuchow wheat flour have been imported into Peiping during the past few days. Flour is now selling here at $15.30 per bag.—Havas.

Ban on Luxuries Extended

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

Chungking's prohibition on the importation of foreign luxuries will soon become such an air-tight arrangement that it would appear that only foreigners in China may hereafter import and use foreign goods officially listed as luxuries. Merchants throughout "free China", especially those in east Chekiang districts where foreign luxuries are said to be flooding the market, have been officially required to sell out all such goods before the end of this month, after which time they can only be bought by foreigners through an official middleman, states the "Shing Sheng News Agency." Confiscation will be in order, if recalcitrant merchants defy the new rulings.

Informed Chinese quarters, questioned on the subject, state, however, that Chinese in Shanghai may be free from the restrictions in view of the fact that the Customs office in Shanghai is no longer under the control of Chungking. Foreign traders may ship foreign luxuries into this port, but re-export to the interior of "free China" is rendered useless by the new rulings. The foreign "luxuries" listed in several former orders from Chungking include a vast number of goods such as tobacco, cosmetic articles, wine and even toys.

To Be Officially Taken Over

The foreign luxuries left over from the sales this month will be bought over by the Foreign Trade Committee or another Government organization that may be ordered to handle such goods, and will then be resold to foreign residents in China. The Government, it is explained, may preserve the foreign goods thus bought from merchants for "entertaining foreign guests." Although it is not clearly mentioned who these foreign guests may be, it is understood that they may be foreign diplomats, tourists and newspapermen.

It will be recalled that the Chinese government enforced a set of regulations governing the prohibition of the import of foreign luxuries last year on July 1. Customs offices throughout the country were ordered to carry out the regulations. More than a year has passed but the Ministry of Finance, in a renewed effort to balance China's international trade, has deemed it necessary further to restrict the movement of foreign goods. The Chekiang Provincial Government has just received an order to this effect, and it is expected that import merchants in Kinhwa, Wenchow and Lishui will be seriously affected by the order, since many of them have been importing foreign goods, despite official discouragement.

Chinese Bank Deposits Show Increase

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

The cash reserve of the Chinese government banks has been increased by $100,000,000 as a result of the carrying out the regulations governing the management of commercial banks recently enforced by Chungking, states the "Shun Pao." The enormous sum of money thus received by the Government institutions is a sort of guarantee fund against large sums of money deposited with the various banks.

This increase of the reserve fund will enable the Government banks to be in a much better position to control the currency. The exchange rate of Chinese currency is thus made more stabilized and it should give a lesson to those who have been buying foreign bank-notes. The report asserts that those Chinese who kept British bank notes have suffered considerably as a result of the recent rulings from London restricting circulation of the notes in other countries to prevent them from being made use of by the Nazis.

U.S. Import-Export Bank Bill Passed

Washington, Sept. 14.

A joint conference of Senate and House of Representatives delegations yesterday agreed on an Export-Import Bank Bill compromise agreement after an hour's session.

The agreement provides for an increase in the bank's capital from US$200,000,000 to US$500,000,000. It increases the amount appropriated to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by US$1,000,000,000 and includes a provision whereby loans to belligerent nations or nations in default of war debts are prohibited.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan Republican, criticized the Senate Finance Committee's version of the Excess Profits and Amortization Bill as "an imponderable mess," and said passage of the bill would slow down defence.

Senator Pat Harrison, Mississippi Democrat, asserted the bill, designed to raise US$1,000,000,000 annually after the first year, would equalize "the huge profits that will be made from defence expenditures."

Senator Vandenberg said, "It is just US$100,000,000, worth of anxiety tossed in the lap of American business."—United Press.

Br. Insurance Policies Barred By Vichy Govt.

Vichy, Sept. 13.

British insurance firms will no longer be allowed to issue new policies in France and Algeria, asserts a decree signed by Marshal Philippe Petain yesterday.

Reinsurance operations in these countries are also forbidden the British firms.

The decree declares that while French holders of British insurance policies in general may ask to have their policies suspended, policies on life, motorcar and labour accident risks, are authorized as exceptions to the rule.—Havas.

German-Manchoukuo Trade Pact Renewed

Tokyo, Sept. 12.

The German-Manchoukuo trade agreement which expired on May 31 of this year, was renewed for one year retroactively as of June 1, the Foreign Office announced here today.

The new agreement was signed at Changchun by the Director of the Manchoukuo Foreign Affairs Department, Mr. Wei Huan-shih, and the German Minister, Dr. Rilhelm Wagner.—United Press.

Manchoukuo Currency Issue Hits New High

Changchun, Sept. 11.

Notes and coins of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo in circulation at the beginning of this month totalled 682,063,000 yuan, setting a new high, the Central Bank reveals.

This total shows an increase of 4,310,000 yuan over the figure at the end of July, and a gain of 57 per cent., or 249,430,000 yuan, over August, 1939.—Havas.

Japan's Unfavourable Trade Balance

Tokyo, Sept. 10.

Japan's foreign trade during the first 10 days of this month resulted in an unfavourable balance of Y.4,261,000, it was estimated today by the Finance Ministry. Imports totalled Y.103,796,000 while exports aggregated only Y.99,535,000.—Domei.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

INCORPORATED IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

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Authorised Capital	HK$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	HK$20,000,000
Reserve Funds { Sterling	£6,500,000
Reserve Funds { Hongkong Currency	HK$10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	HK$20,000,000

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

Close Lawn Bowls Matches

League-Leading S.R.C. Within Brink of Defeat; Police Failed to Rise from Cellar Position

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

THERE were no serious upheavals in the first division play of the lawn bowls league yesterday though several of the matches came very near to producing surprises. The top-ranking Shanghai Recreation Club came within the brink of another defeat in the match with the Clube Lusitano "Greens" but eventually just managed to dispose of their opponents by a single shot, 54-53, to score four points. In the meantime, the Police Recreation Club fought an uphill battle to tie with the Lusitano "Reds" at 58-all; the Portuguese players, however, won the day when they scored on two rinks to register three points. Despite their defeat, the Police have now risen out of the cellar position, the ignominy of the bottom place falling to the Lusitano "Greens" yesterday.

Another close encounter was seen when the S.L.B.C. "Reds" were just able to dispose of the Hongkew Golf Club by a meagre two points, 56-54; the lawn bowls club players, however, managed to earn 6½ points for themselves. The remaining senior encounter resulted in a fairly easy triumph for the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club at the expense of the Junior Golf Club with the Wayside bowlers netting no less than 4½ points. This latest victory saw the Y.B.C. climb another rung in the senior division, thus proving that they have now definitely made up their minds to wipe out their poor performances of the first round.

Results at a Glance

FIRST DIVISION

Shanghai Recreation C.	54(4)	Lusitano "Greens"	53(1)
S.L.B.C. "Reds"	56(3½)	Hongkew Golf Club	54(1½)
Lusitano "Reds"	58(3)	Police Recreation Club	58(2)
Yangtszepoo Bowling C.	67(4½)	Junior Golf Club	57(1½)

SECOND DIVISION

Yangtszepoo Bowling C.	84(5)	Junior Golf Club	46(0)
Shanghai Recreation Club	55(3)	Country Club	52(2)

Latest Standings

FIRST DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	Won	Poss.	Pts.
Rees	12	10	1	47½	60	79.17
S.L.B.C. "Reds"	12	8	1	38	60	63.33
S.L.B.C. "Blues"	12	7	0	31½	60	52.50
Junior G.C.	12	6	0	28½	60	47.50
Yangtszepoo B.C.	13	7	0	32½	65	50.00
Hongkew G.C.	13	5	1	30½	65	46.92
Lusitano "Reds"	11	4	1	25	55	45.45
Police R.C.	11	1	1	17½	55	31.82

SECOND DIVISION

Yangtszepoo B.C.	11	7	1	38½	55	70.00
Country Club	11	7	0	36	55	65.45
Rees	11	8	0	36	55	65.45
Junior G.C.	11	5	0	27½	55	50.00
S.L.B.C.	11	6	0	28½	55	51.82
Barbarians B.C.	10	5	0	23½	50	47.00
Lusitano	10	3	1	15	50	30.00
Police	9	0	0	5	45	11.11

Rees Have Stiff Fight

S. del Rivero's rink yesterday was responsible for almost upsetting the all-powerful Recreation Club bowlers as they took the measure of F. O. Madar's four by 22-13 for one of the rare defeats of this Rees quartette. Fortunately, G. V. Jensen's men came to the rescue and regained a healthy margin of seven woods, 19-12, from H. J. Encarnacao's four.

The final total saw the Rees gain the upper hand by 54-53, G. B. Stormes and his men turning the match in favour of the senior leaders with a 22-19 win over E. A. Souza's team.

Lusitano "Greens" 1; Rees 4

Lusitano		Rees	
H. J. Encarnacao (skip)	12	G. V. Jensen (skip)	19
M. P. de Campos		W. T. Manley	
E. A. S. C. de Sousa		W. Hall	
M. R. Pereira		A. L. Roberts	
S. del Rivero (skip)	22	F. O. Madar (skip)	13
F. Machado		G. N. Manley	
F. X. Gutierrez		J. M. C. Lopes	
J. M. Gutierrez		T. G. Almeida	
E. A. Souza (skip)	19	G. B. Stormes (skip)	22
B. F. Marques		C. Thompson	
S. A. Collaco		R. E. Manley	
J. E. Medina		L. R. Barrera	
	53		54

"Reds" Win Exciting Game

Some very exciting lawn bowls were witnessed on the greens of the Hongkew Golf Club when the home team just dropped a 54-56 match to the S.L.B.C. "Reds." All three rinks resulted in ding-dong struggles with the widest victory being by three shots, 17-14; this triumph was scored by J. Munro's four for the "Reds."

A. M. Gutierrez's quartette, however, retaliated for the H.G.C. when they ousted W. A. Turnbull's rink by 19-18. The remaining rink saw the opposing players battle to a 21-21 deadlock, C. A. Pereira and W. J. Monk being the respective skips.

Hongkew G.C. 1½ S.L.B.C. "Reds" 3½

Hongkew		S.L.B.C.	
C. M. Sequeira (skip)	14	J. Munro (skip)	17
A. P. Roza		C. Richards	
J. M. O. Sequeira		A. T. Barrett	
F. M. Souza		J. Stevenson	
C. A. Pereira (skip)	21	W. J. Monk (skip)	21
J. J. Souza		F. S. Ward	
F. Medina		A. A. Chalmers	
J. Rocha		L. J. Hughes	
A. M. Gutierrez (skip)	19	W. A. Turnbull (skip)	18
F. C. Ozorio		A. Harvey	
L. A. M. Ozorio		E. E. Wallwork	
C. A. Silva		H. S. Bell	
	54		56

Defeat for Police

Misfortune seems to be dogging the footsteps of the Police still, for yesterday they came within an ace of gaining a triumph but finally the score was tied at 58-58; the unkindest cut of all was that their opponents, the Lusitano "Reds" ran away with two of the rinks to score a virtual victory by three points to two.

C. J. Bull and his team put up the most convincing performance for the losers as they forced a 25-13 decision over A. M. Souza's four. The Portuguese players, however, came into their own with J. P. de Campos and H. A. Ozorio earning respective wins of 22-17 and 23-16.

Lusitano "Reds" 3; Police 2

Lusitano		Police	
A. M. Souza (skip)	13	C. J. Bull (skip)	25
A. F. Gomes		M. L. Crowther	
D. M. P. Gutierres		W. Dow	
F. M. Gutierrez		F. J. Corish	
J. P. de Campos (skip)	22	A. B. Hogg (skip)	17
J. Sepe		W. J. MacDermott	
O. H. Edgren		R. Martin	
A. S. Braga		H. Ekeland	
H. A. Ozorio (skip)	23	R. Conduit (skip)	16
C. L. Passos		S. Craig	
F. M. Gonsalves		J. Sanbrook	
A. C. Sequeira		J. Ball	
	58		58

Y.B.C. Vanquish J.G.C.

The Yangtszepoo Bowling Club had no mercy on the Junior Golf Club yesterday and wrested 4½ points from their rivals. The best that the Junior golfers could do was to tie on one of the rinks by 25-25, with K. Swartzell's four earning the half-point from R. C. Aitkenhead's rink.

There was no denying the other two Y.B.C. rinks, however, and A. Marshall and his four vanquished A. Denton's men by 23-15 while W. R. Chisholm led his rink to a 19-17 victory over T. Thomson's side.

Yangtszepoo B.C. 4½; Junior Golf C. ½

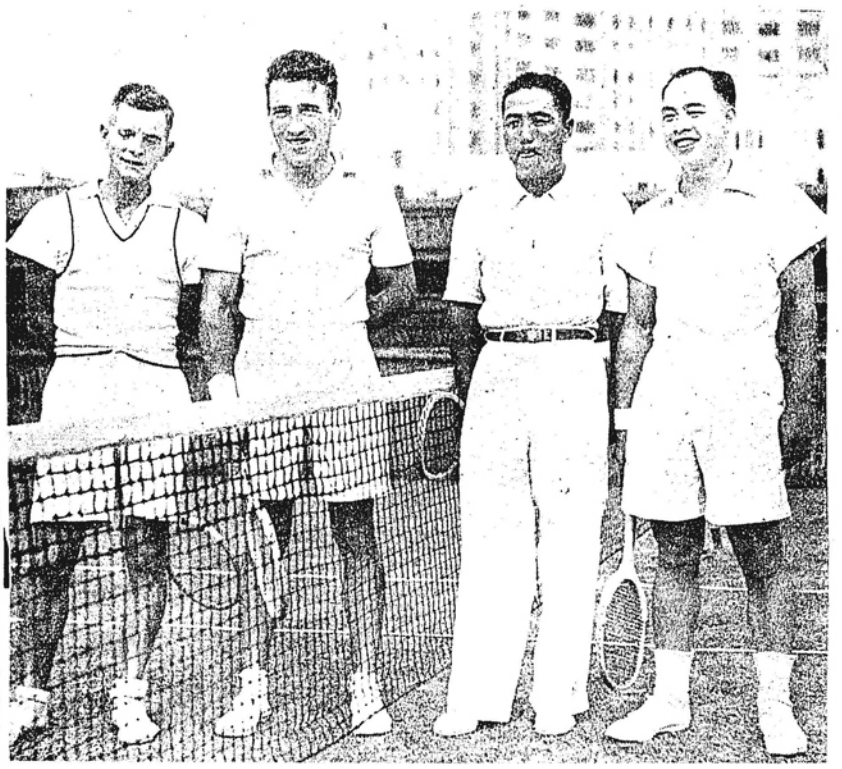
Yangtszepoo B.C.		Junior Golf Club	
R. C. Aitkenhead (skip)	25	K. Swartzell (skip)	25
D. MacCallum		H. Hill	
W. G. Francis		R. Slight	
A. McLean		H. Roche	
A. Marshall (skip)	23	A. Denton (skip)	15
S. S. Wilkinson		J. Gaffney	
L. A. Greenhalgh		R. Miles	
J. Campbell		C. Fletcher	
W. R. Chisholm (skip)	19	R. Thomson (skip)	17
F. C. McPherson		H. Molloy	
H. McMahon		W. Watson	
W. C. Grant		P. Shaw	
	67		57

Y.B.C. Lead 2nd Division

In the second division, the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club regained their lost leadership yesterday from the Country Club. The Y.B.C. can congratulate themselves for obtaining a heavy win of 5-0 at the expense of the Junior Golf Club. The Country Club, too, aided the Wayside bowlers in regaining the top position as they fell victims to the Shanghai Recreation Club by 3-2; this match proved to be a close one with the Rees winning by only three shots, 56-52.

Yangtszepoo B.C. 5; Junior Golf C. 0

Junior Golf Club		Yangtszepoo B.C.	
J. Aquino (skip)	12	L. Beattie (skip)	40
N. Beeman		R. M. Jordan	
C. Avison		G. Muller	
R. Dickinson		M. McVicar	
H. Cranfied (skip)	19	A. Cheetham (skip)	27
H. Ralph		R. Matheson	
D. Macrea		A. Sharp	
O. Nording		W. M. McLennan	
P. Ephgrave (skip)	15	W. Simpson (skip)	17
A. Letchford		C. M. Keenan	
G. Watt		A. M. Buchanan	
T. Barry		W. T. Wakelin	
	46		84



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

American Pair Retain Men's Doubles Title

Lew Carson and "Dud" Squires on September 15 retained their doubles crown at the expense of V. T. Wang and Harry Li in a four set final. Although the winners fulfilled all expectations by winning the match, they fell short in the standard of tennis they produced to bring about their victory. In spite of the fact that the final issue was never in doubt, there was an indifferent atmosphere about the play which was not up to championship level. The above photo, taken just before the start of the game, shows Squires and Carson on the left, and V.T. Wang and Harry Li on the right.

Carson, Squires Retain Doubles

Defeat V. T. Wang and Harry Li in Four Set Final; Chinese Pair Stage Big Rally to Take Third Set

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

AFTER an extremely disappointing exhibition of tennis, Lewis Carson and "Dud" Squires retained their doubles crown, disposing of V. T. Wang and Harry Li in a lack-lustre final yesterday afternoon to the tune of 6-4, 6-4, 1-6, 6-2. Gusts of wind blowing from the north tended to make conditions difficult at times, retarding the flight of the ball, but this can in no way account for the indifferent display of all four players.

Like the Bishop's egg, the match was good in parts, but they were few and far between. Only in the third set, which Wang and Li captured at 6-1, did the standard of tennis approach championship pitch. Apart from this one sustained burst of fireworks, the level of play in the remaining three sets can be gauged from the fact that they produced a grand total of exactly four good rallies.

None of the players appeared to be able to hit their form and several easy sitters were unaccountably missed. Carson and Squires were both content with taking matters very easily in a way so casual that it was tantamount to indifference. Harry Li had spells of brilliance but he was horribly erratic and his placing often gave one cause to wonder. And a colourless Wang gave the impression of not having recovered from his Saturday's defeat at the hands of Carson in the singles final.

Match Open Promisingly

The match opened with a promise of better things. Wang took the first game on his service to 15, and Carson retaliated to level the score with the aid of some good smashing from Squires. Harry Li served beautifully to make the third a love game in favour of the Chinese pair. His high-kicking deliveries were an enlivening feature of the match and neither of the Americans ever seemed quite at ease on the receiving end. Squires, especially, was never able to master them completely right to the end of the play.

After again levelling the score, the winners broke through Wang's service and went on to capture the next three games in a row. Score, 5-2. At this point the losers made an effort and staved off the winning sequence to tail their opponents at 5-4, but Carson ripped down some scorchers in the tenth game to take the set at 6-4.

The second set was an exact replica of the first. Li opened with his service to take a love game, and once more the scores tallied at 2-2. The Americans then broke through Li's service and progressed to a 5-3 lead. Li made amends in the ninth game which brought the Chinese up to 5-4, but they lost the tenth game and the set at 6-4.

Best Tennis of the Day

The third set produced the best tennis of the day. Both sides awoke from their lethargy and went to work with a will, with some scintillating play as the result. Excellent placing by the two Chinese found the winners continually out of position, and for the first time there was a keen edge to the game. Despite some good rallies and a stiff resistance coupled with clever retrieving from the Americans, Wang and Li dominated the court and set the tune. Only in the fourth game were Carson and Squires able to make any impression on their rivals. Li was very much steadier in this set and Wang showed a flash of his old fighting spirit, intermixing some hard cross court driving with tricky shots tucked away along the tramlines.

This sudden lease of life on the part of the losers seemed to augur a closely-fought finish, with the possibility of five sets being required to settle the issue. They walked away with this third set by the wide margin of 6-1, and gave every appearance of being comfortably prepared to repeat their performance.

Chinese Slump After Interval

Carson and Squires, however, obviously had other plans. They opened the fourth set brusquely and jumped into a 3-0 lead with surprisingly little opposition. It was at once evident after the interval between sets that the Chinese pair had gone to pieces. Wang had become listless again and Li was his erratic self once more.

They made an effort to pull themselves together in the fourth game which Li took on his service, and again in the sixth, bringing the score to 4-2. But these efforts were mere flashes in the pan, and most of the time the Chinese players could do nothing right. Li, in particular, was the worst offender and threw away several easy smashes.

After the first few minutes of this set the final issue was never in any doubt, and the victors reeled off the requisite games in an unflurried manner to take the set and match at 6-2.

S.R.C. Bowlers Win Lusitano Cup

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

Continuing the annual lawn bowls competition inaugurated last year between the Clube Lusitano and the Shanghai Recreation Club, the latter club sent a six-rink team to the Lusitano greens yesterday and emerged victorious by 122 shots to 100, thus gaining possession of the Lusitano Cup for the season. The supremacy of the Rees was fairly marked yesterday as they gained the upper hand in four of the rinks.

The Rees have now avenged for their previous defeat at the hands of the Clube in this competition last year. On that occasion, the visiting Lusitano bowlers played on the Rees greens and were able to have their name as the first one engraved on the cup. The competition for this trophy seems to be well-established now, and it is planned to hold these matches each year towards the end of the season.

The most impressive victory scored yesterday was earned by A. M. Souza's rink, representing the Clube Lusitano, as they triumphed by 29-9; for this effort they were presented with Shanghai Recreation Club spoons. At the same time, G. V. Jensen's four were awarded spoons by the Clube Lusitano for the most convincing win registered by a Rees rink; this quartette were victorious by 24-17.

Following are the scores and contestants in the match:—

Rees		Lusitano	
G. B. Stormes (skip)	24	J. P. de Campos (skip)	10
C. Thompson		O. H. Edgren	
R. E. Manley		E.A.S.C. de Sousa	
L. R. Barrera		J. E. Medina	
G. H. Akerman (skip)	9	A. M. Souza (skip)	29
F. A. Leitao		C. L. Passos	
T. Veitch		D. M. G. Gutierres	
H. R. Hotchkiss		F. M. F. Gutierrez	
G. Madar (skip)	17	E. A. Souza (skip)	20
T. Kirby		B. F. Marques	
N. Beeman		L. F. Lopes	
T. Murray		J. M. Gutierrez	
F. O. Madar (skip)	19	F. Machado (skip)	12
J. M. C. Lopes		M. P. de Campos	
J. J. Almeida		F. A. Gutierrez	
J. McDonald		F. F. Xavier	
G. N. Manley (skip)	29	H. A. Ozorio (skip)	12
R. J. S. Brandt		A. F. Gomes	
B. A. Shirazee		F. M. Gonsalves	
T. G. J. d'Almeida		A. C. Sequeira	
G. V. Jensen (skip)	24	H. J. Encarnacao (skip)	17
W. T. Manley		D. M. P. Gutterres	
W. Hall		S. A. Collaco	
A. L. Roberts		J. Rivero	
	122		100

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES (continued)

Carson Wins Singles Crown

Wang Defaults After 35th Game to Give Up Match; Chinese Player Tires After Rally in Second Set

BY "COMMENTATOR"

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

PACKED galleries watched Lewis Carson batter the veteran V. T. Wang into submission in four sets under a blazing sun yesterday, to win his seventh successive singles championship. Searching for an adequate adjective to describe the winner's play, the word "imperturbable" springs foremost to the mind. Steadily and relentlessly he wore his older opponent down, refusing to be ruffled when the tide turned against him in the second set. Wang, on the other hand, after a brilliant spell in the second, appeared to become completely demoralized in the third set and finally defaulted disappointingly after the 35th game, to deprive Carson of the satisfaction of winning in actual combat.

The veteran Chinese star made his big effort in the second set. Placing his shots beautifully Wang passed Carson repeatedly and had him running all over the court while he reeled off three games in rapid sequence. Carson reverted to high lobs but Wang dealt with these efficiently, tucking them away in the corners with hard overhead smashes well beyond the reach of the younger man.

In the ninth game Wang was not to be denied. He unleashed a barrage of terrific forehand drives across the court which penned Carson down to the base line and kept him continually on the run. Fighting back hard, the champion averted one set point only to see one his lobs smashed beyond reach for Wang to walk away with the set at 6-3.

Wang Tries Quickly

This effort of Wang's proved a Parthian shot. He seemed to tire very quickly in the third set and fell away badly.

Both players left the court after this for a longish interval and the difference in Wang was immediately apparent on the resumption of play. Revivified after the rest, he returned to the attack with renewed zeal. Showing a flash of his old spirit, he promptly bagged the first game off Carson's serve and went on to win his own after he had double-faulted at vantage point. Carson burst through on service in the third game and won after a series long rallies. But Wang was not to be denied and the fourth game saw Carson once again on the defensive, reaching out for some full-blooded smashes from the Chinese veteran. Deuce, and deuce again, and then some really beautiful placing by Wang enabled him to take the game, bringing the score up to 3-1 in his favour.

End in Sight

Carson won the next game on his service, and Wang retaliated promptly by winning his service again. Carson aced his way through the next game, only to find his sporting adversary back on the offensive again in the eight game which was the last despairing rally of a spent man.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Carson Wins Men's Singles Championship

Lewis Carson won his seventh successive singles crown on September 14, defeating the veteran Chinese star, V. T. Wang, in a four-set match, 6-2, 3-6, 6-0, 7-5. Playing steady and relentless tennis he wore down his opponent without being unduly stretched. Wang rallied strongly in the second set which he won, but fell away badly thereafter and finally defaulted after the 35th game to give Carson the match when the final issue was beyond any doubt.

Shanghai Golfer Leaves for Home

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

Major John Marsh, R.E., of whom a great deal was expected in the Shanghai Open Amateur Golf Championship which it is hoped will be played next month, left yesterday for Home. Major Marsh was a very powerful golfer whose play around the pin was the strongest part of his game. He was a beautiful putter, standing well up to the ball and using a long hickory shafted putter for the short putts and an old hickory driver full length, for the long ones. From any position on the green he was out to hole the shot.

Major Marsh was in great form before his departure, breaking 70 over Hungjao repeatedly. In his last game he completed the course in 65 as the course is being played now.

Out:—5, 4, 3, 5, 4, 3, 4, 2, 3=33.
In:—3, 5, 4, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 4,=32.

He has been playing a lot with "The Tiger", the Chinese Groundsman at Hungjao, who plays so well. In one of his matches against Major Marsh, "The Tiger" went round in 66. The history of "The Tiger" is interesting. About 10 years ago the Secretary of the Hungjao Golf Club thought it would be a good idea if he could find a caddie who had any leaning towards the game of golf, so that he could be encouraged with a view to becoming a kind of Club professional. He organized a tournament amongst the caddies and discovered to his surprise that many of them broke 90 with ease. At the end of the competition he was then told that "The Tiger", who had been his old caddie and who had been promoted to a groundsman, was a much better player than any of the caddies. He was then produced and in his first game against the Secretary, he went round in 78. He had never been seen to handle a club and where he managed to practise is still a mystery. It is only recently that he has been playing at all regularly with the result that his game has improved. He is more of a steady player than a spectular one but his long game is good enough to outdistance all but the long hitters.

Last Polo Matches On Racecourse

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

The closing of the polo ground in the Racecourse for the season was marked yesterday by three friendly matches between the Light Horse and American Troop. The latter unit, with a certain amount of outside assistance, triumphed in all three matches.

Easily the best match of the day was that between the "A" teams where the standard of play was high, with lots of good galloping and good hitting. The Troopers were only able to lead the Light Horse in the last two chukkers when their hard hitting and more accurate shooting began to tell. The final score was five goals to two. The Light Horse held the Troopers well in the first half of the game and scored goal for goal. They were in fact the first to score. The combination of Franklin and Allman were again a contributing factor to the success of the Troopers. Franklin was credited with two goals while Allman tallied once. Park and Lacks each scored one goal.

Eric Moller was in good form yesterday and scored both goals for the Light Horse. Alec White did not seem to be at his best which is probably due to the fact that he has not been playing recently. Colonel Hornby played his usual good game while Hughes at back was having a little difficulty with his ponies.

The first match was not very interesting as it was too uneven. The American Troop concede six goals to the Light Horse and defeated them by the score of eight goals to seven. All three members of the Troop team came in for their share of shoring except Yashanoff. C. B. Moller was the best scorer, having four goals to his credit. Taylor and Laidlaw scored two apiece. Dowdall was the only scorer for the Light Horse.

The teams were:—

Light Horse "A":—E. B. Moller, Hughes, A. A. White and Colonel Hornby.

American Troop "A":—Franklin, Allman, Brock Park and Lacks.

Light Horse "B":—A. V. White, Pote-Hunt, H. A. White and Edmund Toeg.

American Troop "B":—Rogoff, Neppo, Clark and Kops.

Light Hore "C":—Miramis, Dowdall, Nash and Arnold.

American Troop "C":—C. B. Moller, Yashanoff, Taylor and Laidlaw.
Yashanoff, Taylor and Laidlaw.

Rugby League Results

London, Sept. 16.

Following are the results of games in the Rugby League played on Saturday:—

Bradford 10, Hunslet 8
Castelford 9, Featherstone 20
Dewsbury 3, Wakefield 11
Halifax 31, Keighley 8
Huddersfield 49, Bramley 4
Hull 8, Batley 2
Leeds 32, York 7
Liverpool 8, Oldham 8
Salford 16, Swinton 0
Warrnigton 23, Broughton 6
Wigan 29, Leigh 5.—Reuter.

S.G.C. September Monthly Cup Scores

"A" CLASS

F. Cowherd	79—11—68
A. B. Davis	77— 4—73
R. T. Dwyer	76— 3—73
J. A. Grubb	77— 3—74
J. A. Blackwood	85—10—75
A. J. Clark	85—10—75

"B" CLASS

C. A. King	85—16—69
G. D. Lamont	85—14—71
P. Isherwood	93—15—78

Shanghai Cricket

Police Stage Surprise Win

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

Some brilliant bowling by Boddy, the Police veteran, enabled the lawmen to defeat the pace-setting Rees' Tyros in the last league game of the current summer yesterday afternoon on the Rees' ground by the margin of three wickets. The encounter which was a crucial test for the ..osts and which proved disastrous to them, resulted in the 1940 championship going to the S.C.C. Stragglers by a very narrow margin, for had the Tyros even drawn they would have shared the title with the S.C.C. winners. The final result was a very definite surprise, for few local cricketing enthusiasts had ceded the Police a chance of winning, but win they did and in some ways in handsome fashion. The Tyros won the toss and elected to bat first. They were retired for the poor score of 82. This the Police passed for the loss of seven wickets but not before several anxious moments had made themselves felt in agonizing fashion.

REES' TYROS

F. R. Kermani, st. Pitts, b. Boddy	14
H. P. Madar, b. Boddy	10
G. Madar, b. Woodley	4
M. U. Mohideen, b. Woodley	6
C. J. Smith, b. Woodley	5
L. Marcal, c. Woodley, b. Boddy	6
A. Symons, b. Abbott	15
H. Meston, c. Pitts, b. Boddy	5
E. Blackwood, c. Abbott, b. Boddy	8
E. Kidby, b. Boddy	1
Y. T. Barma, not out	0
Extras	
Total	82

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W
Woodley	9	2	34	3
Boddy	12.6	2	30	6
Abbott	4	1	10	1

Boddy bowled one no-ball.

POLICE C.C.

F. A. Pitts, c. & b. Meston	32
H. A. Sevenoaks, l.b.w. b. Meston	2
A. C. P. Abbott, b. Meston	1
S. V. Gash, c. Symons, b. Kermani	16
F. C. Woodley, c. Marcal, b. Kermani	9
B. B. Boddy, not out	5
E. C. Baker, b. Kermani	7
L. Davies st. Blackwood, b. Kermani	1
R. Wilkinson, not out	4
F. Sadler, did not bat	—
N. C. Wunelse, did not bat	—
Extras	7
Total (for 7 wickets)	84

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Meston	10	0	40	3
Kermani	7	0	30	4
Symons	3	1	7	0

Symons bowled two wides.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

Zalensky b. Dewar Durrie	2
Gauntlett (1) b. Dewar Durrie	14
Duguid b. Dewar Durrie	0
Seigate L.B.W. z., Dewar Durrie	5
Corfield L.B.W. b. Berton	8
Fraser b. Dewar Durrie	0
Flemons b. Dewar Durrie	26
Gauntlett (2) b. Dewar Durrie	8
Huxley not out	0
Gilbert c. Cooper b. Martin	1
Greenfield b. Dewar Durrie	3
Extras	10
Total	77

BRITISH CONSULATE

Dewar Durrie b. Greenfield	20
Crofton b. Greenfield	4
Holmes b. Greenfield	5
A. H. George c. Duguid b. Seigate	19
L. Lamb b. Greenfield	12
Horey c. Fraser b. Seigate	4
Evans c. Fraser b. Greenfield	1
Cooper b. Greenfield	14
Berton st. Huxley b. Greenfield	0
Martin b. Greenfield	0
Clavering not out	0
Extras	11
Total	80

Chapman Becomes National Champion

Mamaroneck, N.Y., Sept. 14.

In one of the most smashing triumphs in the 44-year history of the classic, Dick Chapman, local golfer, won the National Amateur Golf Championship here yesterday.

Chapmen swept Duff McCullough from the final to win 11 up and nine to go.

Not since the tournament was inaugurated in 1895 had such a wide margin of victory been registered.

Chapman, who was a hot favourite, principally because he was playing on his home course, ended the morning round four up. In the afternoon he did the first nine holes in 33-three under par-halved the 23rd and won the remaining eight.

Chapman was in brilliant form, his putting being devasting. He sunk 20-footers regularly.—United Press.

American Baseball League Standings

New York, Sept. 15.

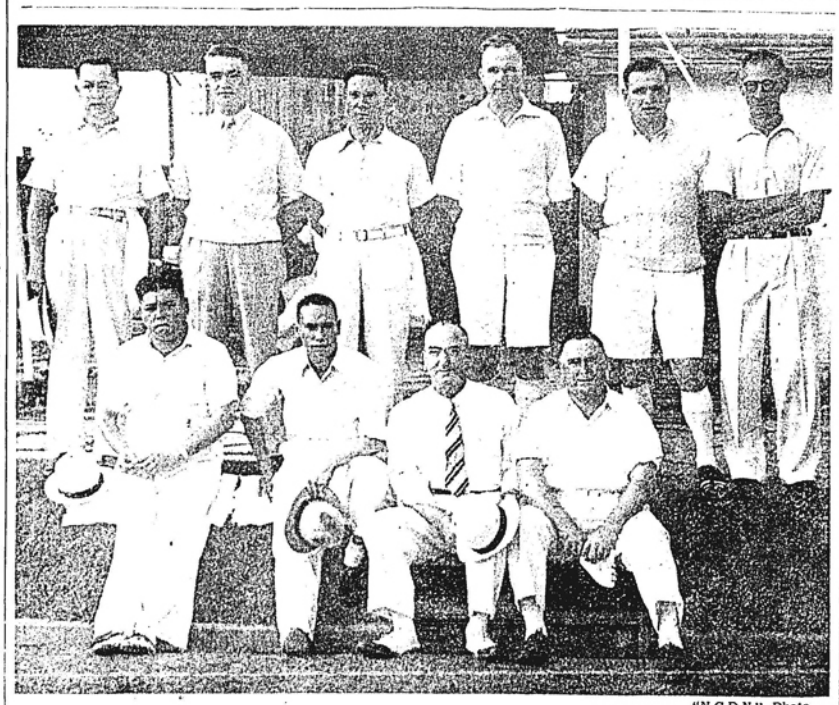
AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	81	59	.579
Detroit	80	60	.571
New York	77	62	.554
Chicago	76	64	.549
Boston	73	66	.525
Washington	60	80	.429
St. Louis	60	82	.423
Philadelphia	50	86	.368

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	90	47	.657
Brooklyn	83	58	.589
St. Louis	72	64	.529
Pittsburgh	73	67	.521
Chicago	67	72	.482
New York	65	72	.474
Boston	59	82	.418
Philadelphia	45	93	.326

—United Press.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Finalists in Bowls Championships

Some great play was seen in the finals of the Singles and Rinks championships which were decided on the greens of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club on September 8. The participants in these finals seen above, are: C. M. Sequeira, W. C. Grant, A. Portaria, W. R. Chisholm, S. S. Wilkinson, A. H. Corveth, E. C. J. Pereira, A. M. Gutierrez, R. C. Aitkenhead, and H. McMahon.

Results of Saturday's Football Matches

London, Sept. 16.

Following are the results of football games played on Saturday:—

SOUTH

Bristol City 2, Walsall 0*
Coventry 7, Reading 3
Mansfield 2, Stoke 3
Millwall 1, Crystal Palace 0*
Notts Forest 6, Leicester 3
West Bromwich 4, Northampton 1
Brentford 1, Charlton 1
Cardiff 5, Birmingham 2
Clapton Orient 1, Southend 2*
Fulham 0, Arsenal 1
Tottenham 3, Chelsea 2*
Watford 3, Aldershot 1
*—Abandoned.

NORTH

Bury 0, Burnley 0
Chesterfield 5, Barnsley 1
Crewe 1, Rochdale 1
Doncaster 2, Bradford City 1
Leeds 5, Huddersfield 2
Lincoln 9, Sheffield United 2
Liverpool 1, Blackburn 1
Manchester City 5, New Brighton 2
Newcastle 3, Middlesbrough 0
Oldham 2, Manchester United 1
Preston 2, Everton 2
Rotherham 1, Grimsby 0
Southport 4, Tranmere 1
Stockport 4, Chester 0
York 4, Hull 1

SCOTTISH

Albion 5, Falkirk 5
Clyde 3, Motherwell 2
Dumbarton 3, St. Mirren 4
Hamilton 2, Hibernian 3
Hearts 4, Third Lanark 2
Morton 3, Partick 1
Queen's Park 0, Celtic 1
Rangers 2, Airdrieonians 0.—Reuter.

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SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

U.S. Court for China

Filipina Sentenced

U.S. v. BIBIANA L. JOSE

COUNSEL: Mr. Chas. Richardson, Jr., prosecuted and Mr. H. D. Rodger for defendant.

Before Judge Milton J. Helmick

(Given six months)

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

Evidence which Mr. Chas. Richardson, Jr. the Special Assistant to the District Attorney, characterized as largely circumstantial but conclusive, figured in a prosecution before Judge Milton J. Helmick in the U.S. Court for China yesterday. The accused, Mrs. Bibiana L. Jose, a Filipina who was described by her counsel, Mr. H. D. Rodger who was appointed by the court to defend her, as an ignorant peasant woman, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Bilibid Prison, Manila, for larceny on September 2, of a suitcase containing $550 in notes, twenty pesos, a diamond ear-ring, a gold chain and six pawn tickets for various trinkets, belonging to Mrs. T. Resurreccion, Filipina, formerly living at 74 Chapoo Road.

In passing sentence, Judge Helmick remanded the accused in the custody of the marshall of the court until her conveyance to Bilibid prison in Manila, Philippine Commonwealth, where the sentence will be served.

Mrs. M. M. Pacurariu, Russian, described as the landlady of 74 Chapoo Road, was the first witness. On the evening of September 2, she saw defendant leave the house with something wrapped in a red rug. Defendant returned about twenty minutes later with the rug after going across the street and was interrogated by witness and explained that she had taken the rug because it was raining. Pressed for an answer to the question what she had taken from the house, defendant insisted that she had removed nothing.

Mrs. Constantia Roma, a Filipina living at 192/180 North Szechuen Road, described a visit which the police made to her home on September 2, when they enquired from her if accused was there. She replied in the negative and later defendant went to the house with a small suitcase and left it in a small room on the second floor. Witness communicated immediately with Mrs. Resurreccion who, she gathered, had lost certain valuables. The police and Mrs. Resurreccion visited the house later, and were shown the suitcase which they took away after checking the contents.

The complaining witness, Mrs. Salud T. Resurreccion, Filipina, told the court that defendant had free access to her room at 74 Chapoo Road, she being a trustful person especially where her countrywomen were concerned. On the evening of September 2, she was away from home and returned to find her room unlocked.

The following morning witness continued, she held a conversation with the first witness, the landlady, and later missed from her wardrobe the suitcase containing the money and valuables. She notified the police and went to the home of Mrs. Roma. Witness identified a suitcase produced in court as her property. She also told the court that she had checked its contents in the home of Mrs. Roma and discovered that only $115 was missing.

Detective Sergeant C. W. Crossley attached to the Hongkew station was the only police witness. On the morning of September 3, he saw a written complaint made by Mrs. Resurreccion, who disclosed that she suspected the accused owing to information furnished by the landlady.

Witness went on to describe his visit to the home of Mrs. Roma with the complaining witness and the discovery of the suitcase with all its contents except $115, which Mrs. Resurreccion said was missing.

Giving evidence in her own behalf, accused emphatically denied the larceny and declared that she had not been to the home of Mrs. Roma on the day mentioned, in fact she had not visited the place for months.

Sued for Debt

PAUL METZ v. T. HULL

COUNSEL: Mr. H. D. Rodger for plaintiff and Mr. P. F. Kops for defendant.

Before Mr. N. E. Lurton, Commissioner.

(Judgment for plaintiff)

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

Mr. T. Hull was ordered by Mr. N. E. Lurton, Commissioner, in the U. S. Court yesterday to pay U. S. $80 and costs to Mr. Paul Metz, a German refugee, as part of a debt contracted in Germany. It was stated in court that the plaintiff had given Mr. Hull a certain sum of Reichs marks to convert into American currency, as private individuals in Germany are not permitted to make transactions of this nature. Defendant had made some purchases for him out of this money, which, however, it was alleged had not accounted for the whole sum of $100, but only for $20. The balance was now claimed. Mr. H. G. Rodger represented the plaintiff, and Mr. P. F. Kops the defendant.

First Special Court

Court Judges Carry On

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

Threats or no threats, judges of the First Special District Court proceeded with their work yesterday, dealing with many suspected criminals despite the fact that they have been asked to "register" with a political organization in the western district. As reported by this journal yesterday they were given one week to do so, but it was learned yesterday that not one judge had complied with the request. Informed Chinese quarters believed that the fact that the judges were warned individually indicated that the new political group might have changed its tactics, not wishing to take over the tribunals in their entirety at least for the time being.

Judges of the Criminal Branch of the Court, on whom attention of letter writers are particularly focussed, heard criminal cases as usual in the well protected court rooms. Twenty three suspected shopbreakers who are alleged to be responsible for a number of such crimes in the settlement and other places in the French Concession also were heard by the Settlement tribunal yesterday. Four of them were later handed over to the French police so that they might be tried by the Concession court. The detained 19 men are to hear their fate on September 16 from the Settlement court.

Robbers Sentenced

Two men who were arrested on August 29 following the robbery of $10,000 from the occupants of a car on Shanse Road were sentenced to nine years and 30 months' imprisonment respectively. The two robbers, who were assisted by a third one who escaped with $6,000 of the loot, held up the bank messengers of the Great China Dispensary in Foochow Road while they were travelling in the vehicle along Shanse Road. Before the sentenced men could escape, an alarm was raised resulting in their arrest and the recovery of $4,000.

Four suspected robbers who were arrested on Sept. 11 by some Japanese officers in Hailar Road near Wuchow Road when they attempted to hold up a pedestrian were remanded in custody for a week by the court. While trying to flee, the suspects dropped a loaded pistol. Two suspected wharf thieves accused of having stolen a leather suitcase from Miss Nancy D. T. Woo after she had landed on the Customs Jetty from the ss. President Coolidge on September 11 were also remanded for a week. They were arrested in a hotel after the police had been informed of the crime.

Coal Hongs Fined

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

The campaign launched by the price investigation department of the Municipal Council against profiteering landed a number of coal merchants in the International Settlement before Judge T. Sze in the First Special District Court yesterday.

Six of the defendants, owners of coal hongs, received fines varying from ten dollars to fourteen dollars for their failure to exhibit price tags on their goods in compliance with the recent regulations. They were given a stern warning against a repetition of the offence, after admitting the charge which was brought by the police.

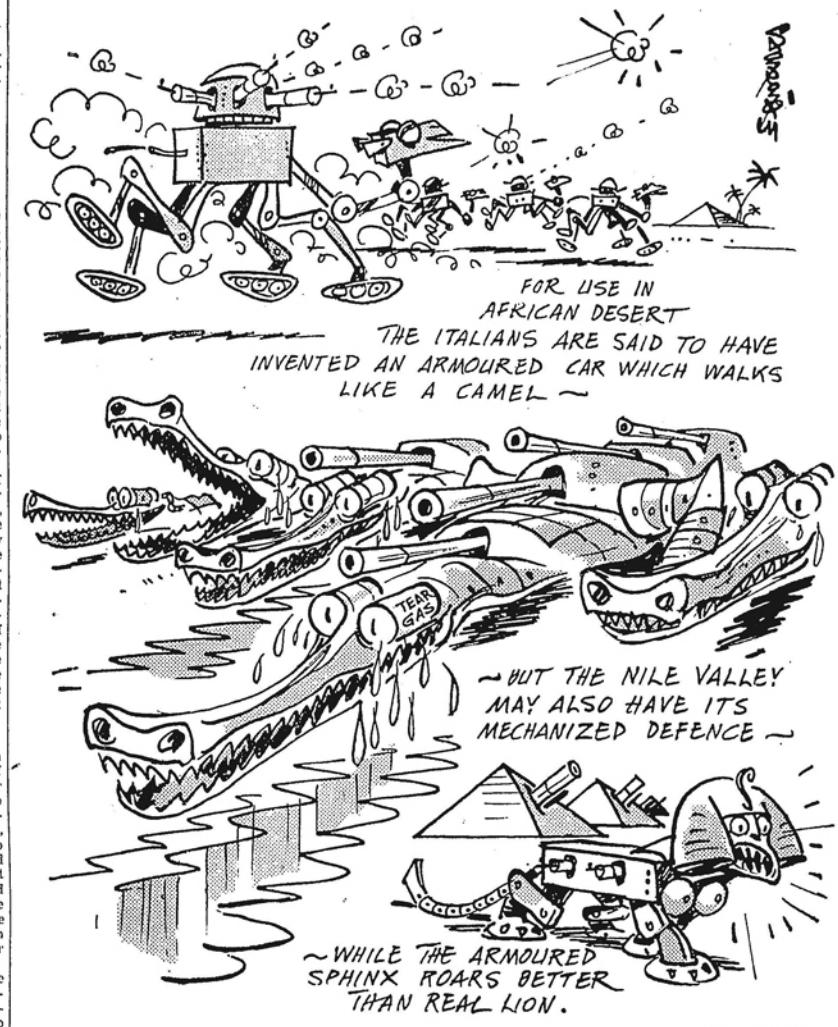
The owner of the Zee Tseng Tsong coal hong was fined $12. His address was given as 180 Wuting Road. Yih Zung-woo, proprietor of the Gee Foong Coal Company at 221 Yates Road, was fined $13; Wo Sz-tsieu, owner of the Yu Tai Shing Coal Company of 1043 Ferry Road, was fined $10; Woo Sze-dee, proprietor of the Shing Sah Coal Company of 1437 Avenue Road was fined $14. A similar fine was imposed on Zien Dau-gee, owner of the Zien Zung Kee Coal Company, 137 Carter Road, and a fine of $12 was meted out to Chiang Ping owner of the Yen Chong-hsing Coal Company of 110 Chekiang Road.

Exhibition of the price tags by Chinese dealers in various commodities was one of the measures adopted by the Council to halt profiteering in the Settlement and to keep a check on the prices charged for foodstuffs and other commodities.

Malicious Accusation

Shanghai Sept. 13.

Nyi Wei-chuan, a Chinese clerk at K M. Cumming & Co., who was implicated in a forgery charge recently by another clerk, was completely exonerated when brought before the District Court yesterday. A forged cheque for $16,000, was said by another Chinese involved, Shuan Yung-yuan, to have been stolen by Nyi, but this was stated by the court to be a malicious accusation, and Nyi was released.



BY SAPAJOU

More Mechanization

Chinese Factory Owner Arrested

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

The owner of the Ming Kwang Flashlight Bulb Factory, Lane 394 Baikal Road, was arrested on September 6, having failed to appear in the First Special District Court at previous hearings for a case insituted against him by the Industrial Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council. On June 27, two workers in the Standard Flashlight Bulb Factory, in the same lane as the factory of the arrested owner, lost their lives as the result of coal gas poisoning because of poor installation. To safeguard approximately 80 employees, the owner of the Ming Kwang factory was instructed to improve gas installation, to remove obstructions to rear exits, and to re-instate a staircase previously removed so as to permit of escape from the upper story in the event of a fire. He failed to carry out the last two requirements. The Court has instructed him to cease operations until the requirements of the section are carried out.

Kidnapper Sentenced

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

A tailor named Tseu Lai-zung was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment yesterday by the First Special District Court in connection with the attempted kidnapping of an 11-month old child on August 26 near its home on Hart Road. Accused was arrested while fleeing with the child, which he snatched from the baby"s aunt standing near the house. He pushed the child into the arms of a pedestrian when he saw the police approaching, but he himself was caught. His three accomplices escaped. The father of the rescued child is Mr. P. Z. Hong of the Shanghai Stock Exchange in Central Road.

Gun Carrier Sent to Prison

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

Found guilty of possessing firearms without permission, Chu Siao-pao was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment yesterday. Another man named Chen Chang-sen, who was arrested with him, was acquitted. They were arrested on August 31 while they were travelling in a Johnson hire car near Avenue Haig. They were intercepted by the Bubbling Well Police search party and a pistol loaded with six rounds was found in the car. Chu told the court that he had bought the gun in order to join a political organization in the western district.

Armed Robbers Gaoled

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

Prison term sentences ranging between seven months and six years were meted out yesterday by the First Special District Court to seven men convicted of a number of armed robberies committed in the Settlement. Five of the men were trapped in Penang Road near Soochow Road last month by a police party and through their confession two other men were arrested at 584 Haiphong Road where two pistols were seized.

Criminals Get Long Terms

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

Eleven men convicted of various crimes committed both in the Concession and Settlement were sentenced to prison terms ranging between 30 months and eight years yesterday by the First Special District Court. They were arrested over a long period of time through the joint efforts made by the Settlement and Concession police. Six of the sentenced men were handed over to the French police this morning so that they might be tried in the Second Special District Court for crimes committed in the Concession.

A suspected extortioner named Woo Tsung-kyih was detained by the same court. Woo, described as a book seller, was charged by another book store keeper named Z. C. Koh who operates at 8 Kuling Road with threatening him with his life if he did not pay $10,000. The complainant told the court that the threatening letter was signed by the "Blue Shirt Corps." After receiving the letter he at once suspected that the job had been done by the accused who had complained that he (Koh) was selling books at cheaper prices. The statements hinted that there had been business rivalry but accused denied that he had written the letter.

Watchman Implicated

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

Telling in detail how he had been kidnapped and threatened, Mr. P. W. Lee, manager of the Woo Hsing Hardware Factory, implicated a former C. P. W. of the S. M. P. in the crime, before the First Special District Court yesterday. Judgment was reserved on the C. P. W. until September 21. Mr. Lee told the court how he had been kidnapped on July 29 from his home by two armed men, who intimidated him and forced him to enter a car, which was driven away in a westerly direction.

When the car arrived at its destination, Mr. Lee was stripped to his underclothing and taken across country to a straw hut where he was padlocked to a post with a chain. Some time later, continued the plaintiff, a man, calling himself a guerilla leader, came to the hut and told him that he would be released upon payment of a ransom of $250,000. He explained that he had not enough money to pay, but offered $30,000 for his immediate release. This was refused, and he was ordered to write a letter to his wife demanding payment of the money.

Taking the letter, the guerillas moved off, leaving Mr. Lee in charge of an old man, who agreed to release him for a certain sum. After freeing him from the chains, however, the old man was called outside by the C. P. W., who guarded the lane from which Mr. Lee was kidnapped.

After the watchman had gone away the old man and Mr. Lee managed to get a taxi to a police station. Acting on this information the police arrested the C. P. W.

Mr. Thomas S. Lea, Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuted, the plaintiff being represented by Mr. P. Y. Ou. The case, which has been heard in camera for over a month, was released to the public yesterday.

Heavy Sentence

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

Liu Yung sheng was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment yesterday by the First Special District Court charged with kidnapping Yang Ching-shui, proprietor of the Ching Tai Tailor Shop in Yates Road some weeks ago. Yang was carried away from his shop and hidden in a house in the western district but several days later he escaped from his abductors. After regaining his freedom, Yang received a threatening letter, blaming him for the escape and trying to extort money from him. The police were informed and Liu was soon arrested through identification of his hand writing.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

The European War, September 10.

Heavy Toll of Nazi Planes

St. Paul's Cathedral Towers Over Blazing Buildings as Dawn Breaks ; Hospital Hit

London, Sept. 10.

CONTINUING their furious assaults on London yesterday afternoon and during the night, German bomber squadrons released 500-pound bombs over the heart of the city, which experienced two alarms, the second lasting nine hours and two minutes—from 8.38 p.m. last night till 5.40 a.m. today GMT.

At least 52 German aircraft were destroyed yesterday—49 by fighters and three by anti-aircraft guns. Thirteen British machines were lost, but three pilots previously reported missing are now known to be safe. In Saturday's actions, 103 enemy aircraft were shot down—28 by anti-aircraft fire and 75 by fighters.

Reports received during the night show that bombs have fallen in the City and cause fires, some in the vicinity of St. Paul's and the Guildhall, but it is learned that the Cathedral is undamaged.

Fires raged during the greater part of the night in the immediate vicinity of St. Paul's Cathedral. Hundreds of firemen fought the flames for eight hours amid falling bombs and crashing debris. Business premises nearby, which had suffered a direct hit from a high-explosive bomb, collapsed across the roadway. In three neighbouring streets flames could be seen licking out of the shattered windows of shops and offices.

As dawn broke, the Cathedral towered over burning buildings as if defying the efforts of bombers. Gradually the heroic endeavour of firemen restricted the scope of flames, which were under control by seven o'clock.

Soldiers on leave helped steady the nerves of elderly people in a shelter in south-east London when the heat of a nearby fire made the atmosphere almost unbearable. Close by members of the auxiliary fire services were singing as they tackled a blazing A.R.P. depot.

47 German Planes Destroyed

Reports received up to 9 o'clock G.M.T. last night show that 47 enemy aircraft were shot down in yesterday's engagements—45 by fighters and two by ground batteries, states an Air Ministry communique.

Thirteen British fighter planes were lost but the pilots of three are safe.

Artillery Exchange

The Dover area was shelled yesterday evening and the enemy's fire was returned, the Air Ministry communique adds.

Many high explosive and incendiary bombs fell in a south-west London suburb during the first of yesterday evening's raids. Several fires were started but were brought under control efficiently by local A.R.P. and auxiliary fire services.

People rushing homewards in a west London district saw a German plane crash in flames. It came out of a bank of clouds almost directly over the river where a fighter pounced on it, firing a burst of machine-gun bullets at it from close quarters.

The German machine let its load of bombs as it raced across the sky, leaving a trial of smoke which turned to fire as it fell in the distance.

Soon afterwards a solitary bomber flying at great speed was seen to cross the Thames and a few minutes later four explosions were heard.

Midlands Attacked

Enemy planes were reported over north-east districts and the Midlands also.

In a sky fight over a south-east area yesterday afternoon eight enemy planes were brought down. Crowds of Londoners watching a battle, which seemed to be over the Houses of Parliament, and saw a big bomber—probably a four-engined machine—spiral to earth after being hit by a ground shell. A parachutist was seen descending.

Three enemy planes were believed to have been brought down in a fight over a south-west London suburb.

Two bombs which fell in one of London's quiet squares damaged a 200-year-old church where many fashionable weddings have taken place.

The blast cracked one end of the church from top to bottom and it is feared this end will have to be pulled down.—Reuter.

Bombs Dropped at Random

London, Sept. 10.

The Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security in a communique, said, "The enemy now has thrown off all pretense of confining himself to military targets. Bombs were scattered at random over London without distinction of objectives."

The communique emphasized that fires were started in the immediate vicinity of St. Paul's Cathedral and the Guild Hall. The communique also charged the Germans with attacking a large maternity hospital twice and causing casualties. The Germans bombed the Poor Law Institution for Age and the London Country Council's housing estate, according to the communique.

A large number of workmen's cottages, especially in the East End, was heavily and repeatedly attacked, the communique added.

Big buildings in the heart of London were damaged by 500-pound German bomb blasts early today as Germany again intensified her air attacks on the British capital.

Civilians passing through streets were in danger from crashing buildings early today and many are feared to have been killed.

Numbers of persons were knocked off their feet by the concussion of bombs exploding nearby and many were buried under crumbling buildings.

One bomb hit an air raid shelter at 1.30 a.m. (9.30 a.m., Shanghai D.L.T.) and buried many persons. Air Raid Precaution workers are attempting to dig out the bodies.

At midnight (8 a.m., Shanghai D.L.T.) the city resounded to bursting bombs, anti-aircraft shells and the wail of ambulance and fire engine sirens.

The intensity of the attack was mounting steadily and indications pointed to another all night raid, exceeding in violence the German attacks of Saturday and Sunday nights.

Clusters of German high explosives were dropped on the central area of London, well known to millions of tourists. Pillars of acrid smoke rose from the heart of the city, obscuring the moon. Smoke and hot air handicapped relief workers and fire fighters.—United Press.

Random Bombing

London, Sept. 10.

Following the heavy losses inflicted on the Nazi raiders by British fighters and the repulse of the attacks yesterday evening, the Germans have now thrown off all pretence of confining themselves to military targets, states a joint Air Ministry and Home Security communique.

Reports received during the night show that bombs were scattered at random over London without any distinction as to objectives. They have fallen in the city and caused fires, some in the vicinity of St. Paul Cathedral and the Guildhall. They have fallen on a large maternity hospital which was twice attacked and a number of casualties caused. They have fallen on a Poor Law Institution for the aged and on a London County Council housing estate and on a large numbers of workmen's cottages, especially in the East End of London which was heavily and repeatedly attacked.

Bombs were also scattered in residential districts in the rest of Great Britain during the night, but bombs dropped in a town in the north-west of England and in rural districts on the south-west, caused some damage but no casualties.

Maternity Hospital Hit

Thirty mothers and 22 babies had an amazing escape when two bombs straddled a maternity hospital in London. All the patients were evacuated within 15 minutes of the building being hit. There were no casualties, the communique concludes.

During the raid on Sunday night, over 50 people were killed when an aerial torpedo demolished a block of flats in an east London street. It is now known that three hospitals in the metropolitan area were damaged and there were numerous casualties when a hospital in the south-west was hit.

Damage to property in the dockland area was heavy and many fires, started on Saturday night, were rekindled on Sunday night.

Norway Attacked

Reconnaissances show that two of three oil depots at Dolvik, Norway, attacked by Skuas aircraft on August 8 have been completely destroyed and the third tank and a pipeline severely damaged, states the Admiralty.

Yesterday, Skuas attacked an enemy supply ship of about 2,500 tons in Haugesund and scored a hit. South of Bergen, a tanker of about 2,500 tons was attacked and damaged.

A German military hutment camp in the Bergen area was bombed; three huts were completely destroyed and others damaged.—Reuter.

Mothers, Babies Escape

London, Sept. 10.

Thirty mothers and 22 new-born babies had an amazing escape from death when two bombs smashed a maternity hospital early during the night raid on London.

A man working nearby said that "the women showed remarkable composure after the first shock. There was screaming at first, as I, with some of the mothers, rushed up to help. All the women in bed were quickly calmed as the nursing staff made the rounds telling them everything would be alright.

"The fathers who later came to the hospital as quickly as they could were, in fact, more upset than the women."—United Press.

Operations in Italian Africa

Two Fires Started, Buildings Damaged in Massawa; British Patrol Penetrates Into Abyssinia

Cairo, Sept. 10.

"A BOMBER formation of the Royal Air Force bombed Massawa, in Eritrea, on September 8, all bombs falling in the target area," says a communique issued last night.

"Two fires were started and damage to buildings observed. Aircraft of the South African Air Force raided Mogadiscio, in Italian Somaliland, on September 7. They bombed a motor transport concentration and started a fire. One Caproni aircraft on the ground was destroyed and four others were damaged. The main motor transport park, which was attacked on August 28, was observed to be completely gutted. Enemy fighters were attacked and one was shot down.

"During an enemy raid on Malta on September 7, one enemy aircraft was shot down by our fighters and another seriously damaged."—Reuter.

Clash in Abyssinia

Nairobi, Sept. 10.

A British patrol penetrated 16 miles into Abyssinia in a district 18 miles east of Lake Rudolf, where a fort was found occupied by 40 Bandas (native troops), states a British communique.

The fort was a watch tower surrounded by loop-holed walls seven feet high.

Several casualties were inflicted on the enemy. The Bandas' return fire was inaccurate. The British patrol withdrew after a short engagement without loss, the communique concludes.—Reuter.

Two Italian Ships Sunk

London, Sept. 10.

British submarines operating in Mediterranean waters are adding considerably to the Italian High Command's difficulties in keeping its army in Libya supplied, according to an Admiralty communique.

The British submarine Osiris (1,475 tons, commanded by Lieut.-Commander J. Harvey) has sunk an Italian supplyship of about 3,000 tons, and the British submarine Rorqual (1,520 tons, commanded by Lieut.-Commander R. H. Dewhurst) yesterday attacked a convoy of two Italian supplyships escorted by one destroyer.

The Rorqual's torpedoes are said to have sunk both Italian supplyships.—Reuter.

Italians Bomb Mersa Matruh

Cairo, Sept. 10.

Italian aircraft yesterday again raided Mersa Matruh, causing some damage and casualties, according to a British communique, which adds, however, that an Italian attack against Bura was unsuccessful.

The communique adds that in Kenya, "one of our patrols entered Abyssinia and advanced to Gerai, where it engaged a strong force of Banda and inflicted casualties."—Reuter.

R.A.F. Raids Berlin

Germans Admit Rosenthal Suburb, Northern Area Heavily Attacked; Nazi Radio Goes Off Air

New York, Sept. 10.

THE Royal Air Force was believed to have bombed Berlin last night, possibly in retaliation for Germany's devastating raids on London over the week-end.

The National Broadcasting Corporation reported that Berlin Radio was silent between 5.25 p.m. and 5.50 p.m., E.D.T. (6.25 to 6.50 a.m., Shanghai D.L.T.).

The silence of Berlin Radio was interpreted here as an indication that British planes had been reported near the German capital and might have actually bombed Berlin again.

The raid on Berlin would have roused residents of the German capital from their beds again to seek shelter in dug-outs. The time in Berlin when the German Radio went dead was 11.25 p.m.—United Press.

Berlin Admits Raid

Berlin, Sept. 10.

Apparently flying over north Germany in four waves, British planes dropped bombs on many points, including Berlin. The Rosenthal suburb of Berlin was heavily attacked and there was a big, red glow in northern Berlin, apparently caused by a huge fire.

Capt. Harold Ervine-Andrews

Of the East Lancashire Regt. and well known in Shanghai, who won the Victoria Cross. He climbed on to the top of a straw-roofed barn and, with rifle and Bren gun, fought the enemy trying to reach Dunkirk during the withdrawal. Mortar shells crashed through the roof, but he held on and killed at least seventeen Germans.

Although the official air raid alarm sounded at 1.45 a.m. today, anti-aircraft batteries blazed into action as early as 1.10 a.m. The all-clear signal was sounded at 2.28 a.m. (9.29 a.m. Shanghai time).

Stettin was one of the points heavily raided early this morning.

Damage was reported in the Rosenthal suburb, which is about eight miles from the heart of Berlin.

Two waves of British planes were believed to have grazed the capital's outskirts, for distant flashes were seen and the furious rattle of anti-aircraft guns was heard.

During the first and third attacks, however, planes were audible over metropolitan Berlin and the sky was lit up intermittently by bursts of thousands of shells and tracer bullets. The planes in the first raid climbed out of range of the anti-aircraft batteries.

The air warning was sounded in Berlin as the second wave of British bombers approached the city.

"British planes again flew in over north Germany and dropped bombs on various points, including the Reich capital," the official communique said.—United Press.

German Shipping Bombed

London, Sept. 10.

Despite severe weather conditions over the Continental coast-line, strong forces of R.A.F. bombers carried out nightlong devastating raids against German and German-occupied ports, barge concentrations and shipping at Hamburg, Bremen, Emden, Ostend, Calais and Boulogne yesterday.

According to the Air Ministry, widespread damage was done to oil tanks and ammunition stores, and many fires were started. Altogether eight British aircraft failed to return from the raids.

German shipping gathered in French and Belgian Channel ports were especially heavily bombed.

The fact that the Germans are attempting to screen these concentrations from observation and attack is shown by the very heavy anti-aircraft defences which have recently been established along the coast.

Intense Barrage Met

Last night the barrage was intense, and British aircraft had to find their way through a curtain of fire to reach their objectives.

The raid on Ostend began before 9 p.m. and continued until 4.30 yesterday morning. According to one of the pilots, British aircraft had to contend with rain, sleet, thunder and lightning. As bombers released their salvoes, bursts were observed in and about Leopold Basin, and a little later one observer saw a huge sheet of flame.

Strings of barges in docks were located by another squadron, and after bombs had burst in many parts of the target area a fire broke out.

Just before 10 p.m. another basin was hit, and over five hours later another attack on the same basin resulted in a fire.

One of the fires started in the Ostand docks was estimated to cover 10,000 square yards.

After another aircraft had bombed some vessels tied up to a quay, there was an explosion so violent that aircraft flying at 11,000 feet were flung about.

Success Over Boulogne

The first bombs fell in Boulogne harbour soon after five o'clock Sunday evening, when aircraft flew over the harbour and successfully bombed shipping.

Later in the evening a group of bombers, which evaded the balloon barrage and were greeted with varicoloured star shells, arrived over the town. One of them dropped a flare clearly illuminating the harbour, then one aircraft dropped bombs which hit the main outer harbour and some adjoining quays, while another scored three hits alongside the inner harbour.

One pilot could not locate his target owing to bad weather, and so returned to the English coast, checked his position afresh and set off again for France, this time successfully.

The Calais docks were also bombed at dawn yesterday.

There were several encounters with German fighters, the Air Ministry says. A Messerschmitt 109 pursued out to sea a bomber which had already dropped its bombs. The British machine flew down to sea level, and as the German closed in the rear-gunner fired two quick bursts. The Messerschmitt broke away.—Reuter.

Canadian Squadron Wins Laurels

London, Sept. 10.

An all-Canadian squadron of the Royal Air Force covered itself with glory today, destroying seven Messerschmitts after terrific dogfights over the streets of London.

"An all-Canadian squadron of the R.A.F. fought probably their greatest battle over the streets of London," the Air Ministry announced.

"They met the enemy as they were approaching the south side of the Thames and chased them upriver, from the London Bridge to Hammersmith. They destroyed seven Messerschmitts."—United Press.

Fresh Troops Pour Into Egypt

Cairo, Sept. 9.

Convoys of ships bringing men and war material from England, Rhodesia, India and Australia have arrived at Egyptian ports.

Large liners transported many thousands of technicians, infantrymen, hospital staffs and R.A.F. pilots, with quantities of munitions and tanks.

This convoy was met by other convoys with Australian Air Force squadrons and Indian tea planters from Ceylon who have joined up. When the convoys arrived the harbour was a solid mass of shipping.

Many disembarked and trains loaded with waving soldiers left for Cairo, Palestine and other districts.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Wilson, Commander of British Forces in Egypt, and the British Minister greeted the troops on their arrival and a special message from Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British Land Forces in the Middle East, was posted on each ship.

During the voyage no submarine nor enemy aircraft was seen.

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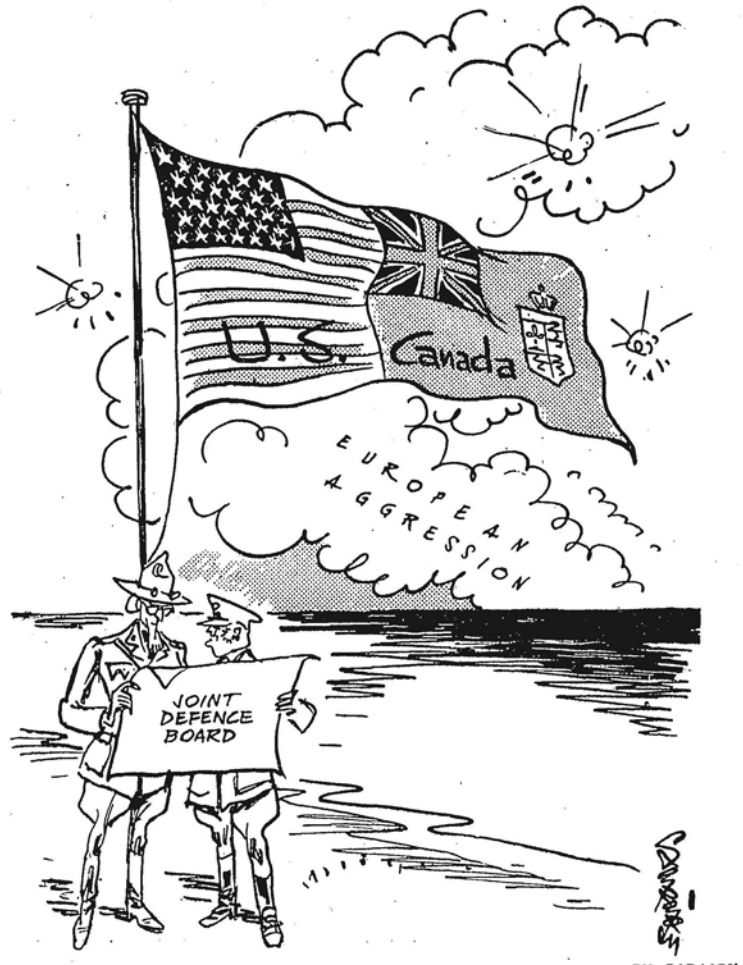

The Logic Of Geography.

Pact with Canada Praised

Open Defensive Alliance with U.S.A. Seen; Hitler's "Biockade" Shows Difficulties of Air Siege

New York, Sept. 10.

THE agreement between President Roosevelt and Mr. Mackenzie King Prime Minister of Canada for a joint defence board would seem to open the way for an eventual defensive alliance with Canada if the two nations should wish to enter into such a pact, writes Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, jun., U.S.N. (retd.).

The President and the Prime Minister for the present apparently intend to limit their military cooperation to exchanges of information and the formulation of joint defence plans by representatives of the armed forces of each country.

There is a great deal of work to be done and in my judgment it is of first importance that we have recognized the fact and at last are on the way to substitute intelligent advance planning for precipitate and unplanned action which has caused us many difficulties in the past.

To envisage what the joint board already is facing in its study of mutual sea, land and air defence problems, one has only to look at the map. Geographically Canada is a part of the United States so far as matters of defence are concerned, and our military leaders have long recognized that fact.

More Than Geographical

The matter, however, is more than geographical, and if the joint board is to render the greatest service, it will have to consider industrial cooperation, joint planning in such matters as transportation and the placing of air fields, the development of electric power and kindred matters.

Fortunately, American relations with Canada have always been extremely close and friendly. The two countries have a common political viewpoint on many questions and in many ways their interests are reciprocal and non-competitive.

Germany's attacks on Britain are increasing in intensity and it is entirely within the realm of possibility that Canada may find her world position affected by the present terrific attacks on the British Isles.

It may be significant that the Roosevelt-Mackenzie King agreement followed the declaration by Germany of a total blockade of the British Isles and unlimited sea and air warfare all about Britain with the exception of Irish territorial waters.

Situation Regularized

This declaration, one would judge, is designed to put Germany within the rules of international law by warning neutrals that mines will be strewn in certain steamship lanes and that the Germans will attack every ship that enters the blockade zone.

In point of fact, the German announcement merely regularizes a situation which has prevailed for some time, for the Germans began sinking neutral ships in British waters soon after the war started. It may be that Adolf Hitler now wishes to convey the idea that he has the upper hand and that his siege will soon subdue the British.

Nothing in the struggle between the two great belligerents, however, has been altered by the declaration for both have been conducting total war in which the rights of neutrals got little consideration.

German Air Losses

One effect of the German declaration, however, was to hasten the transfer of fifty over-age United States destroyers to Britain in return for naval and air bases on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere. These craft were badly needed by the British to fight the intensified German submarine and air attacks.

It is just possible that Hitler's blockade move was influenced in some measure by the difficulties he has been encountering in his air siege of Britain. That the German air force has suffered large losses cannot be questioned. So far, despite its numerical supremacy, it has not been able to drive British planes from the skies or to clear a way for a "bridgehead" which would enable German troops to be landed for a general invasion of the British Isles.

Hitler may foresee a long siege and one in which submarine and surface craft will play a role similar to that now being played by planes.—United Press.

Gayda Sees Long, Difficult War

Rome, Sept. 10.

Sig. Virginio Gayda, the spokesman for Premier Benito Mussolini, yesterday predicted that "the war may still be long and difficult" and assailed the United States for attempting to prolong the conflict by increasing its exports to Britain.

Sig. Gayda, in an editorial in the "Giornale d'Italia," warned the United States that Britain was doing its utmost to "drag the Western Hemisphere into the war." The Totalitarian Powers, he added, had no intention whatsoever of attacking the Americas.

"The war may still be long and difficult," Sig. Gayda said. "England, whose empire is at stake, is rich and supplied and therefore can still offer resistance.

"England is counting on open and complete United States intervention in the conflict. This adventure may drag the Western Hemisphere—which no one intends touching—into the war. The United States is interested in prolonging the war, because a lengthy war will permit its industry and commerce to make huge gains on sales to Britain. A long war would also permit Washington to take over, as payment for sales, new territories in the British Empire and substitute its political, military and financial dominion for British world dominion.

"In Asia, Britain is already becoming conspicuous by her absence. The defence of British interests on that continent has been passed over to the United States, which will take Britain's place there. At least in that part of Asia which will remain British."—United Press.

Australian Air Squadron Arrives in Egypt

Cairo, Sept. 9.

Welcoming an Australian air force squadron which has just arrived, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, Commander-in-Chief of the R.A.F. in the Middle East, said: "Recollecting the decisive part R.A.F. squadrons played in the Palestine victories in the last war, I have every confidence that this squadron will also make a name for itself."—Reuter.

The European War, September 11.

Premier Warns Britain

"Next Week or So" Declared Very Important In History; German Bombings Condemned

London, Sept. 11.

MR. Winston Churchill tonight declared to the nation that the German effort to secure daylight mastery of the air had "failed conspicuously."

The Prime Minister warned the nation in a broadcast that Herr Hitler's preparations for an invasion of Britain on a great scale were steadily going forward. There were now, he said, gatherings of German shipping from Hamburg to Brest, and large numbers of German troops were waiting in order to invade this country.

"We must regard the next week or so," he added, "as very important in our history."

Mr. Churchill continued:

"When I said in the House of Commons the other day that I thought it probable that the enemy's air attacks in September could be more than three times as great as in August, I was not of course referring to barbarous attacks on the civilian population but to the great air battles which had been fought out between our fighters and the German air force.

"You will understand that, whenever the weather is favourable, waves of German bombers, protected by fighters, often three or four hundred at a time, surge over this island, especially the promontory of Kent, in hopes of attacking military and other objectives by daylight. They are met by our squadrons, and are nearly always broken up, and their losses average three to one in machines and six to one in pilots.

"Crux Of Whole War"

"This effort by the Germans to secure daylight mastery of the air over England is, of course, the crux of the whole war. So far it has failed conspicuously. It has cost them very dear, and we have felt stronger, and are actually and relatively a good deal stronger, than when the hard fighting began in July.

"There is no doubt that Hitler is using up his fighter force at a high rate, and if he goes on for many more weeks he will wear down and ruin this vital part of his air force.

"That will give us a very great advantage.

"On the other hand, for Hiter to try to invade this country without having secured mastery in the air would be a very hazardous undertaking. Nevertheless, all preparations for an invasion on a great scale are steadily going forward. Hundreds of self-propelled barges are moving down the coast of Europe from German and Dutch harbours to points of northern France from Dunkirk to Brest, and beyond Brest to French harbours in the Bay of Biscay.

"Besides this, convoys of merchant ships in tens and dozens are being moved through the Straits of Dover in the Channel and along from port to port under the protection of new batteries which the Germans have built on French shores.

"There are now considerable gatherings of shipping in German, Dutch, Belgian and French harbours all the way from Hamburg to Brest.

Preparations In Norway

Finally, there are some preparations made of ships to carry an invading force from Norwegian harbours. Behind there are clusters of ships and barges and large numbers of German troops are awaiting the order to go on board and set out on the way of their dangerous and uncertain voyage across the seas.

"We cannot tell when they will try to come. We cannot be sure in fact that they will come at all, but no one should blind himself to the fact that a heavy full-scale invasion of these islands is being prepared with all the German thoroughness of method, and may be launched at any time in England, Scotland or Ireland, or upon all three.

"If this invasion is going to be tried at all, it does not seem that it can be long delayed. The weather may break at any time. Besides this, it is difficult for the enemy to keep a gathering of ships waiting about indefinitely while they are bombed every night by our bombers, and very often shelled by our warships which are waiting for them outside.

Every Man Will Prepare

"Every man will, therefore, prepare himself to do his duty, whatever it may be, with special pride and care. Our fleet and flotillas are powerful and numerous. Our air force is at the highest strength it has ever reached, and it is conscious of its proved superiority, not indeed numbers, but in men and machines.

"Our shores are well fortified and ready to attack the invaders we have strongly manned, and behind them a far larger and better equipped modern army than we have ever had before. Besides this, we have more than one and a half million men of the Home Guard, now just as much soldiers of the regular army in status as the Grenadier Guards, who are determined to fight for every inch of ground in every village and every street.

"It is with devout but sure confidence that I say: 'Let God defend the Right.'

"These cruel, wanton and indiscriminate bombings of London are, of course, part of Hitler's invasion plans. He hopes by killing large numbers of civilians and women and children that he will terrorise and cow the people of this mighty imperial city and make them a burden and anxiety to the Government, and thus distract our attention unduly from the ferocious onslaught he is preparing.

"Little does he know of the spirit of the British nation or the tough fibre of Londoners, whose forbears have played a leading part in the establishment of Parliamentary institutions and who have been bred to value freedom far above their lives.

"This Wicked Man"

"This wicked man, the repository and embodiment of soul-destroying hatred, this monstrous product of former wrongs and shames has now resolved to try to break our famous island spirit by a process of indiscriminate slaughter and destruction. What he has done is to kindle a fire in British hearts here and all over the world which will remain strong after all traces of the conflagrations he has caused in London have been removed.

"He has lighted a fire which will burn with a steady and consuming flame until the last vestiges of Nazi tyranny have been removed from Europe and until the old world and the new can join hands to rebuild the temples of man's freedom and man's honour upon foundations which will not soon or easily be overthrown.

"This is the time for everyone to stand together and hold firm as they are doing. I express my admiration for the exemplary manner in which all air-raid precaution services of London are being discharged, especially the fire brigades, whose work has been so heavy and dangerous.

"All the world that is still free marvels at the composure and fortitude with which the citizens of London are facing and surmounting the great ordeal to which they are being subjected, the end of which or the severity of which cannot yet be foreseen.

"It is a message of good cheer to our fighting forces on the seas, in the air and in our waiting armies in all their posts and stations that we send them from the capital city. They know that they have behind them people who will not flinch from or weary of the struggle, hard and protracted though it will be, but that we shall rather draw from a heart of suffering itself means of inspiration and survival, and of a victory won not only for ourselves but for all—a victory won not only for our own time but for the long and better days that are to come."—Reuter.

Experts Arrive to Take Over Destroyers

East Canadian Port, Sept. 11.

A liner from England docked today with 300 Army, Navy and Air Force men who will take over the United States detroyers given Britain in exchange for leases on air and naval bases on British possessions in the western hemisphere.

The ship was bombed but not hit prior to leaving England.—United Press.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

Fierce Raid on Berlin

Violent Air Counter-Offensive by R.A.F. Causes Widespread Damage; Reichstag Hit

Berlin, Sept. 11.

AVOIDING blazing anti-aircraft fire, British bombers brought the airblitz to Berlin early today by hurling scores of explosive and incendiary bombs on the heart of the capital's Government and diplomatic district.

Lighting up areas of the Reich capital with parachute flares to allow careful aim, the British planes swooped down from 18,000 feet and smashed the roof of the Reichstag, damaged the famous Brandenburger Gate at the end of Unter den Linden and spattered the Paris Square with incendiary bombs.

The British raid was the most intensive carried out against Berlin thus far and was apparently staged in retaliation for the devastating attacks on London.

Swooping on Berlin in four distinct waves at midnight, the British raiders broke through the furious curtain of anti-aircraft fire and staged concerted attacks on leading areas of the capital.

Flying some times as low as 5,000 feet, the British bombers dived at searchlights and sprayed them with thousands of machine-gun bullets.

An incendiary bomb landed right in front of the United States Embassy but burned itself out without even breaking a single window pane in the Embassy building.

Sections of a number of Berlin streets had to be evacuated. The German radio announced that the sections must be evacuated because outer house walls were damaged and insecure as a result of bomb explosions.

The air raid alarm was sounded at 11.55 p.m. and lasted until 1.47 a.m.

Reichstag Bombed

An incendiary bomb went right through the roof of the Reichstag, but scores of firemen immediately extinguished the blaze.

Another incendiary bomb crashed through the Bradenburger Tor (gate), boring a hole in the roof, but otherwise failing to damage the historic structure.

Similarly, only slight damage was said to have been caused by incendiary bombs which struck the Academy of Arts, which is near the Brandenburger Tor. Damage suffered by the building was visible from the street.

The House of German Engineers and a couple of other buildings, all centered around the Paris Square and adjacent to the United States Embassy, were hit by incendiary bombs.

At least fifteen small incendiary bombs were dropped in this area.

Bombs in Embassy Garden

The United States Embassy stated that in all, three incendiary bombs landed in its vicinity, while two explosive-type bombs fell into the Embassy Garden. They dug craters but failed to explode and were being investigated by German A.R.P. authorities.

The Embassy spokesman stated that the bombs in the garden were "believed to be duds although it is feared that they may be time bombs. The United States Embassy is seriously endangered thereby and extensive measures have been taken to save the valuable building, which is an old Prussian Palace."

He reported that metal fragments of a bomb or anti-aircraft shell last night crashed through the window of the office of the First Secretary, Mr. Donald R. Heath. The office faces Hermann Goering Strasse, opposite the Tiergarten, not more than 400 yards from where a 1,000-pound bomb fell on the East-West Axis. He stated that a fragment dug a hole in the wall but otherwise did no damage.

East-west Axis Hit

The heaviest damage was caused by bombs, estimated by German Air Force officers to be 1,000 pounders, which crashed in the middle of the newly constructed East-West Axis, one of Berlin's main thoroughfares. The bombs struck the street 400 yards west of the Brandenburger Gate, which is a structure similar to the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, causing a crater ten feet across and five feet deep in a solid concrete pavement.

In Dorotheen Strasse, close to Wilhelm Strasse, a cluster of three high explosive bombs, apparently of small caliber, wrecked the top floors of an office and apartment building, while a dud bomb gouged a great hole in the roadway.

Detonations, according to eyewitnesses, rocked offices nearby but failed to cause casualties as all the occupants of the buildings were in bomb-proof cellars.

Some distance from the Stettiner Station there was another gaping hole torn in the roadway. On Invaliden Strasse one bomb wrecked the whole front of a bakery store, wounding two people standing in the doorway. Another wrecked two two-story tenement houses across the streets without causing casualties.

In the same district, it was declared a cluster of about fifteen small incendiaries fell on the huge barrack-like St. Hedwig's Catholic Hospital, the second largest in Berlin, and also on a nearby Jewish hospital.

A United Press correspodent picked up one part of an incendiary bomb which was marked with the trade name, "Novotax. 1938."

Berlin Radio Closed Down

The official D.N.B. news agency today announced that the German Radio has "for military reasons been compelled to restrict its service" for the past fortnight.

The news agency added that as the year advances further restrictions may be necessary. Since the British raids on Berlin were intensified, the German Radio has closed down each night at 11 o'clock.—United Press.

Many Targets Found

London, Sept. 11.

In one of the most violent air counter-offensives yet staged against military objectives in Germany and German-occupied Holland, Belgium and France, British bombers in the early hours of yesterday severely attacked lighting installations in Berlin, shipyards at Bremen and Hamburg, docks at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and Wismar, goods yard at Krefeld and Brussels, factories at Essen and Barnstorf, and rail communications and several aerodromes, according to the Air Ministry.

Also bombed were German gun emplacements at Cap Gris Nez and shipping and barge concentrations in the ports of Ostend, Calais and Boulogne. Only three raiders failed to return from these widespread operations.

The effect produced by their bombs when they attacked Boulogne was described by Coastal Command pilots in the news service bulletin of the Air Ministry.

Bomb Through Clouds

The bombardment was carried out by Blenheims, which found their targets through thick screens of drifting clouds.

"As a fire broke out in buildings on the main quay, actual flames could not be seen, but through cloud banks there was a sustained and radiant brilliance," said one pilot, who added: "Twenty minutes later the scene from above was more vivid.' Other Blenheims came in to wind up the attack. Salvos of bombs fell on and around an artillery arsenal, and then the clouds were pierced by shafts of crimson light from recurrent explosions among the enemy's ammunition stores."

Other Coastal Command aircraft distributed nine tons of bombs over concentrations of barges and ships at Calais, Ostend and Flushing. These attacks were made by Blenheims, Beauforts and aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm. Effective results were obtained despite powerful resistance from shore batteries and escort ships.

Deukol Gas Works Blasted

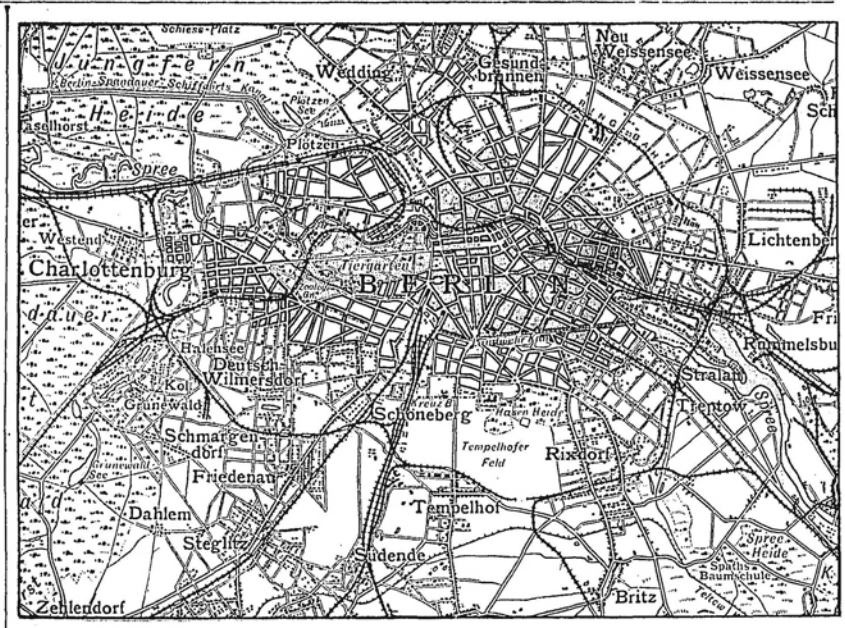
A statement by the Air Ministry news service, giving details about the raids, says that the objectives in Berlin included the important Deukol gas works in the suburb of the city. Bombs were seen to burst on the target, and heavy explosions occurred during the attack, which began about midnight and was carried out in face of intense anti-aircraft fire.

The night's attack was directed against the naval dockyards at Hamburg, where some high explosives and many incendiary bombs were dropped in half an hour of almost continuous bombardment.

Warehouses at Bakenhafen were set alight and some of the many fires which broke out in the target area were still visible long after the raiders had left the city.

Aerodromes were attacked at Diepolz, Hoya, Celle, Cuxhaven and Schipol.

At Calais, barges were bombed for over an hour by relays of aircraft, which attacked in a series of steep shallow dives.—Reuter.



Berlin Gets a Taste of British Blitzkrieg

Indicative of the vast damage caused by British bombers over Berlin early on September 11, were German news agency reports received in Shanghai later in the day. Their bitterness and dire threats against Britain showed how well the Royal Air Force had done its job. Scores of incendiary and high explosive bombs were dropped on the capital and, this time, they did not hit "cattle grazing in fields" or drop on "green spaces outside the city." Among the places hit by bombs were the Reichstag building, the famous Brandenburger Gate at the end of Unter den Linden and Paris Square. Also hit were the Academy of Arts, near the Brandenburger Tor in Paris Square, the House of the Association of German Engineers and many other important buildings. The reports admit that large fires were started in the central and western districts, hundreds of buildings going up in flames. A number of buildings collapsed and many streets had to be evacuated. The heaviest damage of the raid was caused by a bomb which fell in the newly-built East-West Axis, one of Berlin's main thoroughfares. Owing to British raids the German radio has restricted its service.

Germans Say Raids On Berlin "Piracy"

Berlin, Sept. 11.

The German press yesterday denounced the British air raid against Berlin Tuesday night as "piracy" and warned that retaliatory raids "against London are consequently being continued."

A competent German quarter last night declared that German bombing attacks on London are outright reprisals.

"When we say reprisals," he said, "we do not mean the wilful unloading of bombs, but that we will bomb military objectives within the city limits."

This quarter declared that British airmen, since early in August, have dropped thousands of celluloid "slabs" as well as raw phosphorus on German fields, forests and dwellings, resulting in fires as well as many cases of burns and suffocation among civilians.—United Press.

"Battle of London"

Stockholm, Sept. 11.

"Paralysis or destruction of London's most important functions must be the aim of any nation fighting Britain," declares the Berlin newspaper "Voelkischer Beobachter" quoted by the Stockholm daily "Aftonbladet."

It is an exaggeration to call the present operations the battle for Britain, says the German paper. According to the German idea, the correct description would be the Battle of London.

"Nobody," the German journal adds, "expected London to be unaffected by the war, since London is the political, economic and financial centre as well as the nerve centre of the Empire."

According to the "Aftonbladet's" Berlin correspondent, political circles in Berlin declare that they take British attacks on Berlin and other places as a distinct sign that the British desire to continue the violent air warfare which has developed during recent days over the British Isles.

"Churchill will not respond to reason," they declare, "and, therefore, we are obliged to continue reprisal attacks."

Calmness and imperturbability of the people of London's East End after raids is described by Swedish newspaper correspondents following visits to the dock area yesterday.

Although damage is great it is far from being such as to paralyse the docks, they say.—Reuter.

111 Die in Raid On Tel Aviv

Cairo, Sept. 11.

One hundred and eleven persons were killed when Italian planes raided Tel Aviv, in Palestine, on Monday.

Official figures released this morning show that 104 Jews and seven Arabs lost their lives. One hundred and fifty-one peopled were injure and, among the casualties, were 55 children.

First reports stated some United States citizens were among the dead, but this had not yet been officially establish, although it is known that several American-speaking Jews were killed.

Flying at a great height, the raiding enemy aircraft dropped bombs indiscriminately over the city, most of them landing in the Arab quarter, far from any possible military objective. A number of houses was destroyed and some fires started, but the flames were quickly brought under control.

A communique issued from British General Headquarters today reports slight damage, as the result of a further enemy raid on Mersa Matruth, but no casualties resulted.

"One of our patrols," it adds, "had a successful encounter with a party of banda (Italian irregulars) on the northern frontier of Kenya."

In the Sudan, the communique stated, quiet prevailed in all sections.—Reuter.

177 Italian Planes Downed

Cairo, Sct. 11.

It is authoritatively announced that 177 Italian aircraft were definitely destroyed in the Middle East area in three months since the outbreak of the war. A further 90 planes have probably been damaged.

Those responsible for the enemy losses were the Royal Air Force, the South African Air Force, the Rhodesian equadron and French units operating with the Royal Air Force.

Bomber and reconnaissance aircraft of the Royal Air Force in the three months flew more than 2,500,000 miles. More than 600 tons of bombs were dropped on objectives in enemy territory during the same period.

According to communique issued by R.A.F. headquarters in the Middle East, during the three months more than 250 successful bombing raids were carried out over enemy territory.

An Italian bomber brought down in the Western Desert is now on show in a Cairo square.—Reuter.

Italians Bomb Jaffa

Rome, Sept. 11.

The Italian Air Force yesterday raided Jaffa, in the Holy Land, dropping bombs on "harbour installations and storehouses" and starting "large conflagrations," according to an Italian communique issued here last night.

Direct hits were made on an oil refinery at Haifa on Monday, the communique asserted.

Italian Losses In Africa

One hundred and twenty-eight Italian soldiers were killed fighting in Africa during August, it was announced here yesterday.

The announcement said 283 Italian soldiers were wounded and 27 were missing. It was also announced that 22 soldiers died as a result of wounds suffered in fighting on the Western Front and along the Italo-French border. Aviation losses during August were said to total 55 killed, 128 wounded and 131 missing.—United Press.

Their Majesties Take Shelter in Raid

London, Sept. 11.

When the air raid warning was sounded in the London area this morning, the King and Queen were in a south-east London district.

Their Majesties took shelter in a police station, and the police canteen staff prepared tea and biscuits for them. As soon as the all-clear was sounded, they resumed their journey.

The German planes, only one or two of them, which caused the warning are believed to have been engaged on a reconnaissance flight, attempting to survey the damage caused by German raiders last night.

When the King and Queen walked into the shelter about 30 people were there. They stared in astonishment and then clapped their hands. The King leaned back in his chair, crossed his legs comfortably and lit a cigarette, while the Queen sat composedly.

Tea was not ready when the all-clear was sounded, and the King remarked: "That is the all-clear, but I am going to wait for some of this tea".

During the morning Their Majesties saw many scenes of devastation, and were moved again by the amazing spirit with which the common folk of London have responded to German violence. Often tears were very near the Queen's eyes. She talked sympathically to women who had lost dear ones or seen their homes shattered.

The second air-raid warning was sounded in the London area early this afternoon.—Reuter.

British Submarine Lost

London, Sept. 10.

The Admiralty announces that the submarine Phoenix is considerably overdue and must be considered lost.

The Phoenix had a displacement of 1,475 tons, and was formerly attached to the China Station.—Reuter.

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Buckingham Palace Hit In Air Raid

London, Sept. 11.

A delayed action bomb exploded on the grounds of Buckingham Palace early on Tuesday, damaging a number of rooms used by their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth, it was officially revealed today.

The bomb, which weighed about 250 pounds, was dropped by a night raider while their Majesties were absent.

The explosion shattered most of the windows on one side of the Palace, but there was no structural damage suffered by the building. Walls and the furniture in many rooms, however, were marred.

The bomb apparently exploded at about 1.30 a.m. Tuesday.

Their Majesties See Damage

Their Majesties inspected the damage yesterday.

When the bomb fell, the household staff, including footmen and maids, was in underground shelters which, together with the delay in the explosion, prevented any casualties.

British and American correspondents before noon today were permitted to inspect the Palace and ascertain for themselves that the grey stone facade was not damaged.

The bomb crater was fifteen feet deep and twelve feet in diameter.

German Planes Chased Off

The most extensive anti-aircraft fire heard thus far and effective attack by Spitfires prevented a large force of German bombers, placed at 50, from reaching London this afternoon, although the raiders managed to drop bombs on the docks along the Thames.

The city was placed under alarm at 3.19 p.m. and the all-clear was sounded at 3.55 p.m. (11.55 p.m., Shanghai time).

Five planes were seen to fall after tremendous air battles.

Several 1,000-pound bombs, however, fell on docks and numerous smaller bombs were believed to have been dropped in the Thames estuary area.

Raids Prove Less Severe

East and West End alike suffered in London's fourth consecutive night raid, during which German planes, starting during the dinner hour Tuesday, spasmodically dropped their cargoes until the all-clear at 4.42 a.m. today.

The attack appeared less severe than the raids of the previous three nights, according to all reports.

From the point of duration, however, it was on average, lasting eight and one-half hours, compared with the raids which lasted nine hours two minutes on Monday night, nine hours 37 minutes on Sunday night and eight hours twenty minutes on Saturday.

For several short periods there was brisk bombing, but otherwise the raid was not as devastating as the three previous ones.

Many Delayed Action Bombs

Many of the bombs dropped were "whistlers" designed to terrorize the populace. There was also a high percentage of delayed action bombs which exploded minutes or hours after they had buried themselves in the blackedout city.

The raiders came singly or in small formations during most of the alarm period and where search lights were able to pick out the raiders from low clouds they were opposed by fierce anti-aircraft fire.

The East End working class district was again bombed indiscriminately, but, in addition, the West End got a goodly share of incendiaries and high explosives which littered the shopping centres and society residential districts with glass and debris.

But all reports received thus far indicated that the casualties were slight and the damage, more or less, minor.

Two Hospitals Hit

Two hospitals, a brewery, warehouses, factories, houses and stores were damaged or set on fire in central London and in a score or more of the suburbs, but generally the raid lacked the intensity of the previous three attacks.

Only a few planes seemed to be operating, scarcely more than half-a-dozen at the same time.

During the comparatively early period of the raid, observers believed that the lone raiders were bent on starting fires which would light the way for following mass raiders. The plan, however, never materialized, for no German mass formations appeared.

Air Ministry Report

The Air Ministry said that "during last night enemy aircraft delivered further successive bombing attacks on London. Bombs were also dropped at random on many places in the suburbs and surrounding districts in London. Fires were caused in warehouses and factories on the riverside and in the city.

"Some damage also was done to many other parts of London, but preliminary reports indicate this was less severe and casualties were considerably lighter than the preceding nights.

"Bombs were dropped during the night in South Wales, the Bristol Channel area and the West End of England. Only slight damage and a very small number of casualties were reported from these areas. Our fighters shot down another enemy bomber yesterday, making two for the day.—United Press.

Damage Detailed

London, Sept. 11.

Damage to Buckingham Palace was inspected by Reuter's, and it was found that in the Queen's sitting room, situated halfway down the north side of the Palace, not a single pane of glass was left intact.

Neither the King nor Queen were in residence at the time, both being at Windsor, but they lunched at Buckingham Palace on Monday while efforts were being made to dislodge the bomb.

None of the visiting sovereigns was in the Palace at the time of the explosion.

What is known as the Chinese drawing room on the first floor suffered badly. It is situated just over the entrance to the swimming pool and all the windows were completely shattered. The interior was also damaged. Further along the same floor, however, Their Majesties' sitting rooms were intact although damaged by debris resulting from the blast. Utility services in the Palace were not affected.

Swimming Bath Safe

The swimming bath itself was untouched. It had been filled with water against the possibility of fire and was not affected by the explosion. The roof was pierced at a number of places by flying debris and a number of skylights was damaged, including skylight to the picture gallery, from which however all valuable pictures had been removed to a place of safety.

After the explosion, it was found that one piece of masonry had been blown completely over the Palace and had landed on a flagstaff in the courtyard over 300 feet away.

The explosion was responsible for some curious incidents. For instance, the windows of the King's bathroom were smashed but windows of a room nearer the explosion were untouched. One of the windows of the Princesses' nursery in the northest corner of the Palace was also blown in. Windows on the first and second floors appeared to have suffered more severely than on the ground flour. Many of these were blown completely out, while some on the first floor were untouched, and on the northern side of the swimming pool, which received the full force of the blast, some windows were not even cracked.

It is understood that the wire netting covering the Palace windows was found to be very effective in keeping splinters of glass from the rooms.

Bomber Shot Down

During the morning, several German aircraft bombed a town on the coast of East Anglia. Four houses were demolished and a small number of persons injured, some fatally. One German bomber was shot down by British fighters.

Raid warnings sounded in the London area five times yesterday. The first lasted 24 minutes from 11.54 a.m. to 12.18 p.m., the second 15 minutes from 3.01 to 3.16 p.m., the third 18 minutes from 4.25 to 4.43 p.m., the fourth 29 minutes from 4.56 to 5.25 p.m. The fifth sounded at 7.14 p.m.—Reuter.

500 Feared Killed

London, Sept. 11.

About 500 men, women and children are feared to have lost their lives when a school in the East End of London received a direct hit by a bomb on Monday night, it is revealed today. The victims had been found temporary accommodation in the school after Saturday's air-raid had wrecked their homes.

Doctors and nurses who rushed to the scene in response to a general call, worked by torch-light giving treatment to the survivors, who were rescued from under the debris, many of whom had to be given morphia injections.

Masonry and girders crumbled down on the refugees who were sheltering on the ground floor of the school having no basement to which to go.

Rescue parties carefully raised pieces of debris in the hope of saving the victims who were alive. The survivors were taken to various hospitals where operations continued all night.

A resident from nearby declared that an aerial torpedo or a land-mine had been dropped, as "they were no ordinary explosions." The devasting effect of one explosion was shown by a crater 40 feet wide and 20 feet deep.

The whole of the district suffered, street upon street being converted into a mass of wreckage. With the exception of those at the school, casualties appear to have been comparatively light.—Reuter.

Rescue squads found two babies—one nine months and the other two months old—still alive. It is thought that they may recover.—Reuter.

Artillery Duel Over Channel

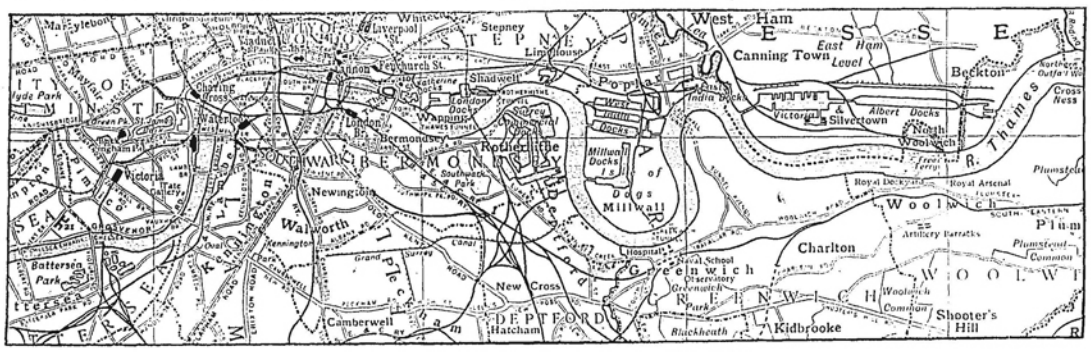
Dover, Sept. 10.

Tons of steel peppered the French and British coasts last night as German and British long range guns fired salvo after salvo of shells in the first real and sustained trans-Channel artillery duel of the war.

Meanwhile British planes bombed German gun emplacements on the French coast in one of the most violent air attacks to date, but the guns still fired at 10-minute intervals.

Some of the shells landed in the Dover area, although casualties were slight. The shelling died down at 11 p.m.—United Press.

The Hell on Earth



Nazi Bombs Straddle London in Fourth Night Raid

Raiding London night after night in succession in their series of terroristic attacks, Nazi bombers visited all districts from the residential West End to the densely populated and already damaged East End. Dropping incendiary and high explosive missiles indiscriminately, the raiders on the night of September 10 until early next morning failed to carry out as much devastation as in the three preceding assaults, neutral eye-witnesses declared. The above map shows the densely populated dock area, which extending from the Tower of London (see map) to North Woolwich might loosely be classified as the East End. This is the region over which the Germans have taken the greatest toll of civilian life and claim to have scored many hits on important docks, despite which all port facilities have been maintained unbrowen. It was revealed that a school in which temporary shelter had been provided for some five hundred civilians deprived of their homes by Nazi bombs, was struck by an explosive of terrific power during an area raid, and was demolished with what is feared to be great loss of life. The central shopping area and the West End residential districts are shown at the extreme left of the map. According to reports from London, these districts were bombed several times, but without very great effect, and damage appeared to have been confined to the destruction of a few buildings and large numbers of shop windows. Buckingham Palace, which was among the buildings bombed during the raids, on September 11, is shown in the above map as a black patch, just north of Victoria and to the west of Westminster.

Pondicherry Rallies to General de Gaulle

Pondicherry,
French India, Sept. 9.

The colonial government has rallied to the cause of General de Gaulle, and has denounced the Vichy Government according to the Governor, M. Louis Bonvin.—Reuter.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

The European War, September 12.

Nazis Lose 89 Planes

Barrage Holds Off Planes as R.A.F. Swoops in to Smash Enemy Squadron

London, Sept. 12.

LESS people were killed and slighter damage was caused last night (Wednesday) and this morning in the fifth successive concerted German raid on London which cost the Germans 89 planes, the Air Ministry said today.

While an unprecedented anti-aircraft barrage held off waves of German planes, British fighters swooped on the raiders and destroyed 89 craft in air battles, the Air Ministry announced.

Twenty-four British fighters were missing but seven of the pilots were safe, the announcement added. "Although a number was killed and injured last night in the London raid, the probable number is less than in any of the previous four nights," the Air Ministry asserted.

A quick survey of the capital indicated that there was far less damage in London proper than in the previous raids, although several awe-inspiring high explosive bombs reduced to rubble a five-story building. Most of the bombs dropped by the invaders appeared to be "light stuff." Several bombs were dropped in central London. Numerous districts were again roped off because of unexploded delayed action bombs.

Intense A.A. Fire

Early reports of damage indicated that the raiders were active over a wider area of Greater London than in the last two nights. This was believed the result of the most intensive anti-aircraft barrage yet put up. The terrific curtains of fire from ground defences were responsible for driving the German planes out of the London area proper.

There were occasions when the guns seemed not to be firing at any planes but were simply putting up a circle of fire around the metropolis.

From the noise of motors, it appeared as if the Germans were forced to fly low in order to escape this ring of "flaming onions." Some bombs were dropped on central London but not nearly as numerous a number as on this previous nights. Damage, however, was reported in south London and the East End.

New Tactics

The German planes used their latest tactics during the night, dropping incendiary bombs which set on fire low house. The Germans then returned occasionally as the flames spread to add another incendiary or two to keep the cauldron boiling. When a whole district of low houses would be silhouetted like trees in a desert they would begin peppering the area with heavy explosives.

A flaming "breadbasket" fell outside a liquor store in one London district and its burning oil spread along the gutters. Fire-fighters, however, quickly put out the flames although bombs were falling in adjoining streets. Two houses nearby were demolished by direct hits, but the families were safe in a public shelter.

A man walking past a brick concrete shelter in a London street was killed when a bomb exploded in the roadway ten yards away. People in the shelter felt only a tremor.

Bombs straddled a four-storey block building and dug craters three or four feet deep. They smashed all windows and sliced branches off trees in a park opposite the building. People sleeping in basements in nearby apartment buildings said that they were actually lifted from their beds by the concussion of exploding bombs.

A huge apartment building in which a United Press correspondent lives lacks a shelter but most of the 700 tenant sprawl in the corridors of the lower floors. The United Press correspondent tried this sytem of protection last night. Intervening walls, he reported, deaden the crash of bombs, but barking and howling dogs, bawling infants and somnolent fat women whose snores outdid whistling bombs soon made him flee to the relative tranquility of the outer world.

Fears for St. Paul's

St. Paul's Cathedral today stood in the shadow of destruction. A time bomb discovered in the vicinity of St. Paul's revived the fears first mooted in 1921 that the Cathedral would likely crash any day or sink into the ground.

The effect of a violent underground explosion near St. Paul's undoubtedly would result in terrific strain to the structure since it was cunningly balanced in the west end, with the foundations at no point more than four and one-half feet below the crypt floor.

New Anti-Aircraft Weapon

The Press Association, without elabrating on facts, asserted today that a new anti-aircraft weapon was used in the defence of London last night. —United Press.

Dover Bombed

London, Sept. 12.

The Dover area was bombed and shelled last evening, when it experienced its greatest attack of the war. A few persons were reported killed, and some others injured. The shelling followed bombing, and continued at intervals for several hours.

German long-range guns mounted on the French coast opened after bombs were dropped, sending six gun salvoes across the sunlit Channel. The shelling continued at intervals at dusk last night.

The attack on the Dover area began a few minutes after an air raid had begun along the Kent coast. Twelve German heavy bombers flew in from the sea to the west of the town, flying at about 15,000 feet. Anti-aircraft guns opened fire as the bombers flew over the town's balloon barrage.

Escorting Messerschmitt fighters circled above and beneath the bombers. Shell puffs dotted the sky around the raiders, and one was seen to explode in the air.

When the bombers were over the town, they loosed a shower of bombs. One wrecked a house.

A convoy of enemy ships was sighted from the English coast yesterday afternoon. There were at least 12 ships of fair size near Cap Gris Nez making towards the harbour at Boulogne.

A drive bombing attack on Dover and shelling of the area by German guns on the French coast were apparently intended to cover the movement of the convoy. British guns replied.

Later a large force of R.A.F. bombers passed over the south-east coast towards the French and Belgian coasts. It is believed a number of bombs were dropped east of Calais.—Reuter.

Newsmen Injured

Dover, Sept. 12.

American correspondents, an Australian newspaperman and a woman where injured or stunned when a hotel was hit by a bomb there yesterday.

Mr. Guy Murchie of the "Chicago Tribune" was injured after a four-storey fall. At least three other newsmen, including Mr. Stanley Johnson, also of the "Chicago Tribune," but an Australian by nationality, were slightly injured or bruised.—United Press.

Britain Threatened with 10,000-Plane Attack

Berlin, Sept. 12.

Britain today was threatened with daily aerial attacks in which 10,000 planes would participate.

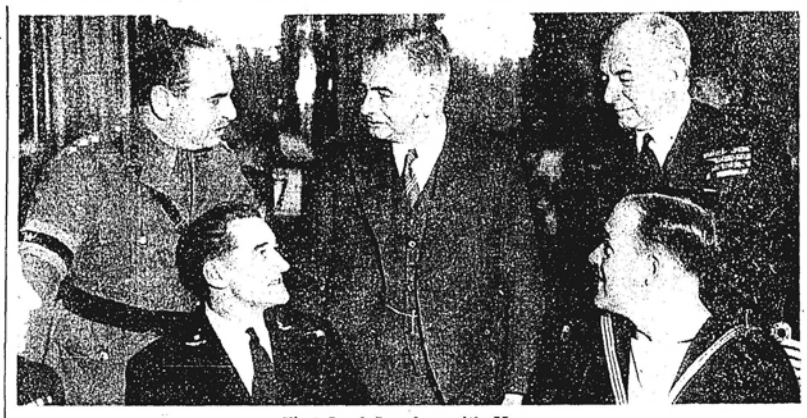
Reliable German quarters said that 10,000 planes, including fighters, may be sent daily to London shortly when Chancellor Adolf Hitler decides to unleash the full fury of his mighty airblitz.—United Press.

Four Italian Planes Shot Down by R.A.F.

Cairo, Sept. 12.

Four Italian Savoia 79's were shot down by British fighters which intercepted Italian planes attempting to bomb Mersa Matruh yesterday, the Royal Air Force announced in a communique today.

"R.A.F. bombers attacked Amseat, where four fires were started, the Derna landing ground with bombs falling among aircraft and Bardia, where several fires were started," the communique said.—United Press.



First Lord Lunches with Men

Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, is seen in the middle of the picture which was taken at a national defence luncheon at the Dorchester Hotel, when men from the lower deck were present. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound is with the Minister.

Berlin Gets a Taste of R.A.F. Power

London, Sept. 12.

While the British capital throughout the night rocked to the devastating barrage by the entire anti-aircraft batteries of Greater London, putting up a curtain of fire which was repelling or at least limiting German depedations, British bombers unleashed yet another attack on Berlin, raining death and destruction on the heart of the capital.

They bombed and heavily damaged a large railway yard south of the Potsdamer Station for the second night in succession. The objective, according to the Air Ministry, was straddled with a stick of heavy-calibre bombs, followed by salvoes of incendiaries.

Another raider, evading a searchlight and anti-aircraft barrage, attacked the Anhalter Station and the new Potsdamer Station in a series of runs over the targets. This raider also bombed station buildings.

Following bombers pressed home their attacks by lighting parachute flares. Heavy salvoes of bombs were seen to strike the goods yards of these stations.

An anti-aircraft battery in the Tiergarten (Berlin's Hyde Park) was bombed, while another raider turned south and dropped heavy and incendiary bombs on Tempelhof aerodrome, city's principal airport.

All British aircraft returned safely to their bases, the Ministry adds.—Reuter.

Czech Squadron Aids R.A.F.

London, Sept. 12.

The recently formed Czech bomber squadron carried out its first raid on German-occupied territory when it participated in a successful attack on railway freight yards in Brussels, the Air Ministry announced today. Two Czech bombers dropped bombs directly on the target, the communique said.—United Press.

Berlin on the Raid

Berlin, Sept. 12.

At least 40 persons were killed and 41 injured as a result of British planes dropping bombs on Berlin early this morning, the High Command announced today.

Three waves of British planes swept over Berlin early today and attacked residential sections and areas containing national monuments in the capital's centre while other British planes bombed Hamburg and Bremen.

Residential districts of Hamburg and Bremen were heavily bombed and civilians were killed and wounded, the official D.N.B. news agency announced. Fires were also started by British incendiary bombs in Hamburg and Bremen.

Although no persons were reported killed in the raid on Berlin carried out between 12.45 a.m. and 2.16 a.m. numerous fires were started by incendiary bombs.

The British planes apparently concentrated their attacks on the same areas which they subjected to heavy bombings early yesterday morning.

British planes, the official communique said, last night "continued attacks on Berlin. They specially attempted to strike residential sections inhabited by working people, and famous national monuments.

"Bombs were found in the Tiergarten. They apparently were aimed at the same objectives as on Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

"Part of the British attackers was forced to turn back in west Germany by German air defences. These raiders after midnight flew over the anti-aircraft belt around Berlin at a great height.

"Thereupon an air alarm was given in Berlin. The English approached from the west and north and circled over the city.

"In north-west Berlin they dropped one incendiary bomb on a factory. Small fires were caused in various places in the inner city where incendiary bombs aslo fell on residential and business houses. The Fire Department quickly reached all fires and extinguished all flames."—United Press.

Swedish Comment

Stockholm, Sept. 12.

Describing last night's R.A.F. raid on Berlin, the correspondent of the "Aftonbladet" says that gunfire broke out in all parts of Berlin with unusual violence simultaneously with the sounding of the alarm. A large number of machines participated in the raid judging from the noise of engines.

Soon bomb explosions were heard, and fires started in many parts in north-west and central Berlin, including a large factory.

After the all-clear, unexploded bombs were found in the Tiergarten and the vicinity and of the East-West Axis, Herr Hitler's much prized new artery.

The raids on Wednesday night on Bremen and Hamburg were much more serious. It is officially stated that there were many dead and injured.

The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen says that in Tuesday night's raid, the R.A.F. dropped bombs in the gardens of several Nazi Ministers.—Reuter.

Tuesday's Raid Violent

New York, Sept. 12.

Defying German threats to raze London if Britain does not stop bombing Berlin, the Royal Air Force on Tuesday carried out its most violent and most spectacular assault on the German capital so far, according to reports from London and Berlin to New York papers.

The messages told of British high explosive and incendiary bombs raining on the heart of Berlin, hitting the Reichstag among other buildings, while the Potsdammer Railway Station also was struck.

The German Government was described as enraged. It seems that Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, had a narrow escape when bombs fell in the garden of the United States Embassy barely a yard from his home.

A heavy incendiary bomb fell about ten feet from the house of Dr. Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, in Hermann Goering Strasse during Tuesday night's Royal Air Force raid on Berlin, according to the official German news agency. The bomb is said to have made a large crater, spoiling a rose bed.—Reuter.

Bad Weather Attacks

London, Sept. 12.

Berlin was bombed by the Royal Air Force Tuesday night despite heavy clouds over the North Sea, the Air Ministry revealed here last night.

"The bomber command aircraft which attacked the Potsdammer station and Berlin last night had to fly across the North Sea in dense clouds which went as high as 10,000 feet," the Ministry said.

"When they crossed the German coast the clouds still persisted, but after a while they began to thin out.

Over Berlin itself there were still a certain amount of broken clouds and a heavy haze, but the reflection of the moon on the city's lakes enabled the pilots to obtain their bearing with little difficulty. Moreover, the large open mass of the Tiergarten—Berlin's Hyde Park—which is close to the Potsdammer station, was an excellent landmark.

"The first aircraft of the series met only intermittent anti-aircraft fire, but during the time the raid continued the barrage grew in intensity. Later, aircraft reported that guns north-west and south-west of the city were firing furiously.

"Between Potsdam, 18 miles south-west of Berlin, and the capital itself there was a string of searchlights, some of which had twin beams of vivid violet light.

"Arrived over the Potsdammer station and its network of sidings, the pilots dropped flares by which they identified their targets. Salvoes of heavy bombs and hundreds of incendiaries fell on the station and it quickly caught fire. The flames spread fast."—United Press.

Heavy Toll in Tel Aviv Raid

Cairo, Sept. 12.

One hundred and twelve persons were killed and 150 wounded in the Italian raid on the Jewish city of Tel-Aviv in Palestine on Monday as it became apparent today that the raid was more serious than at first reported.

The wounded included 55 children. The dead included seven Arabs and the remainder Jews, many of whom possibly hail from the United States as they bear such names as Goldman, Ginsberg and Bernstein. Among the wounded was Mr. Joachim Stutschewski, a cellist and composer famous in the United States.

The Mayor of Tel-Aviv received a cable from the Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Imperial forces deploring the raid and concluding: "We will remember this in the time of reckoning." The Polish Consul-General and a delegation of the Polish Brigade paid a visit to the Mayor and to the wounded.

An imposing funeral service was held on Tuesday for 64 victims. Their bodies lay in state at the Balfour Municipal School. Thousands filed past them throughout the day.

The bodies of the victims were conveyed to the cemetery by motor-lorries shrouded with white silk amid universal demonstrations of grief, as the whole of Tel-Aviv was plunged into mourning.—United Press.

Poor Suffer

Jerusalem, Sept. 12.

The Italian raid on Tel-Aviv the unprotected, all-Jewish city in Palestine, on Monday, caused the most severe damage to poorly-built houses, but newer and stronger buildings in the same areas remained undamaged, it was reported here today. The bombing of Tel-Aviv was the first indiscriminate raid in the Middle East.

A block of wooden huts burned down when two bombs fell among them. An aged couple was among those killed. In one street alone 15 people were killed. Two bombs fell together, and one of them wrecked the wall of a synagogue where four were killed. The other bombs crashed through a two-story building. Most injuries in the latter explosion were caused by flying glass.

One wall of a recreation club was wrecked and two women and several children were injured. A bomb fell in the street behind a public building, and another fell within a few yards of a theatre, blasting a deep crater.—United Press.

Australian Naval Men Decorated

London, Sept. 12.

Australian naval officers and ratings are included in a list of awards published in a supplement to the London Gazette today. They are serving aboard the Australian ships Stuart and Voyager.—Reuter.

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The European War, September 13.

Buckingham Palace Again Hit

Their Majesties Escape Injury by Taking Shelter with Members of Household Staff

London, Sept. 13.

BUCKINGHAM Palace, which was slightly damaged by a delayed-action bomb several days ago, suffered slightly again today when several bombs were dropped on the Palace during the longest daylight raid since the war began. The King and Queen are unhurt.

A twin-engined plane was seen diving from the clouds. As the bomber came over the Palace, the pilot appeared to cut his engines, and the machine lost speed. Then came the whistle of bombs and explosions were heard in rapid succession.

Pieces of stone and masonry fell on a nearby road, and passers-by scrambled for shelter.

Inside the Palace, the King and Queen were in the shelter, with members of their staff.

One of the bombs wrecked the Royal Chapel, which is in the south wing of the Palace close to the Ambassadors' Entrance. Two bombs, which fell in the quadrangle made large craters. A water main burst and threw up a large cascade of water, while many windows were broken.

Three members of the staff, whose shelter is close to the wrecked chapel, sustaind slight injuries.

Troops Rush to Palace

Troops from the Wellington Barracks rushed to the scene and with policemen and park-keepers put out fires which broke out close to the Palace after incendiary bombs were dropped.

Their Majesties afterwards walked through cellars of the Palace and talked with members of their staff.

A "spotter" on a nearby building said planes came out of the clouds right over the Palace. "I was petrified as I saw five bombs coming down towards the Palace. It was not an indiscriminate bombing, it was a definite attack!"

As soon as the all-clear was sounded, the King and Queen returned to their apartments and shortly afterwards left the Palace on a tour which had been arranged yesterday. Both the King and Queen appeared quite unshaken by their experience.

In the course of the attack, which began at 8.40 a.m. and ended at 12.58 p.m. GMT, bombs were also dropped in Downing Street, but did no damage; in Regent Street, Berkeley Square, Rotten Row, The Strand, Cannon Street and Watling Street. A delayed action-bomb fell just outside Piccadilly Circus and broke a lot of windows in the Piccadilly Hotel last night.

This raid was the third during the last 24 hours, and followed a night attack of more than eight hours, from 8.10 p.m. yesterday till 4.55 a.m. today, and a 55-minute morning alarm starting at 6.37 a.m. G.M.T.

Incendiary bombs were dropped during the second raid and caused fires, but fire fighters were quickly in evidence and soon dealt with the situation. A missile fell in a well-known thoroughfare. With complete sangfroid, A.R.P. wardens placed a chair over it. High-explosive bombs were also dropped in several parts of the London area, but no serious military damage has so far been reported.

Representing the first morning visitation since last Saturday, a solitary raider appeared in the clouds over the capital after the first daylight alarm had been given at 6.37 a.m. G.M.T.

As it flew out of the clouds, it was promptly met by a salvo from anti-aircraft guns. It immediately disappeared in the clouds, but was shot down by ground fire when it emerged again. Shortly afterwards, heavy gunfire was heard over the city. Several incendiary bombs were dropped, and later heavy explosions were heard in quick succession. The bombs were apparently from a single machine whose course was followed by bursting shells from anti-aircraft guns. No bombs are, however, reported to have fallen on important parts of the city.

New Defence Puzzles Germans

Germans continued to be puzzled by London's new defence method for repelling night raiders—a terrific barrage without the help of searchlights—was not so continuous last night as on Wednesday, but it was more intense when the drone of German planes was heard. A very long lull in the barrage up to midnight last night suggested that either fewer planes were participating or a smaller number were able to penetrate the city's outer defences.

From Sunday onwards, writes Reuters's air correspondent, the Luftwaffe has confined its attacks as well as reconnaissance operations to afternoons and evenings. There is no doubt, he adds, this is done to cut down losses.

The decision to take advantage of the hours of daylight coincides with the whipping up of the invasion fever now that the time element enters as a vital factor. It also follows upon the failure of terror raids for the second night in succession to gain uninterrupted entry into London. Once again last night enemy bombers flinched before the surprising intensity and accuracy of the anti-aircraft barrage. Again the raiders were puzzled by the almost entire absence of white searchlight beams. The new predictory system enables a barrage to be thrown up whenever a terror raider appears.

Improvement Expected

The efficacy of both prediction and its shattering effect are capabe of improvement. The secret of the central feature of the new night-defence scheme Britain has discovered remains a secret, but, Reuter's Air correspondent adds, if what he hears is true, this defence may be capable of development to a point where, whenever weather conditions permit, this new anti-aircraft night barrage can work in unison with fighters. When that happens the problem of successful night interception will be almost solved.

German bombers roared over London at 9.15 p.m. G.M.T. on Thursday in the sixth consecutive night attack on the capital.

A heavy barrage from ground batteries immediately began while a few searchlights could be seen. The barrage was not consistently heavy and obviously was being held in reserve for successive efforts by enemy machines to penetrate the city's ring of defences.

"Enemy air attacks during last night though not on a heavy scale were directed to many areas in Britain," says a communique. "Enemy aircraft operating singly or in small formations were heavily engaged by our defences at many points. Though a number of high-explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped in and aro und London and some fires started—fires which were quickly got under control—the damage caused was much less than on the previous night. Full details and casualties are not yet available, but reports so far indicate that the number of killed and wounded in the London area are very small.

Some houses were destroyed in two Lancashire towns, and in a town on the eastern outskirts of London. There was a small number of casualties in each of these places. "Elsewhere there was little damage and few casualties," the communique concludes.

Midlands Has Long Raid

The Midlands had the longest raid of the war with two visitations extending well over several hours, but apart from house property, damage was slight and there were few casualties, none of which were fatal. A mental hospital was damaged. Two planes dropped bombs over Northern Ireland this morning.

During the night a Catholic church in the west of London was struck by a petrol canister bomb and the church was gutted, with only the four walls remaining.

Fierce Defence Put Up

So fiercely did Spitfires and Hurricanes attack enemy formations yesterday afternoon that only a small proportion of the raiding bombers were able to reach objectives, London docks, states the Air Ministry news service.

The Germans opened an attack on a 150-mile front. Within a few minutes two big formations totalling about 225 machines crossed the coast between North Foreland and Dungeness, 50 more simultaneously approaching the Southampton area. A smaller formation crossed near Dover with the object of attacking fighter aerodromes in Kent and Surrey.

The bulk of the bombers heading for London surrounded by Messerschmitt escorts were attacked by Polish squadrons led by a British flight-lieutenant. The raiders were so carried that many jettisoned their bombs over woods in Surrey and Sussex and fled to the coast. Polish pilots shot down 14 raiders. Other formations were intercepted and scattered by Hurricanes.

Many Buildings Hit

It was learned today that in recent attacks bombs have fallen near several important buildings, including the Bank of England and St. Paul's Cathedral, where a delayed action missile was located.

The "Daily Herald" and "Evening Standard" newspaper offices have been hit. A cinema attached to Madame Marie Tussaud's famous waxworks museum, where figures of notable persons are exhibited, also was struck.

London had its first raid warning on Thursday shortly before 4 p.m. G.M.T. The raiders apparently were kept at a distance as nothing developed in the London area and the all-clear signal was sounded at 4.40 p.m.

Planes Heard, No Gunfire

During the alarm the sound of distant planes was heard, but there was no gunfire.

Two Hurricane squadrons ferociously attacking a formation of 150 German bombers, escorted by fighters, did splendid work in protecting London from an attack yesterday afternoon, states the Air Ministry news service.

Eighteen of these raiders heading for London were definitely destroyed, and more probably did not reach home. Some raiders were chased back to the coast and across the Channel.

This work enabled other fighter squadrons to tackle the few thin groups which vainly tried to reach the metropolis, and 13 raiders were destroyed. Others fled, dropping their bombs in woods.

During the day's fighting the Germans, the Air Ministry declares, lost 56 heavy bombers and 22 fighter-bombers. Eleven Messerschmitt 109's were included in this number. At least 250 pilots, navigators and air-gunners must have been lost by the Germans.

90 Downed By Midnight

Reports up to midnight indicate that at least 90 German aircraft were destroyed on Wednesday.

About 125 people were killed and 250 injured in raids on London on Wednesday evening, and in raids outside London 40 were killed and 170 injured.

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Poles Again Do Well

The bulk of the bombers heading for London surrounded by Messerschmitt escorts were attacked by Polish squadrons led by a British flight-lieutenant. The raiders were so harried that many jettisoned their bombs over woods in Surrey and Sussex and fled to the coast, Polish pilots shot down 14 raiders. Other formations were intercepted and scattered by Hurricanes.

The new anti-aircraft barrage used on Wednesday night in defence of London, which is described in the press as the "heaviest ever put up in defence of any city," has had a reassuring effect on Londoners, who, though standing the strain of the ferocious attack with admirable calm, were delighted to realize from the noises overhead that the German airmen were receiving an unusually warm reception.

When it was gathered what the new aerial inferno meant comment was heard that no music was more pleasant to ears attuned to the crash of bombs and the drone of enemy bombers, and though only fitful sleep was possible this was regarded as a matter for rejoicing rather than complaint.

Statements that this new barrage method likely will be continued and even get better were received with great satisfaction.

Casualties in yesterday's raids on the London area totalled 165 killed 420 injured. In afternoon bombing 125 were killed and 250 injured, while night casualties were 40 dead, 170 injured.—Reuter.

Their Majesties Congratulated

London, Sept. 13.

The War Cabinet today telegraphed the King congratulating Their Majesties on their providential escape from the barbarous attack made on their home and Royal persons.

The King replied to the Prime Minister:

"The Queen and I are so *grateful to the War Cabinet for* their kind message. Like so many other people, we now have had a personal experience of German barbarity which only strengthens the resolution of all of us to fight through to final victory."—Reuter.

Bremen Left Afire After R.A.F. Raid

London, Sept. 13.

During further widespread raids on German objectives on Wednesday British bombers attacked a convoy off Cap Gris Nez and sank one German supply ship off Dunkirk, hit another and seriously damaged a third, according to an Air Ministry communique.

German motor torpedo-boats were also effectively attacked, the raiders swooping down to machine-gun them.

In the course of this raid, the British planes encountered a force of German fighters and bombers, several of which were destroyed and others damaged in the ensuing battle.

Berlin Aerodrome Bombed

Some hours later, when dusk had fallen, strong forces of British bomber aircraft carried out attacks against railway stations, goods yards and the aerodrome at Berlin; docks and shipyards at Hamburg, Bremen and Wilhelmshaven; an oil plant at Monherm; an explosives factory at Frankfort; goods yards at Hamm, Cologne, Coblenz and Mannheim; a railway junction at Namur and aerodromes in Germany and Holland.

Also bombed were large concentrations of barges, docks and shipping at Ostend, Flushing, Calais and Boulogne.

Only three British planes, the Air Ministry adds, failed to return from *these night operations.*

For nearly four hours bombers maintained an almost continuous assault on harbour installation, shipbuilding yards and dock basins at Hamburg, states the Air Ministry news service.

The first machines to reach the target shortly after 8 p.m., G.M.T., started a fire at docks which served as a beacon to following raiders who scored numerous direct hits, starting other great fires.

"Bremen is on Fire"

"Bremen is on fire and what a fire," was the first remark made on landing by one of the pilots who took part in the two-hour raid on that port. "After we had dropped our stuff fires came up one after another until the whole docks seemed to be burning." Flames were visible from Heligoland and were still seen from aircraft half an hour later from the German-Dutch frontier.

Bombs burst on the Cologne Railway line and a number of fires were started. A series of sharp explosions at the Coblenz Railway yard indicated an ammunition train was hit. A seaplane base at Borkum was struck and a fire which started there was burning long after the raiding planes were out of sight of the coast.—Reuter.

Royal Gifts to Aid Raid Victims

London, Sept. 13.

The King today sent £1,000 to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Victims Distress Fund, while the Queen sent £500, Queen Mary £500, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester £250, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent £200.—Reuter.

Many Famous Churches Damaged in Raids

London, Sept. 13.

Many points of historic interest in London have suffered from German raiders in the past few days, it has been revealed. Among the buildings concerned were eight churches and this list may be lengthened to nine at any moment, as bombs around St. Paul's may result in damage to the ancient cathedral.

The churches were St. Magnus the Martyr, St. Swithin's Church, St. Mary in Aldermanbury, St. Dunstan's in the East, St. Mary Woolnoth, St. Clement Danes in East Cheap, St. Augustine's in Watling Street, and St. Giles, Cripplegate, Rotten Row and Berkley Square have also been affected.—Reuter.

N.E.I. Contributes To Plane Fund

London, Sept. 13.

Queen Wihelmina of the Netherlands and her Ministers are already doing everything possible to begin as soon as the moment is propitious, the work of providing the Netherlands with food as well as raw materials for the economic restoration of the country, it was announced today.

"We fully appreciate," said the Queen in a broadcast, "that notwithstanding our considerable merchant navy it will not be possible to give everybody immediately what is wanted but we trust that Dutch solidity of plan will guarantee a steady and mounting flow."

Expressing thanks for the countless expressions of congratulation and affection received on the occasion of her 60th birthday, Queen Wilhelmina said the commemoration had developed into an overwhelming demonstration for the restoration of the independence of the Netherlands and for the reunion in undisturbed freedom of the Dutch State.

"This is a historical fact of lasting significance," the Queen asserted. "A people which has vitality and a strong will cannot be subjugated, merely by force of arms. As a united people we endure this trial. New proof of this can be found in the spontaneous generosity in the Netherland's East Indies for the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, which has been put at my disposal. The patriotism of the donors and their strong will to win the war for the liberation of the Netherlands has given rise to their wish that a part of their contributions, to a total of Guilders 5,000,000 shall be spent on military purposes in the Allied struggle. In conformity with the intention of the donors I have informed the King of Great Britain that they plan to give a number of military aeroplanes through the medium of the Prince Bernhard Fund in which fund this amount will be deposited.

"The great demonstrations of unity and the will to independence, together with such signs of national generosity and energy cannot but lift us above the difficulties and sorrows of these days and enable us to look with confidence to the future which under God's blessing will give us all *back a free and independent country.*" the Queen concluded.—Reuter.

Air Ace Gives £20,000

London, Sept. 13.

Mr. Charles Alma Baker, C.B.E. well known Australian financier, has sent £20,000, to Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, for the purchase of four fighter aircraft.

Mr. Alma Baker, it will be recalled, was the founder of the Australian battleplane squadron, totalling 94 battleplanes, in the last European war. —Reuter.

Junker Passenger Plane Shot Down

London, Sept. 13.

A 17-passenger German Junker 52 was shot down during a recent night raid over London, it was revealed here yesterday.

The plane has a 93-feet span and is 5 feet long. It is a three-engined, low-winged monoplane especially designed for easy conversion to military use. The plane is capable of carrying three tons of bombs over 1,000 miles. Air experts emphasized that the plane "is able to do the work of six Dornier 17's."

It was recalled that a few weeks ago the Air Ministry spokesman declared, "When you see JU-52's, watch for parachutists." It was understood, however, that this statement had no connection with the big plane shot down over London.

Air experts said "it is known that the Nazis are very keen to send planes to Britain carrying 550-round bombs, for which the Junker 52 is suitable."—United Press.

Nazis Charge Mr. Winston Churchill

Berlin, Sept. 13.

The Berlin press and radio yesterday charged the British Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, with responsibility for the casualties suffered by civilians in London during the last five days of German raids over that city.

"London's dead," the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" said in an editorial, "is just as much a part of Churchill's overwhelming guilt as the human lives he still hopes to destroy in his hate of Germany."

The German Radio, commenting on the British casualty report, said, "England now has the war she wanted. To judge by Churchill's speech yesterday, she is still determined to carry on its war crime.

"The blow felt by the plutocratic potentates grows daily. The German sword has the task of freeing Europe from the British and Jewish war mongers."—United Press.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

The European War, September 14.

House of Lords, Palace Bombed

Shrapnel Showers on London as Fierce Barrage is Sent Up ; St. Paul's in Danger

London, Sept. 14.

THE streets of central London were pitted with danger last night when sharpnel clattered on roof-tops and whizzed through windows after German planes had bombed the historic House of Lords and Buckingham Palace yesterday.

German planes were flying over London last night at the lowest altitude yet seen, dumping tons of incendiary and screamer bombs over wide sections of the city.

So many British anti-aircraft batteries were firing at once shortly before midnight that the sky looked as if rivers of oil had suddenly been ignited. Some of the German planes were estimated to have crossed the heart of the city at only 5,000 feet.

Flames started by an incendiary bomb which hit the House of Lords late yesterday were soon extinguished and no damage to the building was visible from the street.

During the third alarm of the night the German raiders adopted the "terror glide," in an obvious effort to evade detection. The bombers cut their motors and glided in low, dumped their bombs and then made a dash for safety.

Bombs dropped by these planes included "screamers" of the oil-drum type, which sent up huge columns of black smoke.

United Press correspondents stationed throughout London agreed that last night's anti-aircraft barrage surmounted anything heard here yet.

"Anit-aircraft shrapnel is coming down like rain in Fleet Street," one correspondent reported by telephone. "Sparks are flying in the street where the shrapnel is hitting the concrete."

Mr. Edward W. Beattie, reporting from London's West End, said "it is hailing steel around here."

Small, rapid firing guns, medium and big guns, all let loose against the waves of German bombers sweeping low over the heart of the city.

Apartment Hit

"One bomb landed only fifty feet from me," another correspondent, Mr. Frederick Kuh, reported. "The explosion shook the entire neighbourhood. The German plane could neither be seen nor heard. The explosion was followed by a terrific crash of glass and masonry.

Men and women ran for cover. The projectile had hit an apartment building in the heart of the business district. I escaped because I heard the whistle of the bomb as I was walking along the street and I immediately ducked into a doorway."

The third air alarm last night lasted only eighteen minutes. Just before the sirens sounded, people in two London districts heard a whistling noise followed by two explosions. The German planes had glided over the city and dropped several bombs before being detected.

In another section of the city people said they heard the burst of machine-gun fire from a plane. Whether the fire came from R.A.F. pursuit fighters, or whether the German planes were attempting to machine-gun British searchlights, could not be learned.

Withering Barrage Sent Up

The raiders approached the London area from three sides and were met with a withering barrage of fire from the anti-aircraft batteries surrounding the city. Gun flashes and bursting shells streaked and dotted the skies.

The raiders dropped three parachute flares which were followed by salvoes of incendiary bombs which fell in the southern and south-western sections of the city.

During one of the afternoon raids one German bomb smashed through the roof of a tall business building in the heart of the city and penetrated the building all the way down to the basement. Another big bomb fell outside a meeting house and dug a huge crater. A second later another burst a water main in the same spot.

No Extensive Damage Done

"Fuller details of the enemy's attack on Great Britain last night," the Air Ministry announced yesterday, "confirmed that no extensive damage was done although bombs were dropped in many parts of the country.

"In two towns in the Midlands and in one town on the southern coast several houses were damaged. In one Midlands town a small number of casualties was caused.

"In the London area the number of persons killed and injured in last night's attack was not heavy.

"Today enemy aircraft continued their methods of sudden attack and retreat which characterized activities throughout the day.

"Bombs were dropped in one district in central London, in Eastbourne, in some places in Kent and in one town in Surrey. Some casualties were reported in London."

German raiders dropped a veritable shower of incendiary bombs in central London, some of them landing in the streets and some on buildings.

Their Majesties Remain Calm

After the bombing, King George and Queen Elizabeth walked through the cellars of the Palace and talked reassuringly to the members of their staff. One bomb completely wrecked the royal chapel in the south wing of the Palace, close to the ambassador's entrance.

Reliable quarters reported that five bombs dropped on Buckingham Palace. Two were said to have fallen in the inner quadrangle of the Palace, a third hit the chapel, and two fell in the roadway between the Victoria Memorial and the Palace gates.

Later, Their Majesties visited the bombed districts in the East End.

The day's fourth air raid alarm was sounded at 9 p.m. as more German bombers approached the outskirts of the city.

Londoners Confident

Confidence was growing among the populace that the new British methods of using an artillery barrage against the German raiders would be successful. Yesterday and last night German bombers for eight hours did their utmost to penetrate the ring of fire around the capital, but only a few succeeded in breaking through.

During the second alarm yesterday afternoon a "Molotov breadbasket" burst above west London spewing incendiary bombs over the area. Some of the bombs were quickly extinguished with sand, but one apparently started a fire in a building which had previously been wrecked by a high explosive bomb. Another incendiary bomb fell on the roof of a building.

The raid yesterday morning was the longest in London to date. Anti-aircraft batteries sent up a heavy barrage intermittently for three hours on both sides of the Thames Estuary, where some bombs were dropped. Machine-gunning and cannonading could be heard high above the clouds.

Lone Plane Drops Time Bombs

A lone raider dived from the clouds and dropped four heavy bombs in the crowded west end shopping district just before the third air raid warning was sounded in the afternoon. One bomb exploded and set afire a large block of offices and shops. Cordons were quickly thrown around three other areas, indicating that time bombs had fallen and were likely to explode momentarily. One delayed action bomb fell near a large silk factory.

After a terrific explosion, fires were visible west and southeast of Fleet Street.

Meanwhile, the Minister for Air Production, Lord Beaverbrook, issued a statement indicating that aircraft production had been maintained in spite of the intensification of the German air raids.

St. Paul's Still in Danger

Engineers, despite the danger entailed, were doing their utmost yesterday to render harmless the delayed action bombs which fell near St. Paul's Cathedral and threatened to severely damage the historic building.

The Press Association said it understood that a total of five unexploded bombs had fallen in the vicinity of St. Paul's, one of which was a 500 pounder. The entire area around the cathedral was roped off and cordoned. —United Press.

More German Threats

Berlin, Sept. 14.

The German invasion of England will probably follow the present series of aerial attacks on the British Isles, the "Boersen Zeitung" predicted here yesterday. This was the first instance of a Berlin newspaper making such an emphatic prophecy.—United Press.

Ambulance Hq. Hit

London, Sept. 14.

Referring to yesterday's raids, it was stated that among buildings damaged by German raiders outside London yesterday was the headquarters of the American ambulance unit, Tunbridge Wells.

"Fuller details of enemy attacks on Great Britain on Thursday confirm," says an Air Ministry communique, "that no extensive damage was done though bombs were dropped in many parts of the country.

"In the London area, the number of persons killed and injured in Thursday's night attack were not heavy. Fuller reports of Wednesday night's casualties show that 110 persons were killed and 260 injured in the London area.

"Early yesterday incendiary bombs were dropped in a district of Northern Ireland, small fires were started, but quickly extinguished and there were no casualties. At midday yesterday, in addition to attacks on London, enemy aircraft in small numbers dropped bombs in several districts in south-eastern England. In an Essex town considerable damage was done, but no casualties have been reported. In several other places, houses and cottages were hit but in general the damage and casualties are reported as being slight.

"Later enemy aircraft, continuing methods of sudden attack and retreat which characterized their activities throughout yesterday, dropped bombs in one district in central London, in Eastbourne, and in some places in Kent. There were some casualties, most of them slight. Fuller details of these later attacks are not yet available," the communique concludes. —Reuter.

North Ireland Raided

London, Sept. 14.

Northern Ireland experienced its first air raid of the war when a single German aircraft dropped a small number of incendiary bombs yesterday on a coastal town, causing a few fires which were soon brought under control.

According to an official announcement, the damage was slight, and there were no casualties.

The raid followed an unsuccessful attack on shipping off the coast of Northern Ireland.—Reuter.

French Ships Pass Gibraltar Straits

Gibraltar, Sept. 14.

The 7,600-ton French cruisers Georges Leygues, Gloire and Montcalm and the 2,569-ton light cruisers Le Malin, Le Fantasque, and L'Audacieux, crossed the Straits of Gibraltar from the east travelling westward Wednesday. The destination of the French warships was not known.—United Press.

King and Queen "Carry On"

London, Sept. 14.

Immediately after the bombing of Buckingham Palace, the King and Queen left for a tour of the bombed areas of east London, where they talked with many people who had had narrow escapes.

They also met members of the Air-raid Precaution personnel.—Reuter.

Canadian Congratulations

Ottawa, Sept. 13.

Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, sent a message to the King and Queen expressing the heartfelt gratitude of the people of Canada "to Providence for the preservation of Your Majesties' lives against the Nazi attack."

"No enemy act could have served more completely to stir the heart of every part of the British Commonwealth than the one so clearly designed to destroy the lives of their King and Queen," he added.—Reuter.

Magnificent Donation From Ruler of Bikanir

Bikaner, Sept. 14.

On the first anniversary of the declaration of war the Maharajah of Bikanir contributed a further sum of 25,000 rupees from his privy purse, in addition to 50,000 rupees he contributed at the outbreak of war. The heir apparent contributed 12,000 rupees, and the Maharajah's grandsons 11,000 rupees, making a total of 48,000 rupees.

The money will be used to purchase light tanks for the fighting forces of Britain.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Again Hammers At German Posts

London, Sept. 14.

German invasion plans were again severely embarrassed when powerful formations of British bombers, in one of the most destructive raids yet carried out against German military objectives, struck at a network of vital railway junctions and goods yards in western Germany on Thursday night and the early hours of Friday.

The attacks, which entailed flying hundreds of miles, were undertaken and pressed home despite weather described by pilots as "generally foul."

The yards bombed, which include some of the largest and most elaborate in Europe, must play an important part in any attempted invasion of Britain. Troops, reserves, equipment and supplies moving westwards to Channel ports from Germany must pass through one or other of these key transport centres.

It was before 10 p.m. that in a thick cloud and drizzling rain, the first raider dropped heavy bombs and incendiary missiles on a yard at Hamm, according to the Air Ministry.

Trucks Go Up In Flames

At a yard at Ehrang, near the Luxembourg frontier north of Trier, heavy bombs burst along a line of trucks, causing several explosions and fires, which burned with a vivid glare. Other bombs bursting on the permanent way south of the yard caused heavy explosions.

At Osnabruck, two bombers flew through a dense cloud and, attacking from various heights, they started ten large fires in some yards.

At a yard at Essen, heavy bombs were dropped on railway sidings, and the rear-gunner of one aircraft saw flashes of explosions among a tangle of sidings and switches.

The Schwerte marshalling yards and sidings at Emmerich were also attacked.

The Germans have recently been routing much of their military traffic through yards at Brussels. These have been attacked several times by the R.A.F. in the past week. They were bombed again on Thursday night, and after bursts had been seen on the target a fire three-quarters of a mile long was seen north of one yard.

There was a series of green-coloured explosions, and then another fire 200 yards long was seen in the middle of the siding.

Emden Docks Bombed

Another section of the raiders, meanwhile, visited Emden and bombed docks and petroleum sheds on the west side of Altebinnen Hafen. The attack went on for one hour.

Several large fires, which threw out thick black smoke, were started in the petroleum sheds, and the quay, and a barge were hit.

The first raider to reach Flushing found a semi-circle of flat (anti-aircraft) ships drawn up round the harbour entrance. They immediately opened an intense barrage. Light and heavy shore batteries joined in, and high-angle machine-guns also added their quota.

Through this barrage one of the raiders flew at 600 feet. One pilot said: "We got direct hits on dock buildings and presumably an ammunition dump, as there were large fires and tremendous explosions, which were still going off as we headed out to sea again.

"From 15 or 20 miles out, despite the filthy weather, we could still see the explosions when we were flying at 500 feet."

Coast Watch Sees Battle

Throughout last night, from dusk till dawn, planes of the Royal Air Force were bombarding the French Channel ports. Watchers on the English coast saw the exciting sight. Flashes of exploding bombs, shells from German anti-aircraft guns, tracer bullets and the flares of British machines could be seen right along the coast from south of Boulogne to well north of Dunkirk. As one watcher said: "Miles of the coast seemed to be on fire."

It was the fiercest and longest bombardment that has yet been inflicted on the French coast. Hour after hour it went on and it was not until dawn that the British bombers ended their attack.

Barrage Ineffective

The Germans put up quite a heavy barrage, but apparently it had no effect on the British aircraft, which dropped bomb after bomb throughout the night.

Last night's terrific bombardment of French Channel ports was presumably intended, as Mr. Winston Churchill revealed in his broadcast, to continue the disorganisation of Germany's plans for an invasion.—Reuter.

German Guns Hammered

London, Sept. 14.

Royal Air Force planes hammered German long-range gun positions between Calais and Boulogne yesterday, according to reports from Dover last night.

Observers on the British coast for several hours yesterday saw almost continuous flashes across the Channel, accompanied by flaming "onions" from German anti-aircraft guns.—United Press.

U.S. Embargo on Aviation Petrol

Washington, Sept. 14.

President Roosevelt yesterday broadened the embargo on aviation petrol exports to include specifications and technical information on American aircraft and aerial motors.

Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation also placed equipment for the production of aviation fuel under license, thus virtually prohibiting the sale of such equipment to foreign nations outside the Western Hemisphere.

The proclamation supplemented the May proclamation licensing exports of aircraft and aeroplane motors and the July 26 proclamation licensing exports of petroleum products, tetra-ethyl lead and iron and steel scrap. —United Press.

Details of Embargo

Washington, Sept. 14.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt disclosed to the press yesterday that he had issued a proclamation, upon receipt of advice from the Administration's Export Control Board, making additional technical materials subject to the United States export licensing system now in effect.

Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation on the licensing of exports of aeroplane motors and petroleum products includes:—

1. Equipment: excluding minor component parts, and any plans of the specifications on technical documents containing descriptive or technical information other than what is available to the general public; data useful in the design of construction or operation of such equipment or in connection with any such process. (Aviation motor fuel shall mean such fuel as defined in regulations issued pursuant to the President's proclamation on July 26, as may be amended from time to time.)

2. Equipment or plans, usable for the production of tetra-ethyl lead as defined in the same regulations.

3. Plans and specifications, setting forth the design or construction of aircraft or aircraft engines.

Asked by correspondents whether any further action regarding the export or licensing of scrap iron and metal would be undertaken, the President replied that he had already announced matters pertaining to the question.—Domei.

Increased Pressure Seen

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

Increased United States economic pressure on Japan is seen by the newspaper "Kasumigaseki" in the report that crude oil used in the manufacture of aviation petrol is being added to the list of exports banned by the U.S. Administration.

The American attitude toward Japan, the press states, has become "markedly provocative" of late.

Although no official confirmation of the ban on crude oil has been received, the Japanese authorities are said to have attached great importance to the report "as indicating the United States' intention to increase pressure on Japan."—United Press.

Canada with Britain —Heart and Soul

Ottawa, Sept. 14.

The British people are "cheered and fortified to feel that Canada is with the Mother Country heart and soul," declared the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, in replying to a cable from Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Premier, last Wednesday expressing the loyal support of the Canadian people.

In thanking Mr. Mackenzie King personally for all he has done "for the common cause, and specially in promoting harmony of sentiment throughout the New World," Mr. Churchill added; "This deep understanding will be the dominant factor in the rescue of Europe from a relapse into the Dark Ages."

The British Prime Minister says that Canada's divisions will play "a notable part should the enemy succeed in setting foot on our shores."—Reuter.

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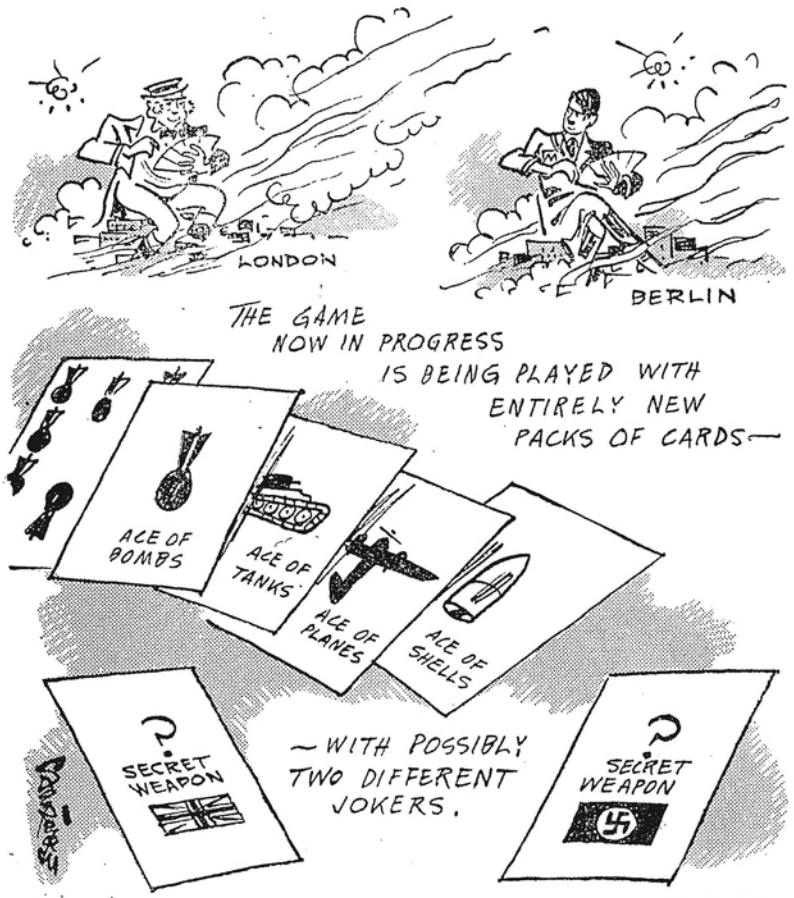

Up-To-Date Poker.

Throne and People United

Embattled Britain Unperturbed by Threat of Nazi Invasion Attempt Despite Mass Air Raids

London, Sept. 14.

EMBATTLED Britain calmly awaited Chancellor Adolf Hitler's onslaught last night with the King, Queen and people united as never before by their common experience in the air bombardment.

The German plan, as avowed by the German press, to drive a wedge between the Royal Family and the people by driving the former from London, has produced the contrary effect.

The average citizen, especially the man who has lost his home, now feels that the King and Queen have faced the same dangers and privation as himself.

The nation's affection for the Monarch, which has grown steadily since King Edward's abdication, is now considered stronger than ever. Few here doubt that Herr Hitler's policy is now undisguised terror. Having failed to knock out the Royal Air Force, British quarters say, the German Chancellor is now trying to win by breaking the British will. Hospitals, churches, museums and residences, as well as military targets have felt bombs.

The German raiders have used high explosives, incendiaries and "Molotov breadbaskets"—combining two oil bombs—and deeply penetrating aerial torpedoes.

Spirits Unflagging

Thousands of Londoners have experienced diving face downward in the streets as screamer bombs shriek down. They have also known what it means to hurry from their beds to put out incendiary bombs dropped on their dwellings or to leave their homes because an unexploded delayed action bomb is nearby.

Yet, so far there has been no sign of London's spirit flagging. The people are tired and obviously do not like the bombings, but these usually mild tempered people are becoming more and more angry and determined.

Men are carrying on in war factories despite repeated alarms and occasional difficulties in going to and from work. The women calmly go about their shopping and household work in spite of the frequent bombing of residential districts and the occasional interruption of gas or water supply.

Determination Widespread

The people's determination extends to the top. The Government, under the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, are confidently facing not only the German air blitzkrieg and invasion, but also a possible full scale Italian offensive in Africa.

Although, as far back as the Munich crisis, elaborate plans were made for the Government to leave London, the Government is determined to stick here to the end.

The Ministry of Information issued an announcement on this subject last night.

"Quoting as authority, the American Columbia Broadcasting Corporation," the Ministry said, "the enemy wireless stations at Bremen and Hilversum tonight reported that he British Government, the court and diplomatic corps are on the verge of leaving London. There is absolutely no truth in this story.

Nazi Misrepresentation

"What is more, the reporter in question, Mr. Edward Morrow, authorizes us to state that the German version of his remarks wholly misrepresents his meaning. His actual words were:

"'Presumably, plans for the evacuation of London have been ready for more than a year, but I do not believe serious consideration is being given such a step at the moment. The King and Government are still in London, and unless it becomes untenable, I believe they will remain.'

"Germany's story thus was deliberately the opposite of what he said. The further German allegation that the diplomatic corps is considering making a demarche to the Foreign Office regarding leaving the capital is authoritatively stated in London to be equally untrue. Allegations of this kind from the Germans and German controlled sources might be expected within the next few days, as the German Propaganda Ministry is redoubling its efforts—to convince the world that London's moral is cracking."—United Press.

Attempt on King Arouses Anger

London, Sept. 14.

The deliberate attempt made by German bombers on Their Majesties yesterday has aroused anger throughout the British Empire.

The messages which have already reached Buckingham Palace from the War Cabinet, the Canadian Prime Minister, the Polish President, The Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, the Duke of Windsor and many others, are fully representative of the feeling of ordinary people throughout the world.—Reuter.

London Firemen's Heroism Lauded

London, Sept. 14.

"All sections of the defence services have responded so magnificently to the calls made upon them that it might seem invidious to draw distinctions," said the Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, Sir John Anderson, in a message to the fire authorities in England and Wales.

"But I am sure," he added, "that no one would begrudge the word of special commendation that I feel moved to send to the members of the fire services, regular and auxiliary.

"Their work, which is fraught with much danger in itself, has been rendered hazardous in the extreme by sustained and repeated enemy attacks by bomb and machine-gun. Nowhere has there been any flinching. Again and again with dauntless courage and at the price of many casualties, fires that might have well engulfed whole districts have been brought under control.

"Further and greater trials may be ahead, but I am confident that in meeting them the fire services will only add lustre to their already brilliant achievements." the Home secretary concluded.—Reuter.

Cuba Approves Two-Year Conscription Measure

Havana, Sept. 14.

The Chamber yesterday, after a secret session, approved the measure which calls for two years of obligatory military service for all Cuban men between the ages of 18 and 35.—United Press.

The European War, September 15.

German Positions Battered

Coast Shaken as R.A.F. Hunt Down Nazi Britzkrieg Bases; Calais Main Objective

London, Sept. 15.

ALL night long and for hours yesterday morning British bombers again attacked French Channel ports and the shipping in them in what was described as the fiercest and most prolonged raid of the war.

As a result of the attacks, which began at dusk and lasted until 5 a.m., concentrations of barges were wrecked and dock installations set on fire at Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Ostend and Antwerp.

The whole coast-line from south Boulogne to north Dunkirk seemed on fire following the raid, and the heavy crump of explosions shook the Kent coast throughout the night.

Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, British bombs kept falling and falling.

Only two British aircraft were lost in these operations.

Searchlights, parachute flares and flashes of bursting bombs and anti-aircraft guns lit up the water front for many miles as endless explosions shook the Kent coast.

The attacks extended along a 150-mile front with Boulogne, Calais, Ostend and Dunkirk the principal targets.

Nightly smashing of bases which the Germans could use for a take-off in an invasion attempt must be disrupting the Germans' organization, observers pointed out.—Reuter.

Calais Main Objective

A Kent Town, Sept. 15.

Brilliant flashes of exploding bombs, bursting anti-aircraft shells and searchlights could be seen along the French coast from here shortly after dusk last night as British bombers continued their heavy attacks on German bases for an attempted invasion of England.

The main objective of the British air attacks appeared to be Calais, where a terrific German barrage of "flaming onions" and tracer bullets apparently failed to break up the British attack.

Observers said the British attack against the French coast was the heaviest yet witnessed here. The attack was carried out under a full moon which was shining through gaps in a cloudy, high ceiling.

British searchlights at the same time were active along the British coast, picking up the returning British bombers until they had been identified as British.—United Press.

British Raids Announced

London, Sept. 15.

Strong forces of British bombers attacked German shipping in harbours and at docks along the French and Belgian coasts on Friday night, the Air Ministry announced yesterday.

"Concentrations of barges were wrecked and dock installations were set afire at Boulogne, Dunkerk, Ostend and Antwerp," the announcement said. "Yesterday barges moored in a river near Rotterdam were bombed.

"A daylight attack also was made against a convoy of tankers off the mole at Zeebrugge. One enemy ship exploded after a direct hit. Two of our aircraft were lost. Two enemy fighters were shot down today by our fighters."

Continue All Night

The announcement said that attacks on German bases along the coasts of the English Channel and North Sea continued from 10 p.m. until shortly before dawn. Repeated hits were said to have been scored on German barges by high explosive and incendiary bombs.

"The first sortie of the night," the announcement said, "was directed against Boulogne. Visibility was good. Large fires broke out as a result of the bombing. One of the fires was followed by a heavy explosion, accompanied by a bright red flash.

"At Ostend the dock and railway station were bombed. Incendiary bombs dropped on barges started a line of at least twenty fires along one side of the outer harbour."—United Press.

Invasion Plans Suffer

Vichy, Sept. 15.

The British Navy and Royal Air Force for the past 24 hours have been almost continuously hammering German shipping concentrations in ports along the Norwegian, Dutch, Belgian and French coasts in an effort to smash German preparations for an invasion of the British Isles, reliable quarters reported here last night.

Braving the fire of German coastal guns, units of the British Navy were reported to have laid down heavy barrages on Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Le Havre, Cherbourg and other important concentration points. Tremendous destruction was reported to have resulted at all points.

The R.A.F. was also reported to have dumped tons of bombs on these cities, where the Germans were said to have assembled large numbers of river boats and tow boats upon which special tank-carrying platforms had been erected. Numerous German "E" boats also were said to have been among the ship concentrations shelled and bombed by the British.—United Press.

France to Pay Expenses Of Occupation

Berlin, Sept. 15.

France must pay Germany 20,000,000 Reichsmarks daily from June 25 for the upkeep of the German army of occupation, according to the French official gazette.

A convention is announced between the French Government and the Bank of France whereby the bank advances to the State 50 milliard francs to meet this expenditure.—Reuter.

Axis Not to Use Gas Says Rome

Rome, Sept. 15.

Italian officials said last night that Germany and Italy would refrain from chemical warfare, including the use of any kind of gas, unless they are "forced to adopt such methods of warfare by Britain."

The statement was issued following publication of an article by Premier Benito Mussolini's mouthpiece, Sig. Virginio Gayda, who accused Britain of preparing to wage chemical warfare.

The official statement issued last night said that Sig. Gayda's article had been misconstrued in some circles and was being cited as an attempt to prepare the Italian people for the use of poison gas by German and Italian troops.—United Press.

More Men Called Up by Canada

Ottawa, Sept. 15.

The Governor General of Canada yesterday issued a proclamation calling upon all able men between the ages of 21 and 34 to submit themselves for military training.

The proclamation represented Canada's first call to the colours since the outbreak of the European war over a year ago.

All men between the ages of 21 and 34 were called upon to "submit themselves for medical examination to undergo military training for a period of thirty days within Canada or in the territorial waters thereof."—United Press.

U.S. Steamer Rescues British Crew

New York, Sept. 15.

The American liner Exorchorda late yesterday rescued the entire crew of 64 of the British cargo-ship St. Agnes, which sank 700 miles west of Lisbon, according to a radio message picked up here.

Previously the Exorchorda, which displaces 9,359 tons and belongs to the American Export Lines, radioed that the St. Agnes had sent out a distress signal, and she was hurrying to the rescue.

The cause of the British ship's sinking is not known.

Lloyd's Register gives a steamer named St. Agnes as having a tonnage of 5,000 and registered in London.—Reuter.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

Italian Invasion of Egypt

Important Developments Expected to Follow Violation of Border, Occupation of Port

Cairo, Sept. 15.

IMPORTANT developments are expected to take place following the entry of Italian troops into Egyptian territory.

Italian forces, constantly harried by British mobile units, entered Egypt for the first time when they occupied the escarpment of Sollum. Occupation of Sollum, an empty village on the Libyan-Egyptian frontier, was announced in a communique yesterday. This move, though of no military value in itself, may lead to important events.

Well-informed quarters predict that the next few days will be critical for Egypt, calling for a greater degree of national unity.

The Premier, Hassan Sabry Pasha, cancelled a week-end trip out of Cairo to maintain the closest contact with events.

It is believed a national committee representing all parties will be formed to consider the situation.

R.A.F. Active in Libya

Cairo, Sept. 15.

Royal Air Force bombers carried out a series of raids over eastern Libya yesterday, states a communique.

A seaplane base was attacked, bombs falling on a seaplane and a jetty. Near Sidi Omar fires were caused among a motor transport concentration. The blaze could be seen 30 miles away. All the raiding aircraft returned.

On Thursday a South African Air Force machine raided central Abyssinian aerodromes. A direct hit was scored on a hangar at Gimmi. Fires broke out among buildings. Four Caproni planes were destroyed, another extensively damaged. A motor transport convoy was machine-gunned. From these operations one British aircraft failed to returned.—Reuter.

Italians Occupy Sollum

London, Sept. 15.

It is announced in a British communique issued in Cairo today that the Italians have occupied the empty village of Sollum, on the Libyan-Egyptian frontier.

It will be recalled that as long ago as August 3 the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Middle East announced that he had begun to withdraw armoured troops from the Sollum area, and that, with the withdrawal, a definite phase of action on the Libyan frontier was over—a phase which had lasted much longer than had been anticipated.

Since the Egyptian frontier force withdrew in the first week of the war with Italy so as to avoid involving Egypt in hostilities, barracks on the escarpment above Sollum had been held by not more than one company of British infantry. Against this the Italians had concentrated two complete divisions, complete with artillery.

Sollum has no military importance of any kind. Its little harbour, provided with a rough breakwater, has not been used or even visited by any war vessel for many years.

As a civilian centre it is in possession of a few buildings and a normal population of under 1,000, while as a military base it is ruled out by the fact that it has no water supply.

In the view of military experts, its possession will not even facilitate an advance of the Italians along the coast road leading to Mersa Matruh, for the escarpment, on top of which the barracks stand, is virtually precipitous, and the only routes down it which are suitable to traffic have been destroyed.—Reuter.

Italian Prisoners in India

Simla, Sept. 15.

A further contingent of Italian prisoners of war, consisting of 65 officers and 414 other ranks, arrived in India today.

Over 1,000 prisoners of war are now in custody at Ahmad Nagar, Bombay.—Reuter.

Batavia Welcomes Dutch Offer

Batavia, Sept. 14.

The announcement by Queen Wilhelmina in a broadcast speech of her offer to purchase Spitfires and bombers on behalf of Britain has caused the greatest satisfaction here.

A committee has already been established here to collect funds for this purpose. On the first day of its operation the committee sent £5,000 to England to buy planes.

The committee, in which British and Dutch in the Netherlands East Indies are cooperating, has asked that as far as possible planes should be named after islands in the archipelago and be flown by Dutch pilots.—Reuter.

Nazi Raiders Driven Off Over London

London, Sept. 15.

London's seventh air alarm in the past 24 hours sounded at 1.16 a.m. today after casualties had been inflicted throughout England by German bombs yesterday.

Late Morning Raid

Three waves of German raiders, totalling 150 bombers and escort planes, attacked the London area and caused an alarm between 11.49 a.m. to 12.55 p.m. today, during which time six Nazi craft were believed to have been shot down in dogfights.

Many of the German planes, taking advantage of the clouds, penetrated the terrific defensive fire and heavily bombed the south and southeast London areas.

One German bomber was set on fire and exploded over central London. Two were shot down in south London, where 70 raiders were chased southwards by swarms of Spitfires.

Earlier the R. A. F. engaged an unprecedented number of German bombers over London in a spectacular daylight air battle which prevented the Germans from inflicting heavy damage or casualties on the capital yesterday.

The greatest number of R.A.F. fighter planes ever seen over London intercepted wave after wave of German bombers and drove them off before they could drop their cargoes of death and destruction.

The German planes attacked London at high altitudes, apparently in an attempt to avoid the capital's anti-aircraft batteries, the most formidable ever assembled.

Before the seventh air alarm was sounded here, continuous gunfire was audible from the east, where flashes of shells and bombs and tracer bullets lighted up the skies.

Many Civilians Killed

Three hours earlier a German dive bomber scored a direct hit on a pavilion in a north-western town, inflicting heavy civilian casualties believed to have included many children. The building was demolished while another bomb landing in the recreation field buried a number of merry-makers. A.R.P. workers were attempting to dig out survivors early today.

High explosive and incendiary bombs also were dropped in the middle of a town in southern England, where damage and casualties were reported. Bombs also fell in three other southern towns and a town in eastern England as the German Blitzkrieg assumed broader proportions than at any time in the past week.

One of the heaviest raids of the day on the London area began at 6.17 p.m. last night when the first group of German planes appeared out of the west. They were clearly visible against the clouds from the United Press observation tower on one of London's tallest buildings.

Raiders Intercepted

Flying in loose formations, the German planes dived down to attack but were intercepted by R.A.F. fighter planes. As additional German and British planes arrived over the city, one of the war's greatest air battles developed. At one time 61 planes were counted overhead, with the centre of the giant air battle in progress at about 8,000 feet.

One German plane soon went into a dive south of the Thames and was believed to have unloaded its bombs. As it came out of the dive, an R.A.F. plane swooped in and engaged the German plane in a running battle which soon passed out of sight.

A second formation of 23 German raiders crossed the city from the south-west at approximately 14.000 feet. No bombs were believed to have been dropped by these planes. The absence of anti-aircraft fire in London indicated that R.A.F. fighter planes were engaging the German raiders.

A moment later eight German bombers suddenly emerged from the clouds at 13,000 feet but quickly wheeled around and dodged back into the clouds.

Additional German bombers flashed across London toward the east with a strong tail wind increasing their speed.

By dusk observers estimated that the largest number of German planes ever seen over London had reached the capital, but apparently they never had a chance to do any bombing.

Early Raid Fails

An estimated 300 German bombers and fighter planes pounded London's defences earlier in the day but swarms of British fighters also broke up these vast formations.

The fifth and sixth air warnings were the shortest night warnings London has seen yet. During the third raid of the day a few high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped but as far as could be ascertained up to 9 p.m. last night, no bombs were dropped in the fourth or fifth raids.

In the fifth and sixth air alarms, British coastal anti-aircraft batteries drove off the German bombers before they could reach London.

Air Ministry quarters were unable to explain the mystery of the new German air tactics. Apparently, it was said, the Germans were not willing to run the gauntlet of London's reinforced anti-aircraft batteries which have been throwing up the heaviest barrage of fire in the history of aerial warfare.

About 200 German planes were engaged by the R.A.F. in furious air battles during the fourth raid which eyewitnesses said was the biggest battle London had seen up to that time.

"Never before have so many British fighters been seen in the skies over London as this afternoon," one official said.

Precautions Maintained

Despite the apparent ability of the R.A.F. to drive off the German raiders yesterday, residents of London went to their dugouts when the later alarms sounded last night. The general belief was that these night raids were reconnaissance flights marking the prelude to even more intense German attacks against London. Consequently, residents of the city were urged to continue all possible precautions during air raid alarms.

The Air Ministry announced last night that "no extensive damage resulted from the air attacks in the London area Saturday, and casualties were not heavy. A lone raider dropped some bombs on a south-east town, hitting a cinema. Four children and two adults were killed while others were injured."

The Air Ministry said that eleven German planes had been shot down up to 8.30 p.m. last night.

An official announcement yesterday disclosed that the famous Law Courts building and South Africa House had been damaged in the German raid on London Friday night.

The Law Courts building, where famous divorce and civil suits have been heard, stands at the immediate entrance to the City proper, at the junction of Temple Bar and the Strand. South Africa House is at the corner of Trafalgar Square.—United Press.

Royal Chapel Damaged

London, Sept. 15.

It has now been revealed that the bomb which wrecked the Royal Chapel at Buckingham Palace on Friday is said to have brought down 20 tons of debris. The Chapel organ escaped, but all altar ornament was wrecked and buried.

Standing lopsided on the debris unharmed was the gold and crimson priest's chair, while the chairs for the King and Queen in the gallery also escaped damage.

Raid Renewed

A second air raid warning was sounded in the London area at 1.06 p.m. G.M.T. today. A quarter of an hour later another fierce battle developed over central London. Nothing could be seen through the clouds.

Intermittent machine-gun fire was heard for 10 minutes and there were two explosions, evidently from bombs jettisoned by a pursued raider.

During yesterday's raids, a bomb hit the railings enclosing a church in the London area and shattered windows in the vicinity. Seven hundred and fifty people in the crypt of the church were all marshalled safely away. The church was built in the year of the Battle of Waterloo.

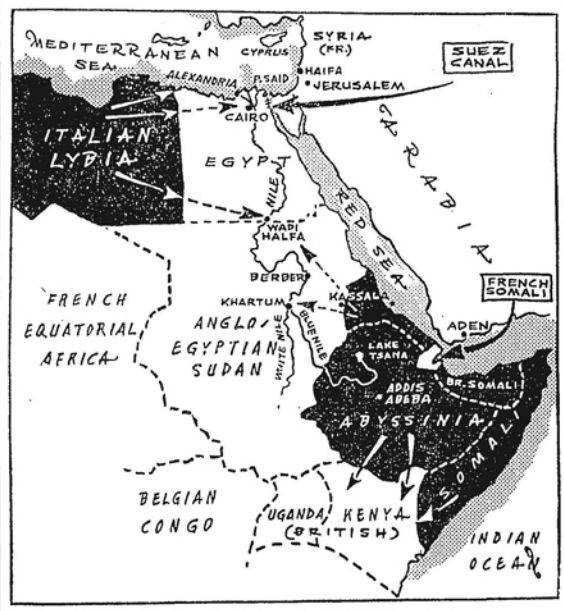
On one town yesterday a lone raider used his guns as well as releasing high-explosive and oil bombs. The town hall, assembly hall, a chapel and a library were damaged, but there was only one fatal casualty.

Fires started by incendiary bombs hurled on two neighbouring estates were put out by stirrup pumps.—Reuter.

New Zealand Aids Air Raid Victims

London, Sept. 15.

The board of the New Zealand National Patriotic Fund is sending £100,000, including Red Cross grants, to the Lord Mayor of London's Air Raid Relief Fund, it was announced here today.—United Press.



Italians Invade Egypt

The direction of the anticipated Italian invasion of Egypt and the Sudan is shown by the arrows on the map. Objectives are believed to be the Nile delta, Wadi Halfa, and Khartum. Up to last night, however, the Italians had crossed the Egyptian frontiers only at Sollum, which is a village on the coast roughly at the point of the most northerly white arrow. Sollum is regarded as useless as a defence post or as a base for attack, for geographical reasons and also because there is no water in the village. The other arrows mark possible lines on which the invasion may develop, if continued.

The European War, September 16.

Italians Harassed Advance

Many Men and Vehicles Believed Lost Owing to Exposure to British Fire; Cairo Still Calm

Cairo, Sept. 16.

PENETRATION of Italian forces into the desert area evacuated by the British continues, states a communique issued here last night.

Camps are being constructed in the neighbourhood of Birnuh, seven miles south of Sollum.

The enemy, the communique adds, has already exposed himself to severe handling by anti-aircraft and armoured fighting vehicles, and a column descending to the coastal plain at Halfaya has suffered heavily by artillery fire.

"While British casualties continue to be insignificant, the enemy is believed to have lost many men and vehicles.

"Another raider was brought down by anti-aircraft fire over Mersa Matruth.

Italian occupation of Sollum is not considered of sufficient importance to bring Egypt into the war though there is a natural feeling of concern in some Government quarters interviewed by Reuter.

Italians Suffer Heavily

Heavy losses have been inflicted on the Italian troops which are penetrating into Egypt, states a communique released here.

The communique continues: "The Italians have exposed themselves to heavy fire from aeroplanes and artillery. While our casualties continue to be insignificant, the enemy is believed to have lost many men and much material.—Reuter.

Suez Said Objective

Cairo, Sept. 16.

Premier Benito Mussolini's troops who invaded Egypt on Saturday in an effort to gain control of the Suez Canal yesterday continued to press their way toward the vital city of Cairo, it was announced last night.

There appeared to be an absence of any widespread frontal fighting between the British and Italians although British motorized units were said to be "observing and harrassing" the advancing Italians.

The Egyptian Government apparently has not yet decided whether to declare war on Italy, although such action is believed inevitable if the Italian march toward Cairo and the Suez Canal continues.

King Farouk received several high ministers of state yesterday and the Cabinet has met frequently to discuss the new crisis. Egypt broke off diplomatic relations with Italy and Germany shortly after the outbreak of the European war but thus far has not declared war on either of the Axis Powers.—United Press.

French Naval Movement Arouses Speculation

Geneva, Sept. 16.

Intense speculation has been aroused locally over reports of the safe arrival at Dakar, French West Africa, of a French naval squadron consisting of three cruisers and three destroyers from Toulon.

A British Broadcasting Corporation announcement picked up here revealed that the French warships were sighted at Gibraltar on the afternoon of September 11 proceeding westward, indicating that the British authorities were aware of this French naval sortie.

Why the British allowed the French to pass unmolested is mystifying observers here, although some point out that the safe passage of the French squadron might confirm a Madrid report that the British Fleet left Gibraltar early last week for the eastern Mediterranean.

Nevertheless it was admitted that the French were showing daring in sending their squadron to the British-dominated Atlantic, as judging from the experience at Oran, shortly after France's capitulation to Germany, the British were not expected to allow the French squadron to remain at Dakar.

On the other hand, it is suggested that Germany has authorized Vichy to dispatch these warships in order to split up the British fleet, inasmuch as the destruction of this French squadron would require a strong British force.

Seen in this light, the dispatch of the French squadron was believed to be one phase of Germany's preparations for the attack on Britain. The French fleet consists of the cruisers Georges Leygues, the Montcalm and the Gloire, and the destroyers Fantastique, the Malin and the Audacieux. —Domei.

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Nazis Lose 185 Planes

Raiders Crash Into Heart of City; German Airmen Land in Streets

London, Sept. 16.

APPARENTLY driven to mad fury by the record destruction of 185 German planes over the London area yesterday, the Nazi Luftwaffe attempted to rain the capital with bombs today, but despite five different air raid alarms during the morning and afternoon the raiders were forced to flee in the face of renewed furious anti-aircraft fire and deadly attacks by the Royal Air Force.

"Instead of blasting London with their bombs, the raiders had to fight a battle above the clouds which ended in the destruction of 185 of their number—a larger bag than on any other single day in the war," the Air Ministry announced today.

The Air Ministry described the action of Spitfire and Hurricane pilots as Britain's greatest victory over the Luftwaffe.

"The enemy's losses in this battle were more than seven times greater than our own," the Air Ministry said.

After three short morning alarms there were two afternoon alarms. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was heard in the London area at 1 p.m., shortly after the third alarm. German raiders were directly over Fleet Street at 1.30 p.m. and they attracted the heaviest anti-aircraft fire. Machine-gun fire was also heard, indicating that British fighters were attacking the Germans.

New Record Victory

In destroying 185 planes on Sunday, the Royal Air Force and ground defences created a new record, bettering the previous mark registered on August 15 by four planes.

The Sunday night attack ended at 5.37 a.m. today after heavy aerial combats were fought from the Kent coast to the Thames Estuary. The east and north-east districts of the London area were the chief targets of the Nazi attacks and municipal and industrial buildings there suffered damage, while slight damage was caused in the Portland and Southampton areas, the Air Ministry said.

Planes Crash In Streets

Britain's outnumbered Royal Air Force last night claimed its biggest victory of the war over London in raging air battles that knocked at least 185 German planes out of the skies and sent blazing Nazi planes and pilots plunging into the streets in the heart of the world's greatest metropolis.

German pilots pleaded, "Kamerad" as they fell in London's bomb torn streets and were surrounded by angry crowds. They were taken prisoner by British police and soldiers.

The R.A.F. bag for the day was the second largest of the entire war. The R.A.F., it was recalled, claimed 181 German planes shot down on August 15.

The R.A.F. losses were only 30 planes, according to an official announcement, which pointed out about a 6 to 1 superiority in favour of the R.A.F. Twenty British pilots were killed.

Palace Again Bombed

While the Germans were again bombing Buckingham Palace, where they damaged Queen Elizabeth's private apartments and set fire to the palace grounds, Nazi planes fell around Victoria station, within sight of the palace, in Kennington, across the Thames, and in Streatham.

The giant air battles which gave the R.A.F. a heartening victory yesterday extended with almost unbroken fury from London eastward along the Thames to "Hell's Corner" and the English Channel coast.

Two heavy bombs and sixteen incendiary bombs crashed into Buckingham Palace, resulting in fires which were quickly extinguished. Neither of the heavy bombs exploded and were being examined last night for time devices.

Witnesses said the plane which bombed Buckingham Palace was "shot to pieces" in mid-air a few minutes after dropping its bombs. One of the German plane's crew plummeted to death on a nearby roof when his parachute failed to open.

Casualties Decrease

One of the most fashionable areas in the London region was heavily bombed. Houses were smashed and several fires broke out.

In several parts of London there were new fires and damage was caused to gas and water mains. An official announcement, however, said that casualties yesterday were the smallest since the beginning of the siege of London.

Never has London seen such air battles as were fought above the bomb-stricken metropolis yesterday, beginning shortly before noon. Similar furious struggles occurred all along the Thames estuary to the channel coast and over Portland and Southampton on the south coast.

Entire Squadrons Downed

The Air Ministry said last night that in some cases entire German squadrons had been shot down by the reinforced R.A.F. fighter units. Many German planes which failed to fall in England were so badly damaged that they could not reach their bases, the announcement added.

Italian planes with green, red and white stripes on their wings, were reported to have joined the Germans in yesterday's attacks on England, but British officials reserved comment on these reports last night.

Eye-witnesses insisted that they identified Italian planes in the air and last Saturday's newspapers told of Fascist raiders over England who were alleged to have dropped medallion rings bearing Premier Mussolini's head and the inscription "We Strike Hard."—United Press.

Heaviest Blow Yet

London, Sept. 16.

The smashing blow dealt the German Air Force yesterday by the R.A.F. was the heaviest it has yet suffered. The German loss was the heaviest for any one day since the battle of Britain began. The previous high total for a single day was 181 on Aug. 15. Air attacks on Britain have proved extremely expensive and with each new assault have demonstrated the superiority of the R.A.F. and the rapidly growing efficacy of ground defences.

Since the beginning of the war 2,170 enemy aeroplanes have been destroyed and in the same period 553 British aircraft have been lost over Britain, it is announced, but the pilots of 259 of the latter have been saved.—Reuter.

Antwerp Left in Flames By Massed Raid

London, Sept. 16.

The big Belgian port of Antwerp was left a mass of flames and wreckage early yesterday after an attack by waves of British bombers, which smashed at Chancellor Adolf Hitler's invasion preparations along the English Channel coast and deep into the Reich, the Air Ministry announced last night.

R.A.F. pilots, returning from delivering the latest blows of Britain's counter-offensive in the air, reported that "colossal explosions" tore apart Antwerp warehouses, docks and the power station. The docks were reported to have burst into flames which could be seen thirty miles away.

The Air Ministry said the R.A.F. dumped more than forty tons of high explosive bombs and a thousand incendiary bombs on the devastated Antwerp dock area. Both the eastern and western basins of Antwerp harbour were said to have been blasted by British planes coming "from all directions."

Munitions Blown Up

R.A.F. pilots reported that a munitions warehouse was blown sky-high, barges were blown to kindling wood, oil stores were set afire and a German ship was set ablaze.

Braving what the Air Ministry called "appalling weather," squadrons of British bombers from Saturday night until early Sunday pounded relentlessly the "front line" of Chancellor Hitler's invasion preparations along the coasts of Holland, Belgium and France and communications lines over which German supplies were moving up to the channel coast.

The Air Ministry said that some British bombers were struck by lightning, others had their radios go out of order, and some were coated with ice, but only one British bomber failed to return to its base.

Vital Blow at Nazis

The smashing British bombing attack on Antwerp was hailed here as a vital blow against the Germans because that port was described as a "dagger pointed at the heart of England."

A Polish Squadron Somewhere in England

The Duke of Kent is seen chatting with officers of a Polish squadron which is fighting with the Royal Air Force. Since Germany started her intensified aerial warfare over England, these men have done their share of fighting and have proved vastly superior to Nazi airmen, many of whom have been shot down by crack Polish squadrons.

The Air Ministry communique told of "heavy and sustained attacks" against German shipping and barge concentrations as well as military equipment and stores assembled in vast quantities in the Nazi-held channel port.

"Much damage" was said to have been done to other German distribution centres and lines of communications.

Emplacements of Germany's "Big Berthas" at Cap Gris Nez, opposite Dover, were again blasted by British bombs and a number of German aerodromes were attacked, the Air Ministry said.

Poles Congratulated

Polish airmen who participated in the large-scale R.A.F. raid on Boulogne Saturday night were yesterday congratulated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Bomber Command, Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, it was announced today.

Sir Charles sent a message to the Commanding Officer of the bomber station where Polish squadrons are based, saying, "Hearty congratulations to your Polish crews on the successful completion of their first operation last night."—United Press.

Details of Communique

London, Sept. 16.

Last Saturday night, strong forces of R.A.F. bombers made heavy sustained attacks on shipping and barge concentrations, military equipment and stores assembled in Channel ports and on distribution centres and lines of communication used by the enemy for the movement of supplies, thus systematically breaking up the German High Command's invasion machine, according to the Air Ministry.

The ports of Antwerp, Ostend, Flushing, Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne were heavily bombed, depots at Osnabrueck, Mannheim, Aachen, Hamm, Krefeld, and Brussels and rail communications at Rheine, Ahaus, Sundern, Husten and Westhofen were attacked.

The British pilots pressed home their attacks in spite of severe weather conditions and heavy opposition from ground defence.

Much damage, the Ministry states, was done, particularly to docks at Antwerp. Gun emplacements at Cup Gris Nez and several aerodromes were also bombed.

One British machine is missing.

Aerials Burned Off

The raiders, declares the news service of the Ministry, flew through appalling weather, the aircraft being struck by lightning, while radio aerials were burned off in violent electric storms and many planes were iced up.

"Despite this, they struck heavily at the 'front line' of the invasion in Channel ports in France, Holland and Belgium and attacked bases, railway junctions and transport centres in Germany, whence come its reserves of supplies.

"One of the night's most devastating onslaughts was made on Antwerp, which an earlier would-be invader of England described as the 'dagger pointed at the heart of England.' Havoc was caused in the vast network of docks, warehouses and petrol sheds on the banks of the Scheldt and shipping lying in the stream as large forces of bombers dropped nearly 40 tons of high-explosive bombs and more than 1,000 incendiaries in an attack lasting from 11 p.m. (Saturday) until 0.30 a.m. (Sunday).

Calais Heavily Bombed

The port, shipping, long-range guns, anti-aircraft batteries and search-light concentrations at and around Calais were bombed heavily from 5.30 p.m. until nearly 8 p.m. Barges in one dock suffered particularly severe damage. One pilot estimated that there were 300 barges there.

The blaze of a fire seen 20 miles out to sea guided some of the raiders who attacked Dunkirk. In face of heavy anti-aircraft fire, salvo after salvo of high-explosives went home on docks.

Large numbers of barges were found at Ostend Harbour, where defences were considerably strengthened during the past week. Many of them were in the outer harbour.—Reuter.

Berlin Raided Twice

New York, Sept. 15.

Berlin had two 30-minute, air alarms during last night, but the only evidence of attack was the firing of anti-aircraft guns.

The Government spokesman said: "This renewed attempt to bomb Berlin civilians will be met by renewed reprisals against London."—Reuter.

St. Paul's Cathedral Saved

Eight-Foot Missile Dug Out of Yard After Three Days of Effort, Exploded Safely in Marsh

London, Sept. 16.

THE historic St. Paul's Cathedral was saved from destruction today as heroic British soldiers removed a delayed-action torpedo-bomb from the Cathedral's yard and rushed it to a marsh where it was exploded in safety.

The bomb was removed after three days of efforts by Lieutenant R. Davies and his crew.

The eight-foot missile was loaded into a truck and rushed to the Hackney marsh through evacuated streets at he "risk of imminent explosion." It was safely detonated in the marsh, blowing a 100-foot crater.

Had the bomb been left in the yard and had it exploded there, St. Paul's Cathedral would have been destroyed, even if not hit.

The historic structure is so delicately balanced on wedges attached to a very shallow foundation that even severe concussion would have caused the collapse of the Cathedral.

South-east Sees Air Battle

At a South-East British Port, Sept. 16.

The fiercest air battle ever fought over this area was seen here yesterday as a strong formation of at least 100 German bombers clashed with British pursuit planes.

The German raiders, appearing overhead five minutes after the air raid warning sounded, were first greeted by an earth-shaking barrage from British anti-aircraft batteries. Scores of British anti-aircraft shell burst in the centre of the close-flying German formation, but the Germans continued on their flight.

A few minutes later, however swarms of R.A.F. fighter planes swooped down on the German formation, scattering them and engaging them in spectacular air battles above the clouds.

Frequently the German and British planes could be seen screaming down through the heavy cloud layer or wildly zooming up again with all machine-guns firing. Three German planes spun shrieking to the earth, so busy fighting off British pursuit planes that they did not have time to unload their bombs.

One German pilot landed unhurt by parachute near here. The noise of the air battle did not subside for a half hour.—United Press.

Two French Freighters Sunk By Mines

Vichy, Sept. 16.

Three French freighters struck mines off the coast of Sardinia while on the France-North Africa run, it was revealed yesterday.

Two of the ships, the Ginette Leborgne and Cassidaigne, were sunk. The third, Cap Torrane, managed to continue its voyage, though damaged.

All three tragedies occurred on Saturday. None of the seamen of the three ships were hurt, but three passengers are believed lost.—Havas.

Mr. William Bankhead Dies After Short Illness

Washington, Sept. 15.

Mr. William B. Bankhead, speaker of the House of Representatives and father of the famous screen and stage star, Miss Tallulah Bankhead, died at the Naval Hospital today at 1.35 a.m. from acute sciatica.

The 66-year-old Alabama Democrat entered the Naval Hospital last week after a severe attack of sciatic rheumatism.

Mr. Bankhead became speaker of the House of Representatives in 1936 because of his good nature, his long term in Congress and—an accident. The accident was the death of his friend and predecessor, Mr. Joseph W. Byrns.

Mr. Bankhead had been an opponent of Mr. Byrns when the Democrats organized the 74th Congress but the Tennessee congressman outmaneuvred him. Mr. Bankhead accepted defeat with good grace and became majority leader. When Mr. Byrns died suddenly and a successor's choice was demanded immediately so that the legislative machinery would not stop, Mr. Bankhead was the logical man. He had represented the Seventh Alabama district since 1917.

The Bankhead family long has been known in politics. The Speaker's father, Mr. John Hollis Bankhead, was a U.S. senator for many years, while his brother, Mr. John Hollis Bankhead, 2nd, has been in the Senate since March 4, 1931.—United Press.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

An Epic Air Battle Described

Communication Written to His Mother by Flier Who Was Killed in Crash ; Life-long Wish Fulfilled

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

THE last letter to his mother has been written by the late Anthony Gray Worcester of the R.A.F. who was killed outright in an accident after his life-long ambition has been fulfilled—to engage the enemy in a dog-fight spread all over the sky, each man for himself. Deceased, the son of the late Mr. W. G. Worcester and Mrs. Ella Worcester of Kyrenia, Cyprus, and nephew of Mr. O. S. Benbow Rowe of Shanghai, took part in a great battle with a squadron of nine Italian fighters on July 4, and personally accounted for four out of nine enemy planes which were destroyed or crashed.

His last communication to his mother, which is reproduced, is followed by two letters of appreciation to his mother, one written by the Commander of the R.A.F. in Helwan, Egypt, and another from his squadron leader in Egypt.

The letters follow:

Letter to His Mother

July 4: I wonder if your gift of psychic told you what was happening between the hours of 6 and 6.15 this afternoon, as it has about other great days in my life. For today one of the greatest ambitions of my life has been fulfilled. I was involved in an air battle with the enemy for the first time in my life.

It seems that Providence went out of its way to fill my cup of joy, for it was the type of engagement that every fighter dreams about and longs for, but very seldom gets these days —fighter v. fighter in a dog fight spread all over the sky—each man for himself. At about 6 o'clock this evening I led five of our fighters into action against nine Italian fighters over their own aerodrome in Libya —the whole thing only lasted about six minutes—though it seemed like half-an-hour. We shot down the whole nine, I having the luck to account for four of them. Our chaps put up a wonderful show and we had no losses, though one pilot had to use his parachute on the way home because his aircraft was damaged.

I write this by the light of a candle stuck in a bottle on our landing ground a few miles from the Front. It is a glorious starlit night and looking back the whole thing looks like an unreal dream. When it was all over, looking down and seeing six smoking piles on the ground, and the relief on counting the remaining aircraft and all our boys were safe. Do you remember that film "The Dawn Patrol"—the atmosphere is just the same though more so, and to add to the drama as we were sitting round our mess tent this evening, an Italian pilot was brought in who had been shot down this morning.

Made to Feel at Home

The poor fellow was deathly white and had obviously resigned himself to anything. We immediately tried to make him feel at home and gave him a drink, a cigarette and some food, which he wolfed. He could not speak English and on my asking in French, found he could speak Spanish, having served in the war, so I interpreted between him and the boys. He might have stepped out of Chelsea with his pointed Balbo beard, dirty silk shirt, shoddy trousers, no stockings and sandals. I walked to his tent with him to see if he was quite comfortable and gave him a packet of cigarettes. His gratitude was pathetic. I should think most of these Italians did not want to fight at all. I must close now, as I am sending this by a chap who is going back to civilization early tomorrow, and I am dead tired, dirty and unshaven, but otherwise in great spirits.

I do hope this news gets to you soon knowing how you wait for it all the time, and that any success of mine means so much to you. You know what we both think about this war, you know how I have waited all my life for something like this, and now that it has happened, I can hardly believe it, and am most grateful for the luck and opportunity that was given me. I expect I shall be back in soon, as am only attached to this Squadron for a few days and will write again then.

Held in High Esteem

How highly esteemed by his superior Flight Lieut. Worcester was is shown by the following letter written by his Group Captain, which gives the story of the fight over the Libyan aerodrome from a different angle.

July 19: Dear Mrs. Worcester—We buried Tony at 5.30 p.m. today in the impressive but simple way our service honours her members at the final earthly farewell.

Father Pahon led us into the beautiful green cemetery, Tony being carried by six officers of the squadron. All the members of the squadron who are here attended under the Squadron Leader, the Commanding Officer, and representatives from the Air Officer Commanding - in - Chief, Headquarters Royal Air Force, the Officer Commanding the Fighter Wing in person, and representatives from the Squadrons in the Area. Mrs. Somerville and the ladies of the Squadron, Lady Petrie and several civilian friends showed how well he was liked by being present on a very hot and trying day.

There were a number of wreaths and the white cross from you was carried by an airman of the squadron. Tony lies at the side of a hedge right close to the Cross of Remembrance, it is a quiet and pretty part of the cemetery.

When I was told that a crashed fighter aircraft had been located from the air, I went off at once and landed beside it and found Tony lying on his side. He had been most obviously killed outright.

Deceived By Clouds

Tony's Flight was proceeding to its war station in the Western Desert and when some fifteen miles North of

Flight Lieut. Worcester

the Pyramids, he instructed the other pilots by wireless telephony to proceed at their height, saying that he was going down to ascertain the density of a layer of clouds below them. The other pilots saw him enter the clouds and expected him to overtake them a little later, but unhappily the clouds extended right down to the ground and Tony flew right into the ground at speed.

You must have heard of his great battle with a squadron of nine Italian fighters on the 4th of July. Tony had five other fighters with him and they went over an Italian aerodrome near Badia at 11 a.m. in the morning. They were at 5,000 ft. and courted sixteen Italian S.42 Fighters on the aerodrome. They remained over the aerodrome for some time but the Italians would not accept battle. Tony led his Flight of six fighters over the same aerodrome at 2 p.m. flying at 2,000 feet. After some time the Italians started their engines up and nine fighters took off to accept the challenge. As soon as they attained 2,000 feet our formation attacked, destroying seven in flames in the air and forcing the other two to crash and catch fire on the ground. Tony bagged four of them, his last victim was crashed with Tony so close behind him that he flew through the flames as he pulled out of the dive.

There was a no more popular officer and the men loved him, his prowess over the enemy made no difference to his quiet and orderly manner, but then that was expected of him as he enjoyed that accomplishment so difficult to attain, "Ability and Zeal," and he was so anxious to get back to his war station.

Tony died in his Gladiator, he had proved himself to be worthy of the same title.

Squadron Leader's Appreciation

His Squadron Leader's appreciation follows:—

"Dear Mrs. Worcester I am most distressed to tell you about the death of your son Tony.

He has done so extraordinarily well in the squadron and has been with us since we formed over a year ago.

He was of a most charming disposition; always so cheerful and willing to carry out his duties, and so very popular amongst both the airmen and his brother officers.

I feel his loss myself very deeply, as I got to know him so well, and had the greatest admiration for him, his capacities and courage, and for the very excellent work he had done for the squadron. Especially after the magnificent success he had over the enemy lines in Libya, against the Italians in the last few weeks, shooting down four Italian aircraft in the course of seven minutes. He had raised the reputation of the squadron to such high levels.

Saved in Sinking of Three Italian Subs

British destroyers which recently sent three Italian submarines to the bottom of the Mediterranean brought these survivors with them when they returned to port. The picture shows the prisoners, under guard, about to be taken ashore in a motor barge.

Reply to Critics of Br. Character

Mr. W. J. Monk Broadcasts Over XCDN On National Traits and Qualities

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

THE qualities and faults of the British character were wittily though convincingly discussed by Mr. W. J. Monk, Chairman of the Shanghai Club, in a broadcast over Station XCDN at 9 p.m. last night entitled "On Being British." In the course of his talk, Mr. Monk mentioned the various criticisms of sloth, complacency and stupidity which are so frequently levelled at the British nation, but showed how baseless such criticisms are, when examined in a true light.

The British code of conduct, he said, is such as to form a criterion of decency for peoples the world over, and although we are not lightly roused, yet once that Lion roars, then is the time for the enemy to look to his defences. The protection from bullying of a weaker nation is part of this code, and will rouse the country more surely than anything else.

Mr. Monk's complete address follows:—

On being British—just a peg on which to hang a few random thoughts, so much at random that one hardly knows which one to hang up first. One that is just flitting by at the moment is a passing memory of that peculiarly English book and play entitled "1066 and All That", in which so many of the events, recounted with such humourous distortion, were declared to be Good Things. With all this unholy business that is going on in the world just now it seems to me that in these times to be British is a Good Thing: more than that, it is definitely the Best Thing.

"But what is this business of being British? The answer to this question would be easier if we were endowed with the faculty, as Robert Burns put it, of seeing ourselves as others see us. Of course, he did not put it that way at all but I don't speak his language very well and I prefer to be on safer ground and use an English translation. But since we have not the faculty in question, which is undoubtedly one of the merciful acts of Providence designed to spare us what might often prove to be an unpleasant spectacle, the next best thing is to listen to what others have to say about us and try and get the picture that way.

Take It As It Comes

"Most of us who have lived out here for a number of years have acquaintance with a large circle of people of other nationalities and in many cases personal friendships sufficiently close to permit of free and easy exchange of remarks on the other fellow's peculiar national characteristics. There's always, too, the sort of chap who does not wait for a very advanced degree of acquaintanceship before handing out some fairly blunt opinions. Well, there's one thing about being British, we can take it all as it comes and generally find it rather amusing. Now what do some of them say?

"I well remember the remark of one of the old-style Chinese business men, whose knowledge of our language was confined to the good, old picturesque "pidgin" English. It was in 1927, when the units of the British Division were arriving here and he had been watching that fine battalion of the Coldstream Guards marching past his premises on Broadway. "Hi ya!" said he, "this Genlal Duncan b'long dam foolo!" On enquiring why he should think that he replied "How fashion he bling such largee man this side? So big man never can makee hide!" I assured him that it was the other fellow who would do, and take, all the hiding that was going, but he was quite unconvinced of the wisdom of having six feet odd of body to be potted at when he fearfully believed that his own five feet nothing was more than enough. He went away muttering in all bewilderment "This Englishman, my never can savee he!"

French Opinion

"Then there was a French friend of mine who served as a liaison officer in the last war, who told me how horrified he had been on one of the first occasions that he visited a British sector, to find the troops singing with the greatest gusto, and with apparently the most poisonous venom, an English translation of the German "Hymn of Hate." The way in which they spat out the word "England" as the object of their hate appalled him and it was with difficulty that he was made to understand by English officers, who naturally enjoyed the humour of the thing, that it was all a demonstration of loyal affection for Blighty. But he never could understand it and was still puzzled over it years afterwards. What he did learn, however, was that when he was politely addressed by British colleagues by his own name it did not signify any personal interest in him, but that if they called him "old Frog Face" it meant they really had begun to like him.

"One more opinion, that of a Dutch friend of mine, given quite recently. After some complimentary remarks on the British effort in this war, very sincerely expressed, he said that he was very afraid that when the whole business was over and the Allies had knocked seven bells out of the Nazi brutes, we British would as usual turn soft-hearted and, as he put it, do this "cricket-playing stuff." I might have reminded him of the historic remark of a man of another nationality, a German, who also considered this to be a British characteristic, for was it not Bismark who once said, after bringing off successfully a typical piece of German duplicity "The English will always be fools but we shall never be gentlemen." A remark which, as to its latter half at any rate, testified that Bismarck knew his own people thoroughly for certainly they never will be gentlemen. And if the spirit of "playing cricket", as the expression is, is from the German point of view synonymous with being foolish, then the first half of the remark is happily true too.

So there are four opinions and we might go on and pick out a good many more, but it begins to look as if we should get very little out of them but the one obvious fact that nobody seems to understand us and that the way they see us presents to them only an unsolved puzzle. It seems therefore that we shall after all have to try and take a side glance at ourselves.

Puzzling Qualities

"Now what is this business of being British? What are these curious qualities of ours which so puzzle our neighbours of other nationalities? What is it about us that makes us so hard to be understood by other people, even those most friendly disposed towards us? In a recent speech one of our political leaders used an expression which I believe supplies the answer to these combined questions as nearly as it can be summed up in one single word; it is our British complacency. And we must admit that a good, round, smug complacency can be just about the most irritating of attitudes.

"This complacency which we habitually exhibit is found in almost all our works. The most generally accepted symbol of the British Empire is the lion, but do we ever depict him, in the ordinary way, as a rip-roaring and fearsome-looking beast? As a matter of fact he is usually more reminiscent of the label on a well-known treacle tin, lying lazily obvious to the swarm of insects buzzing around his head and typifying the quotation which appears beneath him in that particular setting —"Out of the strong comes forth sweetness". It is just that attitude which, in normal times, makes us so incomprehensible to other people who can see in it only laziness in thought and action, indifference to many of the things which they consider vital, a general disinclination to be disturbed in our easy-going, comfortable way of doing things, even to the

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point of permitting what they consider indignities to be offered with impunity. What they mostly miss, of course, is the underlying basis of it all, our British code of conduct, the instinctive knowledge of the things that "simply are'nt done" and a reluctance amounting almost to refusal to believe it possible that some other people do them. And because of this basic attitude and mode of thought the British Lion seems unperturbed and almost oblivious to all that goes on around him, only occasionally giving a dab at a more than usually unpleasant tormentor but not bestirring himself unduly and treating most things as just nuisances to appear.

And what is it that eventually arouses him to real attention and causes him to look round and see what really is going on? Not the extra twist given to his own tail but the urgent cry for help from one of the smaller, inoffensibe and defenceless animals wantonly attacked by the hyenas and jackals, the people who do the things which "simply aren't done". As long as only he himself is being bothered it doesn't seem to matter, much, but this bullying of the weaker ones is quite a different matter and must be looked into. It is then that he bestirs himself and takes stock of the situation, only to find that during his too long siesta the unclean beasts have multiplied rapidly and have persuaded themselves of his impotent senility and merely deride his attempts to bring about peace and quietness again. All peace-making arguments having failed he decides at long last that it is high time to jump off the treacle tin and to give a hand to the decent animals in defence of their common security.

Ready for the Fray

"And now we are in another stage of being British. No longer are we symbolised by a somnolent picture of sweetness on a treacle tin but by a living animal, with head held high, fangs bared and tail swishing, ready and willing for the fray, not for any reasons of selfish conquest but as defender of the articles of the code in which we believe, faithfulness to our friends, decency in thought and action, freedom and security for all, great or small, and assured of the eventual establishment of the common right over bestial might, however long and fierce the struggle.

"Perhaps in this stage our friends will begin to understand us a little better. We shall fight in our own way and we shall "play cricket" as long as we can, abandoning no rule until such rule no longer exists by reason of its complete expunging by opponents who scrap without compunction all the rules of God or man. And this is when it becomes a little harder task to keep on being "British." Our natural instinct always to play clean and stick to the rules makes it all the more difficult to break them, even when the other side deliberately and shamelessly plays foul. We somehow cannot bring ourselves to believe that machine-gunning refugee women and children, sinking a shipload of souls in the open ocean without warning and without means of survival, bombing and burning a country village, shooting down mercilessly those engaged only in acts of mercy and the relief of suffering, can possibly help us to gain the final object. We refuse to hit below the belt although forced to take foul blows ourselves. But there is a point when we are brought to the realization that all the rules have gone by the board, that one cannot 'play cricket' with mad dogs and that their destruction must be sought and encompassed by measures which we shall heartily detest in the using and which will be discarded immediately the job is done. But we shall still be British enough to use such measures only against the dirty players on the other side and not against the crowd on the side lines, as long as they stay outside the ropes. And when it is all over we shall be able to have a wash and brush-up, as we do after any other unpleasant but necessary job of work, and know that our hands are as clean as before, and that the temporary soiling of them has been with the filth of the adversary and not our own.

Firm Resolution

It is in these circumstances that we have to resolve more firmly than ever to be British, refusing to believe that any cause can eventually be won by lowering the standard of our code but steadfastly sure that the clean strength of right will assuredly prevail over the bestial brute force of might. There is a song which says "There'll always be an England, and England shall be free, if England means as much to you as England means to me." That is the spirit of being British in these times, that is the thought which we must sustain with all our heart and soul, to which we must cling with all the tenacity of the British bull-dog, which never slackens its grip until either he or his foe is dead—and the British bull-dog does not die! There'll always be an England as long as you and I and all the countless millions of our Empire believe in our British destiny and never relax our determination to be, and always to be, British.

"In conclusion I would like to repeat to you a few short lines which appeared in a recent issue of "Punch," which set forth, in the simple language of the man in the village pub, the essence of that spirit of determination to hold on at all costs which we must grip fast until the job is done.—

"It's better by far," sez Sam to me, as we drinks our ale at "The Mulberry Tree."
"It's better by far, I've allus said, to lose yer 'at than lose yer 'ead.
When things goes off the rails a bit some makes a song and dance of it;
It's better by far, I do declare, to lose yer shirt than lose yer 'air.
A man be like to look a fool as can't be keeping calm and cool;
It's better by far, you take my tip, to lose yer pants than lose yer grip."

Britain Prepares

Heavy tanks of the Royal Tank Regiment rumble over roads somewhere in southern England. They are expected to give a good account of themselves if Hitler's hordes invade England.

Fledgling To Officer—2

Continuing The Experiences of China-Born Boy While Undergoing Training To Become Officer

On Monday I had the fun of being made to stalk a sniper for the benefit of two platoons. By the end of my half-hour I had gone to wrong side of a hedge and could not fire on him, however I stalked quite well! The snow thawed on Thursday but my stalking was in the snow. I blancoed my equipment on Wednesday which took 1½ hours. On Friday evening we were marched down to the hospital to have swabs taken but up to now, Sunday, we don't know the result.

February 3. M.B. and I were released on Sunday at dinner time, but I went across to the M.O. and declared my very slight rash. So for two days I was in a ward for 8 men for German measles. They were an odd mixture, artillery, signals, pay corps as well as Devons. The two pay corps men were from Public Schools, one being in the Regular Signals before the war. On Thursday after the M.O.'s. inspection I went across to another barrack room for convalescents; by the way, it was the privilege of the new-comers in the other ward to sweep and polish the floor. I was lucky enough to get a shirt and thick pair of pyjamas issued to me, but most of the chaps had to be content with their shirts and long pants. About four people out of our 2,000 have died, and no wonder, considering how the sick are treated. I was released from the Barrack Room on Friday morning, my damp fumigated clothes were returned to me and I went out and bathed.

Today was an important day, the six O.C.T.U. who remain from November 15 with B. and me had to visit the Territorial Brigadier. He chatted pleasantly about games etc. but Major G. stood by his side to use his "savvy" on us. (We have decided now that Horc-Belisha was evicted because he was putting Territorials into positions for which Regulars think they are unfitted). B. was chosen I am afraid because his father was a Major-General. I hope I wasn't chosen because I happened to bring in the C. H. name when Capt. P. asked me early on why I chose the Somersets. He asked me had I any connection with them. I replied that the people with whom I stayed were connected with Colonel C. H. of the Somersets. Well, three weeks should see me at Aldershot.

Very Muddling

February 11. This week has been very muddling altogether. On Tuesday B. and I were paraded with November O.C.T.U. people to see the Area Commander. Apparently the Territorial Brigadier has people he wants to recommend and took exception to us. Next day three of our platoon had a test from Major G. Next day again one of these and another just back from sick leave went to see the Area Commander. Now we hear two are to go to O.C.T.U. in Y. Coy. so it may be B. and I or it may be P. and S.

February 18. (from Aldershot) Here at last! It was on Monday when we were boredly constructing a barbed wire fence that I heard I was to come. One of the November left-over batch and B. P. S. and I of the December group were the lucky ones. On Tuesday we came out from the warehouse. After lunch we were marched a good mile from barrarks and dispersed along certain roads. My lady (for billet) was already full up so I had a weary afternoon waiting till the others had collected their kit bags etc. and finally I was put in a "Spare address." The lady of the house was ill, and I was only accepted as I was only to be there for three nights. He was a retired undertaker! I had a double bed and my blankets, quite a change. It was an effort to be in for breakfast from billets. The food (where we now went) as cooked by A.T.S. women was better.

On Thursday Z. Coy. went on a long week-end leave and we had a farewell talk from Major G. On Friday we O.C.T.U. people and huge amount of rations were inspected by the Adjutant and departed. We left two loaves, one pound of margarine, and four tins of salmon with the guard. I shall describe this place next week.

My impressions now are of very rich officers, of miles of barracks and nothing else, of very rowdy Canadians (some pleasant exceptions, as one in the Y.M.C.A.), of the army becoming my main interest, of only three meals a day and being expected to have some money etc.

A Night 'op

February 25—It has transpired during the week that our officers are not regulars but Artists' Rifles or schoolmasters, which means that the lectures are interesting! We do a good deal of note-taking which is a welcome change from Exeter. Friday had a long night "op" on top of ordinary work till five o'clock. I was a section commander that day but was not notably efficient.

Monday and Wednesday afternoons we play games, though three periods follow on Monday. S. and I went to tea with General and Mrs. D. on Wednesday—we met them last Sunday at church.

We have to be particular about our rooms and owing to untidiness and one bad drill (the R.A.S. and R.E.s are hopeless) we were on defaulters' parade yesterday for half-an-hour's drill, marching at 140 to the minute, continually turning, etc. It was quite interesting in a way.

All that distinguishes us (O.C.T.U.) from privates is a white band on our caps.

March 3.—Tuesday was a black day for me, we marched two miles in the morning, dug and came back for dinner; the soil is very light so it was not too bad; then we had manoeuvres which lasted till seven in the rain. We had a cadet to command us who was hopeless, so it was very annoying. To cap it all, though I did not discover it till next morning, I left my belt and bayonet behind in a copse. Wednesday morning saw the C.S.M., I and another chap, whose bayonet had come out of its scabbard, searching. I found mine esily enough and the other fellow found his in the afternoon. Thursday morning saw the C.S.M. and me marched before the captain, who gave me the dressing down I deserved and then sentenced me to two extra parades; as it happened the R.S.M. never turned up yesterday so I got off one.

Today I went to Choral Eucharist again; somehow though a longer service than mattins I found it easier to concentrate and it was inspiring. I chatted to a member of the Saskatoon Light Infantry on the way back. I was going on leave this week-end but my engagement with the R.S.M. put it off.

March 10.—You ask about being left in England or going to France. Officers go just by luck I think. It depends what regiment you go to and which ones are next to go to France. I might be at a depot for some time. I am still wondering whether to plump for the Somersets, since there are a good number of chaps planning to go back there. How interesting that father was with the "Ox and Bucks."

Last week we had a talk from the Earl of Cavan in which he told us that soldiering was an absorbing full-time job. I think the officers have to act as father and mother to the troops and the actual dispositions will be so carefully laid down that there will be no danger of our sacrificing them owing to inefficiency. The thing is to make them live creatively in spite of a dull routine by giving them football, odd jobbery etc.

In the Gas Chamber

March 17.—Here I am (address in London) after two days with a fortnight's Easter leave still ahead. Last Sunday I wrote letters, as we were on duty and had to report every two hours. I shot for the first time last Monday. I got a two inch group without anyone spotting, and 15 out of 20 on small application. It is important for us to be able to shoot well, because we may train men on the range, even if we only use pistols ourselves.

On Tuesday we went through a gas chamber with and without gas masks; it was only tear gas, but even so it was quite painful. In the afternoon we made up a foot-bridge in floats to cross the canal.

On Wednesday our platoon attacked the other three; it was very wet and we had to run a great deal; one poor man lost his bolt.

On Thursday we had the platoon lectures; the subjects were morale, the Finnish war, the battle of Cambrai, and General Gamelin. B. gave ours, the third, and was not too hysterical as we feared he might be.

We changed companies on Friday, leaving our belongings in C. Coy. store. We took the 1.15 train up to town, I carrying my belongings in a towel, most undignified.

Yesterday F. and I saw Oxford Past and Present beat Cambridge 13-11, a good game though some were out of practice.

March 24.—(On leave all this week, visiting Oxford, etc., etc.)

March 31.—(On leave, gets flu, and spends most of the week in bed.)

April 7.—(Letter now missing, back at Aldershot a couple of days late owing to flu.)

April 14.—Some football on Monday, I seem to be quite a good soccer full back! We had night ops twice, one night the Major brought out a portable wireless so we heard the nine o'clock news before we got going. Of course we have been highly excited about Norway. This week-end we have been duty company. The Major was so pleased with our turn out that we have been let off one period next Tuesday. Now I remember, last Monday the King inspected us and expressed his approbation. We were doing wiring. He looked very fit and interested. One morning we went out in buses for a TEWT (tactical exercises without troops), a grand spring morning, the chestnuts are sprouting and some poplars—oh yes, we had a dance on Wednesday and I summoned up enough courage to dance with three girls (A.T.S. and W.A.A.F.) not very expertly!

(To be Continued)

President of Finland Passes Away

London, Sept. 9.

President Kallio of Finland died last night, according to the Swiss radio.

Finland's essentially democratic instincts were well illustrated in the man who was her President at the time of Russia's invasion in 1939, Mr. Kallio, for he was born of peasant stock in (1873), and after leaving school began work on his father's farm in Nivala parish, in northern Finland.

He prospered and became respected in the district and went in for local politics. In 1904 he was elected to the Finnish parliament as a representative of the peasants, who under the Russian Regime shared representation in the chamber with members representing the Church, the nobles, and bourgeois interests.

He was elected Speaker of the Chamber in 1920.

Mr. Kallio was Prime Minister of two cabinets and was a member of the senate when that body, in 1917, proclaimed the independence of Finland. When the war of independence was brought to a successful end, he was Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Kallio was a director of the Bank of Finland before assuming the presidency and was also president of various farmers' organisations, including cooperatives.

He always took a great interest in the youth of the nation, particularly the peasant youth organisations which provided education in art and the drama for young people in rural districts. Throughout his career the President remained in close touch with the peasantry and he became the embodiment of the peasant tradition in the national life. He married the daughter of a neighbouring farmer.—Reuter.

Said Still Alive

Vichy, Sept. 12

President Kyosti Kallio of Finland is not dead, as was reported early this week, the Finnish Legation here announced last night in a special communique. This stated:

"Following rumours without foundation, according to which the President of the Finnish Republic had died, the Finnish Legation formally declares that, on the contrary, the President's state of health is becoming better with every day."

Reports of M. Kallio's decease were apparently "greatly exaggerated."—Havas.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

U.S. AID-ALLIES POLICY

By Smithsonian

Steps towards aiding the Allies by material assistance short of war preceded the public announcement of that policy from the White House by several days. The Navy Department with White House approval arranged for the delivery of 50 first line scout bombers to the Curtiss-Wright factory at Buffalo. The planes were to be traded in for new ones and immediately sold to the Allies and reshipped to Europe. After the President had confirmed the adoption of this policy, another 50 naval planes, about 100 army attack planes, and several thousand French 75's were ear-marked for trading in and reshipment. Then, on June 10, came the President's Charlottesville speech in which he declared, "we will extend to the opponents of force the material resources of this nation." He called for, "full speed ahead" in this programme. The following day the Senate approved of a bill making the legal position of the trade-in policy unassailable (by an amendment to the Army Expansion Bill). The Allied purchasing commission went ahead buying up 600,000 British Enfield rifles from American old war stocks, about 800 75's and stocks of machine guns, mortars and ammunition.

On June 15 the President reaffirmed the policy of full material aid in a cable to Premier Reynaud of France. In answer to the French leader's appeal for "clouds of aeroplanes" the President said, "This Government, so long as the Allied nations continue to resist, will redouble its efforts." This would mean "materials and supplies in ever increasing quantities and kinds." This statement marked the high point of American aid-the-Allies policy (before August 1). In carrying it out the President had followed public opinion. It might even be said that he had been pushed forward by public opinion. Several newspapers carried out a campaign accusing the Administration of blindness in not seeing the change which had come over the attitude of the American public.

* * *

The retreat from the aid-the-Allies policy began on June 19 when Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs, denounced the projected sale of a score or more naval torpedo and submarine chasing motor boats to the British as "a grievous wrong, specially to the American youth who may be called upon to fight for the defence of our country." On June 24 the President cancelled the Navy Department's release to the British Government of those boats after receiving word from the Attorney General that the transaction would be contrary to an old law passed in 1917. A subsequent law permitted the Navy to change its designs and modify its contracts, but in the existing state of opinion a decision to continue with the re-sale might have strengthened the hand of the isolationists. Congress itself was evidently a little uncertain of the legal position, so wrote into the Naval Appropriations Bill a paragraph stating, "No vessels, ships or boats, now in the United States Navy or being built therefor, shall be disposed of by sale or otherwise or be chartered or scrapped without the consent of Congress." Thus at the beginning of the month Congress passed legislation to remove doubts as to the legality of sale of guns and planes to the Allies and at the end of the month passed legislation to remove doubt as to the illegality, of the sale of naval vessels.

There was probably another reason which influenced the Administration's action. The Democratic National Convention had been arranged for July 24 and it was felt desirable in view of the strong candidate, Mr. Wendell Willkie, chosen by the Republicans, to present a united party front. If a policy of aiding the Allies had been pushed too far, the isolationists in the Democratic Party, who were individually more powerful than the isolationists in the Republican Party, might have forced a debate on the floor which would have created a bad impression on the listening radio public. They might also have instigated a revolt against a third term. To keep them quiet, therefore, the President began to lay emphasis on the United States' determination to stay out of war. He included a pledge (end of July) that no American army would be sent abroad in a defence message asking for additional appropriations and his leaders at the Democratic Convention permitted the isolationists to draft the foreign policy plank of the party programme very much in their own words. Once the immediate objective of keeping the isolationists quiet at the Chicago Convention had been accomplished, however, the President corrected the impression that he had completely abandoned his former stand by emphasizing in his speech accepting the third term draft that his policy was still one of no compromise with dictators. But sales of surplus war stocks were not resumed and many commentators continued to write as though the United States were conferring a priceless boon by selling supplies to Great Britain if she paid cash down for them and took them away in her own ships. They assumed that this was what the President had meant when he promised full material aid.

* * *

The Pan American Conference which opened at Havana during the closing days of July was another product of the defeatist spirit with which the United States looked upon the European situation at the beginning of July. It was called to study the future of the colonial possessions in the Western Hemisphere which belong to France, Holland and England. If there were no German victory, there would be no problem in connection with these European colonies, but if there were a German victory, then their future became a matter of considerable importance. [America now has bases. Ed.] If they passed into German hands as part of the spoils of war, they would provide bases from which attacks could be made on the United States, or, if that danger were held to be remote, they would at least be bases from which totalitarian propaganda could be directed against the American continents. The United States had already told both Germany and Italy that any transfer of the territory would be contrary to the Monroe Doctrine, but it was felt desirable to secure the approval of other American republics to any step which was necessary to carry out this policy.

After some objection from the Argentine, Mr. Hull was able to secure the approval of the conference to a document known as "The Act of Havana," which stated that in an emergency any country acting alone or in conjunction with others could take immediate steps and afterwards present the situation to a Pan-American body for approval. This body was known as the Inter-American Commission of Territorial Administration. It was to act as the guardian of the orphan colonies until such time as they could be returned to their former owners or become capable of governing themselves.

While the Havana Conference was taking place, American opinion had begun to change once more. The possibilities of Great Britain holding out against any German invasion were felt to be brighter and the problem of increasing American aid became once more widely discussed in the press. The independent American Commission known as the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies kept plugging away at the fact that the British fleet stood between Hitler and the United States. When it was realized that no American Atlantic Fleet could be constructed before 1946, the Committee argued, everyone must see the importance of preserving the British fleet as an American defensive outpost as long as possible. This appeal to realism carried far more weight than a dozen pleas from British speakers based on such idealist grounds as that help should be given to those upholding the principles of Democracy and the rights of small nations.

* * *

The British fleet in defending the Atlantic was in a state of war with the Powers which threatened the American Atlantic coast. The American fleet in defending the Pacific was still at peace with Japan and the Administration was forced to follow a delicate balancing act in order both to remain at peace and keep the Japanese sufficiently uncertain to prevent them harming American Far Eastern interests too seriously or thrusting down to the Philippines or the Netherlands East Indies, thus cutting off the chief sources of American rubber, tin, quinine and other products. The Japanese have been growing increasingly truculent towards the Western Powers, feeling that England was fully occupied with the war and that the United States' determination to stay out of war was so strong that despite the President's declaration that there could be no compromise or appeasement, it would never take any action requiring the use of force. The United States objected strongly to Britain closing the Burma road, thus cutting off the main channel through which China received her war supplies. As advocates of a stronger Far Eastern policy were quick to point out, the United States could counteract this step by cutting off her own shipments of war materials to Japan. When the 1911 treaty was denounced, it was felt that some step in this direction would be taken, but the Administration considered that the threat of action had just as great an effect as would the action itself. Under the new defence legislation, however, the Administration was given powers to license and embargo commodities which were felt essential for defence purposes.

* * *

On July 24 scrap iron and aeroplane gasolene became subject to export licence restrictions. The press assumed that this step had been taken in order to cut off supplies to Japan and also to reinforce the British blockade of Germany and Italy. The headlines spoke of the "proposed embargo." Angry protests were reported from Japan and the Administration hastily corrected the newspaper assumption by declaring that a licence system did not imply an embargo. A week later an embargo was imposed on aeroplane gasolene but, in order to be thoroughly neutral and to avoid any legal grounds for Japanese protests, or threats of retaliation against American supplies of rubber and tin, the embargo was applied to all countries outside the Western Hemisphere.

STRAY NOTES

Weihaiwei, Aug. 28.—It is strange how a very simple thought can stir the human mind *if it has not previously been conceived in the* brain concerned. I have, for example, always thought of the drinking of sea-water in terms of ship-wrecked sailors, and the madness which is said to follow the drinking of salt water by a thirsty person: so yesterday when I came across a Blue Rock-pigeon drinking from a *seashore pool*—and appearing to like it—the sight set me furiously thinking. Of course, I must have realized, unconsciously, that many birds must drink salt water: the Albatross, for example, spends most of its life out of sight of land, and could only find fresh water during the few short months of its breeding season: ducks, geese and all divers must swallow salt water willy-nilly: even the waders which feed on the seashore must fall into the same class: while, if I swallow sea-water when swimming I want to be sick . . . and I have always felt that land birds which habitually drink fresh water would feel just the same. So I went home to look up some authorities on this puzzling subject. Writing of the Blue Rock-pigeon (*Columbia livia*) one authority says, "Like other pigeons it often drinks; I have seen it alight on the sea, and apparently drink salt water; domestic birds (pigeons) will alight on water, even on the sea." And of the Turtle-Dove he says, "Like other pigeons it will drink salt as well as fresh water, visiting the shore and marshes for this purpose." From all of which it appears to me that the pigeons must have some definite affinity with the sea-birds: our Rock-pigeon is, of course, the forebear of the domestic strains which *fanciers* call "Blue Rocks" and one cannot help thinking that at one time they were birds of the sea; and that later in their history they learnt the habits of land birds . . . even unto living in dove-cots and drinking fresh water. Perhaps this was another result of that lengthy cold-snap known as the Ice Age.—E.S.W.

* * *

Weihaiwei, Sept. 1—Small birds of troglodytic habit flitting in and out of rocks and undergrowth drew me into a strange corner of the hills the other day....and before I could decide whether or not they were migrating Wrens I almost trod on a snake partly curled up in a warm spot: I poked it with my stick, when it hardly moved, but a second poke in the ribs made it straighten out and slither slowly into a slit below the rocks: when I saw it flattened out I realized it was about two feet long and had the typical head of the viper—like a flat-iron on a neck much narrower than its stout body—and I can only conclude that it was what herpetologists call *Agkistrodon blomhoffi intermedia*, or the poisonous pit-viper. Why did I not kill it when I had the chance? I can only reply that I believe I was hoping it would do *something* interesting so that I could write a story about it. Snake stories are so rare nowadays, as we see so few of them, and I am tired of all the old stories about golfers killing them in bunkers. The best snake story I have heard for some time came from a quite serious novel in which the native (African) hunters claimed to have found Hoop Snakes: these snakes swallow their tails and bowl rapidly downhill. Then there was the recent case of Dorothy Parker in America, pestered by an inquisitive fellow-passenger with stupid questions: finally he asked her what she was carrying in a closed basket and she told him it was a *Mongoose*: so the man (knowing his Kipling) asked if she was troubled with snakes: she replied "No: it's for my brother who suffers from D.T.'s": "but those are imaginary snakes" said the garrulous one: to which Dorothy replied, "Yes, and it is that kind of a Mongoose." But I can assure *all and sundry that my Agkistrodon* was not that kind of a snake.—E.S.W.

* * *

Weihaiwei,—Sept. 3.—I have just read a most interesting article about ants in my Shanghai paper and, with the exception of "irrigation in the desert" for the purpose of growing fungus, I think I can confirm every statement made from experience here. Incidentally, I believe that the tiny fungus, more like a mould to our eyes, is not known outside ants' nests....and I have never seen it named. Another point, concerning the keeping of aphids as "cows," came to my notice from the usually uninspiring source of a Government Trade Report: it appears that the wingless aphids are carried by ants to the cotton crops to graze on the young leaves, and are taken back to shelter when rain threatens: damage to crops is heavy, and I have actually seen this process going on in Shanghai cotton fields. Here the ants roam the country in countless billions, but seldom enter houses: the only annoyance they give is by raising heaps of dry mud on the lawns, like miniature mole-hills which have to be swept away daily: half a dozen colonies in a lawn can raise (literally) pounds of mud inside 24 hours when they are busy making subterranean chambers for hatching eggs, storing food, etc., and it is most interesting to note the different patterns which the "engineers-in-charge" use for these mud dumps. The favourite pattern is a simple pyramid, curved on one side, which looks exactly like the dumps from china clay pits on the Cornish moors (dumps which are entirely due to the demand for paper just as this note is printed on): other ant-engineers prefer a circular dump which entirely surrounds the central nest-hole (can this be for protection?): others again build a series of completely cylindrical towers a few inches high, joined together by little walls, giving the effect of a mediaeval castle. It is all very bewildering: and it really looks as if the Creator was experimenting before He chose the human form as the basis of the brains of this world.—E.S.W.

Fishy

"I'M afraid you may think we are giving you a lot of fish this week, old man," said the genial host, as they sat down to dinner. "The fact is, my wife has got hold of what sounds like a really capital device for removing a fish bone stuck in the throat, and we want to see if it works."

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

Sept. 4.—There was nothing unusual about the two pairs of wooden gates we saw today on Route Ferguson, near to the Route Maresca corner: nor was there anything attractive about the bamboo fence. We have passed the place hundreds of times and we never suspected that the sombre fence was a line of demarcation between a public road and such a charming garden. It is another small garden upon which great care and attention has been bestowed and we came away with the impression that the present occupier of the premises will continue the good work and make the place still more attractive by adding that personal touch without which even a well designed place can become just ordinary. An enclosed verandah, the inside colour scheme of which blends perfectly with the foliage of the surrounding trees, is covered with creepers; wistarias are arranged at either end and a vine in the centre. A low grass-covered bank extends along the front of the verandah; this is planted with Japanese junipers, roses and violets while on a terrace near by we noticed *Asparagus sprengeri* and euonymus growing in green glazed pots. There are not many flower beds in the garden but the few there are, are attractive: one is full of vinca while another at the base of a bird bath, is planted with torenia, petunia and portulaca. In the bath, we noticed some life-like porcelain doves, looking so natural. A line of cedar trees divides the garden into two sections and beautiful evergreen trees are planted in the boundary shrubberies. We saw numerous cedars, Japanese junipers, pines, aucuba, and podocarpus: the various shades of green are most effectively arranged while an occasional rockery stone breaks the monotony. There is a charming section north of the croquet lawn and close to two fine old weeping willow trees: there, an ornamental pool has been arranged with an island planted with bamboo plants in the centre. A bridge connects the island with the mainland and rocks are protruding from small mounds along the mainland edge: some dwarf trees are growing on these mounds. We particularly liked the effect produced by groups of porcelain ducks: one "mammy" was taking her brood over the bridge on a visit to another family amongst the bamboo while a fluttering *duckling appeared to be annoyed with its* "mammy" for sitting on the mainland and not joining the visiting family. The "black sheep" was there also: a lone duckling was seen far away on the opposite side of the pool, the whole scene was very realistic. We completed our tour of the garden by walking along an enchanting pathway along the boundary, behind the shrubberies and past young walnut trees, azaleas and other shrubs. We have never seen such a quantity of expensive trees growing in such a small area; but their arrangement makes the garden appear much larger than it really is and what a number of beautiful views there are! A garden "god" has a building all to itself and if it was placed there to ensure "peace and plenty" it has done a good job of work as far as the garden is concerned.—W.J.K.

* * *

Sept. 8.—Michaelmas daisies have commenced *to make their annual display. This common* name was obviously given to the aster owing to the fact that most of the species are Autumn blooming and many are in flower on September 29. The plant is also known as Starwort and this would appear to be a more appropriate name for it. The plant is an easily grown perennial and as some of the species thrive in shade, it is extremely useful. Furthermore, our stock of herbaceous perennials is very limited and the plant is seen under cultivation more often here than in America, where it grows wild. In Europe, much attention is given to the plant. The different species vary considerably in height; one, *Aster himalaicus*, is only a few inches high while *Aster tartaricus*, a native of China and Siberia, will grow to a height of 7 feet. The latter species has large leaves, very unlike an aster, and it spreads rapidly here. The China aster *Callistephus hotensis* is one of the most popular of garden annuals. As its name implies, it is native to China. When the plant was introduced into Europe by R. P. Incarville, a Jesuit missionary, the flowers were single. The plant received much attention from German florists and numerous improved varieties were raised, these being offered for sale as German asters. We still see many of the old-fashioned high-centred quilled flowers in gardens; but the type known as the Comet is now more in favour. Comet asters are characterized by having long narrow and recurved petals, the loose open flowers are very attractive. It is rather a pity that most *of the asters are so subject to disease*: it is seldom that we get a good bed of some of the better types although the more common varieties appear to thrive fairly well. Stem rot is one of our chief worries; plants are infected with the fungous disease in the seed bed and it is generally caused by the seedlings being kept continually moist, the disease is not noticed, however, until the plants are full-grown, when they suddenly wilt and die. Irregularity in moisture supply causes "yellow leaf" which gives the plant a bleached appearance and results in them making only spindling growth. The plant bug stunts the terminal buds by puncturing the stem and causes flowers to be imperfect while a very hungry grub attacks the stem below ground level. *Boltonia indica* is a local wild flower closely allied to the aster and which is worthy of a place in our gardens. The plant may be seen along most pathways in the country.—W.J.K.

"Last Round-Up"

JONES was feeling queer, so he went to a doctor. The doctor, however, failed to diagnose the trouble.

"I'll tell you what to do," he said after a while. "Wrap a piece of paper round yourself and prick it in every place you feel a pain."

Jones did this, but when on the following day he came to look for the paper he found it missing.

"Have you seen a roll of paper anywhere?" he asked his wife.

"Why, yes," she replied. "I put it on the pianola and it played 'The Last Round-Up.'"

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

A Mayfair Notebook

By PHILINE

London, July 12.

Leisure hours are doubly precious now that they are few and far between for most of Britain's workers. And who are not in that great army today, led so magnificently by our King and Queen? For them, as for everyone else in these islands, week days are full, and even over-time work days; and not all Sundays are days of rest.

But whenever possible, their Majesties keep Sunday evening free. They spend it quietly together, going for a stroll in country lanes if they have been able to leave town for the week-end, and coming home in the cool of dusk to a typically English cold Sunday supper. Believing as they do that these leisure hours should be enjoyed by their domestic staff as well as by themselves, they have a simple, uncooked meal.

The table is laid by an open window; the green and cream china holds such inviting food as tomato juice to be followed by a chicken salad or cold meat. The King is very fond of cabbage salad, so it is probably there. The cabbage heart has been first washed in warm salted water and soaked in cold water for an hour.. Then, the leaves have been shredded in the bottom of the salad bowl and mixed with sliced peeled tomatoes, sliced radishes and beetroot. Sprigs of watercress decorate the top of the salad which is served with a separate oil and vinegar dressing.

* * *

Princesses' Stage Debut

Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret are entering whole-heartedly into the life of the village where they are now staying. Their presence here, among many other young evacuees, is giving them delightful and unusual experiences which they might never have known in peace-time. During the winter months, for some years now, they have been taking dancing lessons and last Saturday evening they were able to show the world, or, rather, the audience of mothers in their village hall, how far they are advanced in tap-dancing.

Dressed in summer frocks of blue silk with white collars and cuffs, the Princesses gave solo dances at a war charity concert and took part with local girls and evacuees from East London in a tap chorus, "An Apple for the Teacher." The concert was in aid of the Minesweepers' Comfort Fund and the audience consisted chiefly of mothers and friends of the children. Just before the curtain rose, the Queen walked into the hall and at her own request sat with the other proud parents. During the interval she chatted with some of them and after the performance she went behind the stage and congratulated all the little actors and actresses who had taken part.

* * *

Amazons Defence Corps

The Amazons Defence Corps is woman's answer to the British Government's refusal to allow members of her sex to enrol as Local Defence Volunteers. The Corps, which is being backed by a number of Members of Parliament and women's organizations in many parts of the country, intends to put a strong case for training women in the use of arms before the Prince Minister and the Minister of War. They have high hopes that the Government will reconsider its decision. Meanwhile, the Amazons will train themselves at rifle ranges they are setting up all over Britain.

Among women Members of Parliament who believe that the ranks of the Local Defence Volunteers should be open to women is Miss Eleanor Rathbone. In her opinion, first-class markswomen might act as instructors or observers in isolated places, while women experienced in sailing might patrol the coasts. But Miss Rathbone claims other rights of women. She sees no reason why they, as linguists and students of politics, should not be admitted to the Secret Service. Such women, she feels, working among refugees would be quicker to spot Fifth Columnists than military men or ordinary detectives used chiefly to dealing with criminal classes.

* * *

Women Deliver the Planes

As senior women pilots of the Air Transport Auxiliary have been successfully undertaking such "manly" war work for the past fortnight as the flying of 350 m.p.h. Hurricanes and Fairey Battle bombers, it seems rather silly to draw the line at membership of the L.V.D. These senior women pilots, who have had more than 1000 hours' flying experience, deliver machines from aircraft factories to R.A.F. stations.

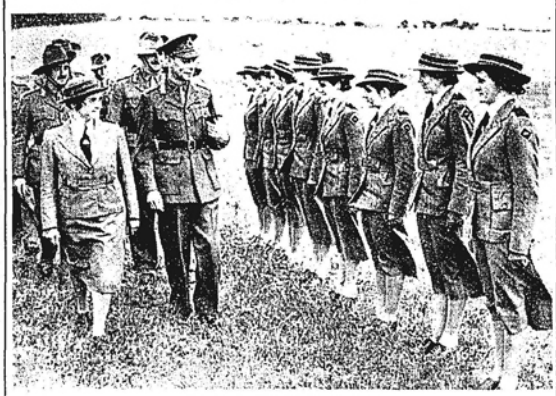
Now, the number of women pilots for the Air Transport Auxiliary, already increased from 8 to 20, is to be still further augmented. A.T.A. officials are well pleased with their flying record, and, what is equally important, the men pilots of the Auxiliary treat them as able colleagues. This was not always the case. Earlier in the year there were masculine complaints about "society girls amusing themselves" at the expense of men capable of doing the jobs required. But women pilots proved their worth and their critics were silenced.

* * *

New Fashions in Wool

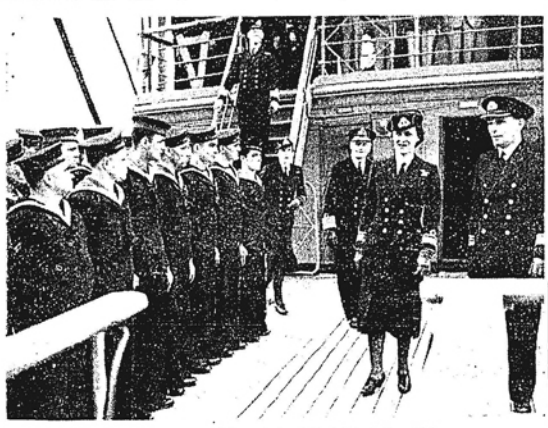
The woollen materials on view in the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair last spring were so greatly admired by the Americans that British manufacturers have decided to send a new collection of fabrics. They vary from husky tweed to a fine dress-weight wool and they fall into four colour groups, blue-reds, blue-greens, biscuit tans and red-browns.

Among the fifty different materials sent to the Fair are many attractive novelties designed boldly and brightly coloured. Some are printed with sailing ships, fishing flies, fox masks, pheasants and skiers. Aquamarine-coloured tweeds have large diamond-shaped checks in deep crimson. One novelty tweed looks as if it had been darned with a number of coloured wools. There are flecked tweeds and those which have a soft jersey-like texture, although they appear to be heavy diagonal tweed. All these and many other wool fabrics are sent with models illustrating the way in which they can be used.



The King Visits Australians

The King visited Australian troops recently in the south of England. In the photograph His Majesty is inspecting Australian voluntary nurses.



Duchess of Kent Inspects Polish Training Ship

The Duchess of Kent boarded the Polish naval training and depot ship Gdynia and inspected the ship's company during a recent visit to Devonport and Plymouth. The picture shows her with Admiral Sir Dunbar Nasmith, V.C., and Captain Durski (commanding the Gdynia) inspecting the guard of honour.

Industrial Fatigue

Effect of Working Hours

Mr. Bevin's remarks about industrial fatigue and the necessity of having men and women to work who can relieve others will be received as a commonsense way of looking at a period of great tension, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." Not only in industry but in offices work has been speeded up and hours have been lengthened in a way that needs the most careful planning if workers are not to lose in sick-leave the time they gain by means of longer hours. In offices consisting to some extent of women who do not usually work there is a strong tendency, laudable in itself, to put women on their honour almost to overwork. This may succeed for those who are in a position not to work when they no longer wish to or are unable to, but it is different for those to whom work is a normal state. Periods of rest in some Government offices have been cut to one day in the week, which is sometimes a Sunday, when no shopping is possible, and the following week may be a Wednesday—that is to say, there is an interval of ten days between the days of rest. In others there is a week-end so called. This means that a worker may take two days consecutively, but that in order to do this she works for a fortnight without a stop. This is much too long for health. These are abnormal times and the utmost work is demanded of everybody, but it is a very short view indeed, especially in view of the longer working day, not to balance carefully the work with the period of rest needed for its better performance.

New York Needleworkers Do War Work

More than sympathy is going to the Allies from the fashion people of New York. The needle and alteration workers in one shop have quietly organized themselves into an auxiliary Red Cross unit, and spend their spare time, lunch hours and so on, making hospital shirts. Their employer is supplying the materials.

In another shop, the vendeuses, salesgirls, stock girls and other members of the staff give one night a week to making dressings, and their employer furnishes light, elevator and porter service. They are knitting in their spare time, making things for British soldiers, from wool furnished by the store, and also making clothes for refugee children. One man who owns an advertising agency has canvassed his clients for help, and has bought and outfitted an ambulance for service.

The old custom of "something blue" for the bride has its origin in the Old Testament, when the Israelites were commanded to put a blue riband on the borders of their garments to express joy.

THE BOOK PAGE

Two Types of Life on Border Make Fixed Line Impossible

Where Nomadic and Agricultural Peoples Meet Marginal Zone is Created by Interaction

OWEN Lattimore has already earned a high place as a writer on the movements of population in Mongolia and Chinese Turkistan; on the nomadic "reservoir" that from time to time fills and spills out into the agriculturally desirable oases. His present book, **"Inner Asian Frontiers of China"** (American Geographical Society, New York, U.S.$4), brings to a focus the ideas expressed in his many previous individually published studies, and is a historical interpretation of the processes that have determined the political and cultural frontiers of China.

Border and steppe warfare were so common in the history of China that the conditions bred many able fighters. A footnote criticism of Parker's "A Thousand Years of the Tartars" made by Mr. Lattimore is that the treatment is too anecdotal. Mr. Lattimore is at pains to show that each type of life and economy—the agricultural and the steppe type—had its "norm," the steppe life standing for self-sufficiency and severance from agricultural China; and that it is a great mistake to consider the nomad "horde" as a swarm of irresistible numbers without organization. But the norm of pastoral nomadism of the steppe and of Chinese agricultural life necessarily interacted, and there was always a marginal area "where neither pastoral nomadism nor agriculture was imperative but both were optional." It is in respect to this uncertain and fluctuating marginal area that Mr. Lattimore's views become especially interesting.

Fixed Line Gives Way

The book is divided into four parts, with seventeen chapters in all, covering 552 pages, and with a bibliography and index. The four parts are (1) the historical geography of the Great Wall; (2) the legendary and earliest historical ages, Hsia, Shang, Chou; (3) the age of national states, and (4) the imperial age of Ch'in and Han. In the last few chapters the reasons are developed to show the impossibility of maintaining a rigid frontier between China and the steppeland. The Great Wall was intended to be a rigid boundary; the great Tibetan escarpment seemed a natural physical boundary. But as in the case of the "limits" of the Roman Empire and of the "Durand Line" for British North-West India, the fixed line had to give way to a marginal zone.

Deserters From Both Sides

Why was this marginal zone necessary? What relation did it have to the development of the Chinese state, and particularly to Chinese expansion into inner Asia? Chingghis Khan was not a man of the steppe but of the steppe margin, Mr. Lattimore points out. The man of the margin knew not only the warring ability of the steppe for plunder and tribute, but also how to handle different kinds of men and how to utilize Chinese economy. Under Han Wu Ti the Chinese generals that campaigned against the Hsiungnu had most of them been bred on or near the border and knew the steppe way of life—herding sheep, tending horses, learning skill in archery. Some of them were of partly barbarian origin, others were barbarians who deserted to the Chinese. Under Hsiao Wen a Chinese princess was given in marriage to the leader of the Hsiungnu. The "pressure" of the Hsiungnu was often in fact another name for the defection of Chinese leaders on the border, for these leaders often found it to their interest to desert to the steppe.

> Chinese generals went over to the barbarians even at times when the Chinese were winning victories, and nomads came over to the Chinese even when the forces of the steppe were on the whole ascendant.

The Han rulers tried to prevent Chinese defections, but they had to rely on the precarious friendship of Hsiungnu allies and auxiliaries in order to hold the main body of the Hsiungnu at a distance in Outer Mongolia. And farther west were other steppeland nomads, dealing now with the Hsiungnu, now with the Chinese. It was not merely a matter of "strong" emperors, generals or khans; important changes were going on which affected both the steppeland and China as well.

Gifts With a Purpose

What then were the motives for Chinese penetration into inner Asia? Not the new knowledge acquired by Chang Ch'ien; not the need of "colonial conquests" or "new markets"; for it is a mistake to think that the Chinese government needed to "keep open the Silk Road." But Chinese Turkistan had its oases of agricultural life like that of China. "In structure each oasis was a miniature China." It was the non-Chinese trans-frontier merchants that were interested in Chinese silk. From the Chinese point of view bolts of silk had a luxury value and were valuable as gifts to Central Asian kings and nobles who might be allies against the nomads of the steppe; they helped build up the cultural stability of the frontier.

> The real need—and undoubtedly the real aim—of Chinese statecraft was to shape a situation in which the petty oasis rulers would find it more profitable to look to China for support than to submit as vassals to the nomads.

"Division and Struggle"

The marginal zone, then, was subject to the ebb and flow of two kinds of economy, neither of which could wholly displace the other. Marginal peoples become true nomads when they want land not for pasture only but for a garrisoned political frontier; at such a time the nomads "draw in" to include the semi-nomads and even agricultural peoples. This influence makes for the cycle away from agriculture to nomadism and back again, and it is in pointing out these economic and cultural influences that Mr. Lattimore's discussion of cycles and periodicity in Chinese history becomes extremely interesting. He accepts, in the main at least, the interpretation of Ch'ao-ting Chi that there have been rhythmic recurrences of periods of "unity and peace" and of "division and struggle" which have borne a relationship to the utilization of "key economic areas" of China. The third and last period of unity and peace ended with the fall of the Tsing dynasty; since when China would seem to have been in her third period of division and struggle. And what of the steppeland?

> It is the penetration of all Asia (writes Mr. Lattimore) by the European and American industrialized order of society that is putting an end to the secular ebb and flow by making possible—indeed, imperative—a new general integration. This consummation is being deferred, partly by inertia and partly by active resistance within old orders, and again partly by conflict between the collectivized industrialism of the Soviet Union penetrating Inner Asia from the hinterland and the industrialism of private initiative and profit deriving from the capitalist world and penetrating China from the sea-coast. It is being deferred, but it is inevitable. —O.R.

Philosophy of Happiness

"The Rhythm of Living" (by Rajamantra Dhurina Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Servant (retired) formerly Diwan of Mysore 1922-1926, Foreign Minister of Kashmir 1927-1929. Rider, London. 3/6) is a "layman's guide to threefold happiness in body, mind and spirit to suit modern conditions, with special reference to Hindu thought." It is very suggestive of Eastern thought that a book of this kind should be written by a man who has lived an active political life in Indian affairs. Sir Albion has studied social conditions in Western countries since retiring from political life, so that his book in a special sense shows the contribution which he considers Hindu thought can make to Western life. The book is specially addressed to Western readers.

There is emphasis upon the preventive rather than the curative procedures. The subjects taken up include "The Care of the Human Body," "Rules of Health," "Sex," "Love and Marriage." These chapters contain practical suggestions which are reasonable and wise. As one may expect, the Hindu philosophy is more strongly expressed in the concluding chapters dealing with mind and spirit.

End of a Symphony

Sir Albion asks what chance has the individual to develop in countries where communism and fascism decree the subservience of the individual to the state? He answers with his philosophy of perfectionism.

It is interesting to note that Sir Albion closes his preface with a quotation from Lin Yu-tang:—

> The symphony of life should end with a grand finale of peace and serenity, and material comfort and spiritual contentment, and not with a crash of a broken drum or cracked symbols.

If Sir Albion's philosophy can achieve Dr. Lin's ideal in this present day it well repays study.—F.M.B.

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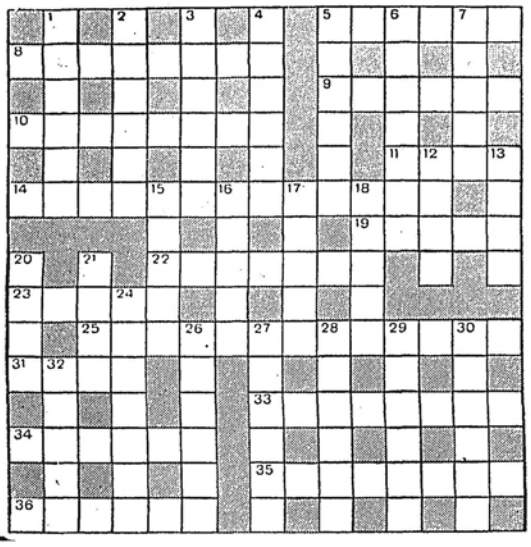
CROSSWORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

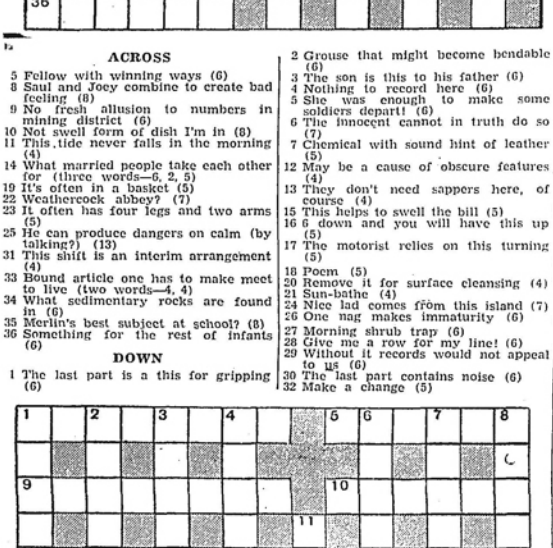


ACROSS

5 Fellow with winning ways (6)
8 Saul and Joey combine to create bad feeling (8)
9 No fresh allusion to numbers in mining district (6)
10 Not swell form of dish I'm in (8)
11 This tide never falls in the morning (4)
14 What married people take each other for (three words—6, 2, 5)
19 It's often in a basket (5)
22 Weathercock abbey? (7)
23 It often has four legs and two arms (5)
25 He can produce dangers on calm (by talking?) (13)
31 This shift is an interim arrangement (4)
33 Bound article one has to make meet to live (two words—4, 4)
34 What sedimentary rocks are found in (6)
35 Merlin's best subject at school? (8)
36 Something for the rest of infants (6)

DOWN

1 The last part is a this for gripping (6)
2 Grouse that might become bendable (6)
3 The son is this to his father (6)
4 Nothing to record here (6)
5 She was enough to make some soldiers depart! (6)
6 The innocent cannot in truth do so (7)
7 Chemical with sound hint of leather (5)
12 May be a cause of obscure features (4)
13 They don't need sappers here, of course (4)
15 This helps to swell the bill (5)
16 6 down and you will have this up (5)
17 The motorist relies on this turning (5)
18 Poem (5)
20 Remove it for surface cleansing (4)
21 Sun-bathe (4)
24 Nice lad comes from this island (7)
26 One nag makes immaturity (6)
27 Morning shrub trap (6)
28 Give me a row for my line! (6)
29 Without it records would not appeal to us (6)
30 The last part contains noise (6)
32 Make a change (5)



ACROSS

1 Unguent of interest to designer in China (8)
5 Bad advice to what to do to the vagrant in 34 across (6)
9 Ponder (8)
10 A common disturbance (6)
12 "Dear Nelly" (anag.) (9)
14 A Henry or Elizabeth perhaps (5)
15 A lawbreaker's tool? (3)
16 Is this found refreshing in oriental barracks? (6)
18 Strange (5)
21 A number without any deduction (5)
22 Golf club (6)
24 This rent is never stationary but often fluctuates (3)
27 Fish (5)
28 Set going some establishment (9)
31 Sign of the Zodiac anglicized in 20 down (6)
32 Language (8)
33 Cromlech (not mantles) (6)
34 Trod heavily when a vagrant was ahead (8)

DOWN

1 A number annoy but not in a feminine way (6)
2 Is the stern of this boat used for cooking? (6)
3 Material (5)
4 The boy's refusal is well known (5)
6 Certainly advice to confirmed sceptics (9)
7 The man who can make the best of a rough diamond (8)
8 The confusion is apparently by Diana's command (8)
11 An inhabitant of Borneo (4)
13 Many a bird gets by round this for some fruit (3)
17 In India this may be a dāk-bungalow (9)
19 Lacking self-possession (8)
20 Some Briton (two words—4, 4)
22 This stone has medicinal uses (4)
23 Series (3)
25 Unnecessary instruction to a miner (6)
26 Saw in the olden days (6)
29 In most air forces this is used for climbing (5)
30 Whence one may get the mails (oriental ones?) (5)

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

TOP PUZZLE.—ACROSS: 8, Air Warfare; 9, Wasp; 10, Chopsticks; 11, Ague; 12, Redirected; 17, Flint; 20, Gong; 21, Deed; 23, Noise; 24, Brown Bread; 30, Bath; 31, Impossible; 32, Iran; 33, Gramophone. DOWN: 1, Pithy; 2, Swapping; 3, Crater; 4, Lanced; 5, Censor; 6, Maggot; 7, Spread; 13, Elgar; 14, India; 15, Eden; 16, Eyas; 18, Liar; 19, Town; 22, Dogfight; 24, Bobbin; 25, Outlaw; 26, Bridge; 27, Espial; 28, Despot; 29, Blunt.

BOTTOM PUZZLE.—ACROSS: 8, Bull's-eye; 9, Louise; 10, Harridan; 12, Torrid; 15, Henceforth; 19, Atop; 21, Rubbish; 22, Likings; 23, Tilt; 24, Ground-rent; 27, Cudgel; 30, By the way; 32, Seance; 33, Manfully. DOWN: 1, Humane; 2, Alaric; 3, Feed; 4, Been; 5, Flitch; 6, Ruhr; 7, Asti; 11, Another; 13, Retinue; 14, Deposit; 15, Heretic; 16, Nibbled; 17, Emir; 18, Tilbury; 20, Skid; 24, Galley; 25, Rueful; 26, Nearly; 28, Used; 29, Gang; 30, Bump; 31, Tent.

BIRTHS

JOWIT.—On September 11, 1940, at Singapore, to FLORENCE (née Tippin), wife of W. H. JOWIT, a daughter.

RIVERO.—On September 16, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. RIVERO, a son.

MARRIAGES

BERGLOF—ADAM.—On Saturday, September 14, 1940, at the Swedish Consulate-General, before K.E.A. Kronvall, Esq., and at the Church of Christ the King, by Rev. L. F. McGreal, JOYCE LILIAN, only daughter of Mrs. E. R. Adam and the late Mr. J. Adam, to JOHN LEONARD, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. E. Berglof, of Shanghai.

FAIRBAIRN-BROAD.—On September 14, 1940, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean Trivett, M.A., D.D., EILEEN AUDREY, only daughter of the late Mr. W. E. Broad and Mrs. E. M. Broad, of Mayfield, Sussex, to JOHN EDWIN, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Fairbairn, of Worthing, Sussex.

DEATHS

AIERS.—On September 6, 1940, at Bovey Tracey, Devon, England, RICHARD CHARLES.

FERBER.—On September 15, 1940, after a long illness, at Tientsin, Mrs. REISA FERBER, wife of Mr. N. Ferber and dearly beloved mother of Mrs. M. Levenspiel and Mrs. T. Nemstchenko.

ROSARIO.—On Friday, September 13, 1940, at the Shanghai General Hospital, CARMEN MARIA, aged 43 years, the dearly-beloved wife of Mr. J. M. Rosario and mother of Thomas, Ada, Gloria and Cora Rosario. (Hongkong and Macao papers please copy.)

THAMS.—On Wednesday, September 11, 1940, suddenly of heart failure, BJOERN THAMS, aged 49 years. Norwegian Ship-Broker.

WONG.—Report has been confirmed of the death of Miss MARY WONG, beloved daughter of Mr. S. S. Wong and sister of Lu, Ann, Jim, Frank, Roger and Richard. Death occurred on July 25, 1940, at Los Angeles, California. Interment took place at the Rosedale Cemetery, in California. (Hongkong and Canton papers please copy.)

IN MEMORIAM

PAUL WILHELM.—In ever-loving memory of "PAPA," who passed to his rest on September 16, 1937.

WESTERLUND.—Time softens sorrow, but cannot erase the cherished memory of our mother, ELIZABETH WESTERLUND, who passed away on September 17, 1934.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XCDN

"The Voice of Democracy"

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11.30 Broadcast in Hindustani.
12.00 Dance Music.
12.45 News Bulletin in English.
1.00 B.B.C. recorded talk if available. Light Music.
1.30 News Bulletin in German.
2.00 Czechoslovakian Music.
3.30 "Tea-time Chat."
4.30 Chinese Programme in Mandarin and Shanghai dialect.
6.00 Italian Programme
6.30 Czechoslovakian Programme.
7.00 French Programme, including "Riom, Ancienne Capitale d'Auvergne."
7.45 News Bulletin in English.
8.00 "Seven Days Sunshine"—A Musical Cruise, with book and lyrics by Henrik Ege. Music by Norman Hackforth, with the following cast:—Floyd Pemrin, Sydney Keith, Claude Hulbert & Enid Trevor, Doris Gilmore, Renee Mayer, Davy Burnaby, Gordon Little, Wynne Ajello, Teddy Williams, Gilbert Bailey, The Carlyle Cousins, The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra conducted by Stanford Robinson.
"B.B.C. Recorded Programme."
9.00 A Tale of Melody. Violin Recital by Josef Schlesinger accompanied by K. P. Loewenberger.
Violin Sonata, 2nd Part (Mendelssohn)
Gipsy Songs .....(Sarasate)
9.30 Late News Bulletin in English.
9.45 Topical Comments or B.B.C. recorded talk if available.
10.00 Request programme of Dance Music. Request fee $1, to be given to British War Funds.
10.30 Russian Programme.
11.45 German Programme.
11.45-12 Dance Music.

Foreign Language Broadcasts

6-7 p.m.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6.00 Polish	Spanish	Italian
6.30 Portuguese	Netherlands	Czech
THURSDAY	**FRIDAY**	**SATURDAY**
6.00 Polish	Italian	Spanish
6.30 Portuguese	Czech	Netherlands

6-6.45 Hungarian

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of month	Barometer 9 A. M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a.m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
Sept. 6	29.88	76.5	W N W	2	75.4	72.1	88.2	66.4	O.
" 7	29.85	78.3	N N E	3	78.1	74.1	85.3	72.3	O.
" 8	29.86	77.0	N/E	1	76.8	71.4	86.5	68.0	B. C.
" 9	29.92	75.9	N N E	1	75.7	68.9	87.8	64.4	B. C.
" 10	29.98	75.6	N	1	75.6	69.4	85.5	64.6	C.
" 11	29.96	75.4	N W	2	75.4	69.4	84.7	64.4	C.
" 12	30.11	75.6	N N E	2	74.7	70.2	86.5	66.2	C.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1940	Minimum Temperature 1939	Maximum Temperature 1940	Maximum Temperature 1939	Rainfall 1940	Rainfall 1939
Sept. 6	69.0F.	74.0F.	86.0F.	91.0F.	Nil	Nil
" 7	73.0	75.5	86.0	90.0	0.23-in.	Nil
" 8	70.0	72.0	85.0	85.5	Nil	0.05-in.
" 9	68.0	67.0	86.0	89.0	Nil	Nil
" 10	68.0	67.5	85.0	89.5	Nil	Nil
" 11	67.0	68.0	83.0	93.0	Nil	Nil
" 12	68.0	67.5	83.5	90.5	Nil	Nil

From Daily News Ads.

The patent of the smallest and cheapest typewriter-model in the world is offered for sale by holder of Box 2125, NCDN.

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Any businessman willing to undertake the disposal in America of a privately owned fine collection of antique European paintings and curios averred to be worth U.S.$10,000 should communicate with Box 2274, NCDN. Commensurate security required.

At the Second special issue drawing of the Refugee Relief Lottery, held at the Canidrome, Shanghai, on September 13, 1940, in the presence of the drawing committee, the first prize of $66,964 was drawn by ticket No. 10017.

In regard to the following debentures of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., Shanghai: 24th issue 6 per cent. of October 1, 1926 and 25th issue 6 per cent. of July 1, 1929, the register of transfers will be closed from September 23 to September 30, 1940, both days inclusive.

During the absence of Mr. K. C. Chu, general manager of the Sino-American Syndicate, Shanghai, who will be on leave from September 11, 1940, Mrs. Sinzai K. Chu, will be authorised to sign cheques and all other documents for this firm as acting general manager.

Mr. L. Krivenko, Shanghai, gives notice that the shop located at 30 Wayside Road, Shanghai, with flat overhead, heretofore owned by him, has been transferred to Mr. Skopechenko. Therefore he will accept no responsibility whatever in respect of these premises after September 22, 1940.

George Robinson of New York announces that his arrangements at 452 Kiangse Road (Messrs. Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.) having terminated, he has opened from September 1, 1940, offices at 57 Peking Road. From these premises he will continue his business which is limited to export of high grade Chinese merchandise to American firms in the U.S.A.

Certificate No. 588 for 100 shares in the Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Shanghai, numbered 798162/261 in the name of Mrs. Virginia T. Lindsley is declared to have been lost and unless its existence is notified to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., general managers of Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., within thirty days from September 14, 1940, the same will be cancelled in the books of the company and a new certificate issued in its place.

All persons having claims against the estate of Per Bjoern Thams, a Norwegian subject and ship-broker, who died at Shanghai on September 12, 1940, are requested to send in particulars thereof in writing to the Royal Norwegian Consulate General, 2 Peking Road, Shanghai, on or before December 14, 1940. Any claim received after this date will be considered null and void. Any persons indebted to the said estate should make payment to this Consulate General within the aforesaid time limit.

SHIPPING NEWS

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation, publication of the movements of vessels of several leading shipping lines are not permitted to be published.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York
Besholt — 19/9
St. Voyager — 21/9
Sagoland — 24/9
P Polk 9/8 24/9
P G'field 29/8 14/10
Vasaholm — 20/10

From Los Angeles
P Polk 27/8 24/9
Nitta M 19/8 1/10
P G'field 16/9 14/10

From Honolulu
P Polk 7/9 24/9

From Manila
P Taft 13/9 19/9

From Yokohama
Nitta M 7/9 1/10

From Kobe
Taiyo M 22/9 23/9

From Nagasaki
S'hai M 19/9 20/9

From Keelung
Tyosa M 28/9 30/9

Passenger Lists

ARRIVALS

Per Pres. Coolidge, Sept. 11, from Manila: Mrs. A. P. Ambrose, Rev. J. O. Begin, SJ, Lt. H. R. Everman, USA, Mr. F. J. W. Focken, Mrs. M. H. Golding, Mr. R. Grimm, Mr. S. Llado, Miss Patricia Llado, Mr. R. T. McDonald, Mrs. W. G. MacDonald, Miss M. MacDonald, Don Joaquin Monet, Mr. Teizori Mori, Mrs. Anne Schlepianoff, Mr. V. Shalom, Mr. Gerald F. Steed, Mrs. W. N. Wells-Henderson, Mrs. Anne Zadielovich.

Sept. 15, from Chinwangtao: Mr. Heathcote, Mrs. B. E. Caulton, Mrs. Crookshank, Miss Hodgman, Misses Little, Mrs. and Miss Hawkings, Mme. Essantier, Mr. & Mrs. Wu, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. R. J. H. Moffat, Misses T. C. Todd, Mr. & Mrs. Dopson, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. & Mrs. Sands.

Sept. 16, from Chinwangtao: Mr. & Mrs. Spiker, Mrs. Stucken, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Chu Ping.

DEPARTURES

Sept. 10, for Chinwangtao: Mr. A. K. Collier, Mr. A. Sotnikoff, Mr. W. H. Youngblood, Mr. H. Pedersen, Mr. G. T. Thach.

Sept. 13, for Chinwangtao: Mr. L. Masillon.

Sept. 17, for Chinwangtao: Miss K. T. Tai, Mrs. J. A. Carlson, Mr. David Young, Mr. W. J. Gande, Mr. G. C. Pelham, Miss L. K. Hass, Mrs. Y. K. Woo, Mr. & Mrs. K. Y. Char, Mr. A. W. Robson.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.

17 The Bund, Shanghai

Printed and published at the office of the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. *North-China Building, Shanghai, China.*

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